THIS PAPER CONTAINS 24 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FIRST PART. Pages 1 to 8.

VOL. XXII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS

J. M. HIGH & CO.

Our prices last week caused a great commotion among the weak-kneed competitors who advertise more "buncombe" than bargains. There is no house on top of the globe that can make us take a back seat.

12,000 yards China Silks, solid colors, at 52c, worth 90c.
9,500 yards high-grade, elegant-figured Dress China Silks, light and dark grounds, worth $1.25 everywhere, at 84c a yard.
5,200 yards 45-inch, all-silk, satin-stripe Black Parisenne Grenadines, at $1.39 a yard, worth $2.75.
A lot of 28-inch Solid Black China Silks, the regular worth $2.50, this week at 98c.
150 coupons Black Silks, 12 to 18 yards long, comprising all the new and staple weaves, at 50c on the dollar.
48 pieces high-colored Bengaline Grenadines just opened, presenting an entire different display from any seen elsewhere, full 48 inches wide, at $2.39, worth $4.

Tomorrow we will open 250 pieces China Silks from the late purchases of our New York buyers. Advices last night inform us that they will eclipse anything ever shown in Atlanta.

About 250 fine Paris Suits left. Now it is our resolution to close them out by Wednesday night. The prices at regular sale range from $16 to $60. Tomorrow, the finest of these will be offered at $20, and down in same proportion for the less price ones.
5,000 yards Camel's Hair Suitings, all wool, 40 inches wide, at 39c, worth 85c.
50 pieces Camel's Hair Check Novelties, have been selling by others at 60c, at only 32½c a yard.
10,000 yards Manchester Half-wool Challies, the regular 20c kind, tomorrow they go at 11½c a yard.
150 pieces 48-inch, all-wool, silk-finish Henriettas, all the new shades, at 75c, worth $1.
10 pieces all-wool, 42-inch Black Henriettas, truly 85c value, this week at 59c.
20 pieces fine, all-wool Black Grenadines, at 83c; they tell us that they can't be matched for less than $1.25.
1,000 dozen J. & P. Coat's Best Six-cord Spool Cotton at 3c a spool.
1,000 dozen Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton at only 2c a spool.
1,000 dozen Basting Cotton, 200-yard spools, at 1c a spool.

5 CASES BEST DRESS PRINTS, SOLD BY OTHER HOUSE AT 7 1-2 C YARD, MONDAY AT ONLY 2 1-2C.

10,000 yards "Doncaster" Ginghams, best dress styles, at 2c a yard, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock.
250 pieces Zephyr Ginghams, that cannot be bought in America for less than 12½c, at only 7½c. No limit in quantity.
10,000 yards Domet Flannels, Outing Flannels, at 5½c a yard. At retail only.
200 pieces Beige Suitings, medium dark grounds, at 2½c a yard.
Ladies' fine Dongola Kid and genuine Goat Lace Shoes, at $1, worth $2.25.
Misses' Goat School Shoes, spring heel, sizes 11 to 2, at $1; cheap at $1.75.
Infants' French Dongola, turned, sizes 1 to 5, at 40c; worth 75c.
Ladies' French Kid Button Boots, hand sewed, at $2.50, worth $5.
Men's French Calf Dress Shoes, Miller & Ober's make, at $4; positively worth $8.
100 dozen Misses's Black 1 and 1 Ribbed Seamless Hose, at 5c a pair.
100 dozen Fast Black Seamless Half Hose, at 15c a pair.
100 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hose, at 15c a pair.
500 dozen Ladies Swiss-ribbed Lisle-thread Vests, at 12½c each.
1,500 Cloth Blazers, that were $2.75 and $3 each, now at $1.
175 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, truly 65c value, at 25c each.
1,700 Linen Window Shades, at 35c; regular value 65c.
73 Ladies' Ready-made Wool Suits, worth $12.50, at only $6.90 a suit.
5,000 Curtain Poles, brass trimmings, at 19c each.
350 pairs Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, at 83c a pair; worth $1.50.
100 dozen J. M. High & Co.'s fine Dress Shirts, Utica Nonpareil Cotton, 2200 linen bosom, best make, regular worth $1, at only 50c each. Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom Bleaching, at 63c a yard. 500 Boys' Percale-pattern Calico Waists, at 15c each.
2,000 yards Turkey Red Table Damask, at 23c a yard. 60 pieces German Half-bleached Table Damask, at 25c yard; worth 60c.
100 dozen Scotch Linen Towels, extra large size, at 14c each. 5,000 yards small check White Nainsook, at 4c a yard.
10,000 yards sheer White Plaid Lawns, worth 15c, at only 8c a yard. 5,500 yards Short Ends, fine White India Linens, lovely quality, at 3½c a yard. 100 pieces Black Chantilly Laces, 6 to 18 inches wide, very stylish for trimming, just received.
Job lot of hand-made Torchon Laces, at 5c; worth three times this price. 50 dozen 8-button length Mosquetaire Undressed Kid Gloves, never sold for less than $1.50, this week, as long as they last, at 98c a pair. A lot of French-made Corsets, price anywhere else $1, at 50c a pair. 100 dozen Ladies' fine bordered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 5c each. 500 dozen Ladies' all pure spun Silk Vests, Jersey fitting, all shades, worth $1, at only 50c each.
NEW ARRIVALS—5,000 yards figured China Silks, lovely dress styles, tomorrow at 37c a yard; worth 75c. 50 pieces white and black striped Surah Silks, worth 75c, at only 49c a yard.
We are receiving new goods every day, and offer to the trading public unapproachable bargains this week. Orders from out-of-town customers will receive prompt attention.

J. M. HIGH & CO., THE REGULATORS AND CONTROLLERS OF LOW PRICES,

46, 48 and 50 Whitehall Street.

AMONG THE KAFFIRS.

SOME STRANGE SIGHTS AMONG A SAVAGE PEOPLE.

Their Mode of Burrying the Dead—Their Belief in a Future State—The Tobacco Habit—But Little Bread.

PRETORIA, South Africa, March 7.—[Special Correspondence.]—In returning from Klipdam to Pretoria in South Africa, I saw a great many strange sights among Kaffir tribes in this section of the country.

In passing along the roads you will find at intervals a savage head gazing at you with eyes of death. An inquiry developed the facts that this is their mode of burying their dead. Their custom is to place the body in a sitting posture, covering all but the head with earth, and providing the corpse with a pan of mealie meal (corn meal) and a vessel of water, so that the spirit will rest in peace and not haunt the survivors. These burial places are near a public road, so that when the resurrection comes they will be ready to jump up immediately and follow the angels along the road without the danger of getting left behind, or lost. The Kaffirs believe in a future state of existence, not only for the soul, but also for the body. This belief is strangely similar to that of Christian traditions. How it got into the Kaffir religion is not known, but it is one of their most ancient and strongest traditions. When a head of a family dies his hut, with all his personal belongings, is abandoned, the idea prevailing that the spirit of the dead haunts his former abode. In case of a sudden death in the tribe it is often attributed to the influence of a witch, and on application of the relatives, which is always made, an investigation is made to discover the one who has caused the sudden demise. The "Lunza Amanzi," or Evil Doctor, is the presiding genius. His modus operandi is to assemble all the suspected parties around a flat vessel of water, into which they look, one at a time, their features being fully reflected in the water. When the guilty one's turn comes a ripple is seen to pass over the water. Of course, this ripple is produced by a trick of the Lunza Amanzi, and is generally enacted when one whom he has a grudge against looks into the water. The unfortunate individual is then handed over to the tender mercies of the infuriated relatives, who make short work of putting him where he can do no more harm. The spitit of the departed, knowing that his death has been avenged, then rests in peace.

The Kaffirs, without exception, use tobacco, which grows here profusely, and of a very fine quality. Men, women and children use snuff, which they make from tobacco mixed with ashes. They carry their snuff boxes, a long cylinder-shaped tube, in a slit made in the lobe of the ear. Their pipes are curious affairs. A cow's horn is secured, into which they insert diagonally a stem, and on this they affix a bowl for the tobacco. The horn is then filled with water and smoke, and water drawn into the mouth. The former is inhaled or ejected through the nose and the water spat out. This performance is accompanied with much coughing and chattering and singing the praises of their chief, nation, God and employer; the latter does not always come in for unmixed praises.

The Kaffirs always sing while working; the burden of their song is always the same and runs as follows:

Zebenza la'choma goma
Gagany a maly gay
Tytya goma ga gany
Iovacca macose casi goma gagany.
We work all day,
Quick, give us pay.
(Our song.)

Kaffir, toil hard from morn till day eve
For soon your guerdon you'll receive
And white man then we haste our queen to see.
(Our song.)

Most of the Kaffirs have but little beard, and what they have is sometimes eradicated by plucking out the individual hairs. Others shave, the operation being performed by means of a piece of glass or hard wood, sharpened (iron wood being used, the hardest known wood). It is a very painful operation, as each hair is cut singly, being held between the thumb and forefinger of the one hand, while it is cut off as close to the skin as possible with the glass or wood held in the other hand. All this time the one operated upon holds a piece of looking glass and superintends the work. Some of them dress their hair in a fantastic fashion, laying it out like a garden intersected by walks. The divides, or walks, being kept well shaved, the tufts are woven into different shapes and devices and painted a variety of colors. The Kaffir town of Rassacatuma is worth more than ordinary notice. It is one of the largest native cities in south Africa, embracing nearly 30,000 huts, with a population of about 150,000 souls. Each hut stands in its own ground, like a detached villa, and the walks, or streets, are very narrow—only about two or three feet wide and very circuitous. The huts contain but one apartment, about thirty feet in circumference, the height running from seven to ten feet. These huts are built by placing a number of stakes, circular in form, in the ground, weaving grass or rushes around them, culminating in a point at the top. The entrance is beehive-shaped, and so low that one has to crawl in on all fours. The floor is paved in the same manner as the Boers pave theirs, with droppings of the cowsheds mixed with sand or clay. There are no windows or smoke outlets. They seldom, however, kindle a fire within the hut, the cooking being done outside in the courtyard. When they do have a fire inside, it is not a very desirable place to stay in, as the smoke is stifling and unbearable to any but Kaffirs. They sleep on the floor on skins or mattings of home manufacture. Each town or village has its own chief who is subject to a chief of the district, and he in turn to the paramount chief of the tribe, Chief Rassacatuma, from whom the town takes its name, who is quite an important personage. A tall, thin, dried-up, wrinkle-faced man, about seventy-five years old, rather stoop-shouldered, over which he usually wears a splendid leopard skin, but withal very shrewd and keen in all his dealings. In my visit to this old gentleman I found him a man of good abilities, honest and straightforward, loved and respected by numerous subjects. Of course, on approaching him at first some diplomacy was necessary, and a judicious passing of the whisky bottle helped in no small degree to establish friendly relations. It is considered a point of etiquette for a chief to communicate with a white man by means of an interpreter, however well they may understand each other's language, but after acquaintances have been fully established the services of the interpreter are dispensed with. Rassacatuma is beautifully situated, nestled down in a lovely valley on Sand river, a tributary of the great Limpoopo. The valley is abundantly clothed with rich tropical vegetation and wild pasture lands, the mountain sides covered with trees and shrubs, at the base of which runs the clear and sparkling river, and all around may be seen herds of cattle, sheep and goats. The Rassacatumas are more cleanly in their habits than any tribe I visited. They keep their huts in good order, and their trips to the river for bathing purposes keep a path well trodden down. This may be considered wonderful when it is known that their neighboring tribes never bathe, unless forced into water by a foe or caught in a rain. I saw several specimens of female beauty among this tribe, such as have often driven men mad, caused the overthrow of monarchs and the downfall of nations, whose charms might rank with those of Cleopatra of old. Many fair-skinned ladies might envy their arts of coquetry, little graceful tossings of the head and sly glances of large black eyes almost hid by heavy eyelashes. In looking at the fine chiseled chin and forehead in the development of the entire form, as perfect as nature could make it, one almost forgets the scantiness of their attire, which consists of a girdle around the loins profusely ornamented with beads; add to this long strings of shells, beads and tusks worn around the neck and shoulders, and you have a native maiden in full dress. Hair, a dark, glossy, jet black deep, liquid eyes, teeth of matchless whiteness that peep out like pearls between ruby lips that smile as they greet you with the phrase of their country, si-a-goo tauda wena (love to you), makes it no safe atmosphere for the nerves of a susceptible batchelor.

J. S. GAUNT.

FOUND AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

A Former Rebel Revokes a Vow Against a Loyal Son.

"Jack, the match-peddler, has struck it rich," was the word that was passed through almost every home in Lower Allegheny. The interpretation of the expression, as explained by the Pittsburg Times, was that Jack Ramsey had been found and reclaimed by his father, who, thirty-one years ago, drove his son from his home and branded him a traitor to the cause of sectional liberty. The two had been separated as completely as if by death since their quarrel, and not until recently were they brought together. Jack is now fifty years old. He is badly crippled with rheumatism. His father is five years past the three score years and ten allotted to man, and the trouble he has borne is plainly marked on his every feature. Their home in anti-war times was in Georgia, twenty-five miles from Atlanta. Mr. Ramsey then owned a large plantation. He still lives on the old place, and is now considered wealthy. Before the war his son was sent north to get an education, and was student at Harvard. He was a southerner in everything but love for the stars and stripes, and when the war questions were discussed no one was more anxious for peace than young Jack Ramsey. His father, on the other hand, was filled with southern prejudice and considered his son untrue to himself and his state. Early in 1861 he called his son home. Their arguments were fiery, and when Fort Sumter was fired on Mr. Ramsey told his son to enlist in the southern cause or leave his home. The latter alternative was preferred and Jack left his home. Until the other day he had not heard from his father. The latter maintained his vow of banishing his son from home until after the wsr, and then relented. He made every effort possible to bring back the young man, but could not find a trace of him. This search has been pushed now and then for the last twenty-six years. Last summer Mr. Ramsey determined to find his son before he died, and come north. He visited the New England states and spent a month in New York city. Every public institution where men are confined was thoroughly searched, and all possible means for finding the lost msn was employed. Mr. Ramsey came to Pittsburg. He started at once to the Western penitentiary, for he seemed to have a belief that his son had gone astray. When the old man stepped from a Woods Run car on Preble avenue, "Jack, the match peddler," came down the sidewalk. Mr. Ramsey carelessly asked the uncouth peddler the way to the penitentiary. As he did so he noticed a small badge which had been the mark of a college society devoted to the northern cause. On it was inscribed "The Union Forever." Mr. Ramsey remembered it as one of the obnoxious things that caused a quarrel between himself and his son. A question led to the match peddler's identity. A word of explanation and father and son were locked in each other's embrace.

They were seen last night in the match-peddler's hovel near the river bank. Today they will leave for Georgia. The younger man seemed most affected by the meeting. "I have been in the Allegheny ten years," he said. "Since leaving home I have had some terrible experience. I first went to Canada, for I would not take up arms against my former home, and I did not want to hear my friends reviled by northern men. After the war I drifted to Pennsylvania, and have drifted through all the stages of a Pennsylvania tramp. I never had the heart to work or the energy to be a man. I will go home now, and thankful for the chance."

ANOTHER ATLANTA ENTERPRISE.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.—THE ADAMS SEWING MACHINE MOTOR.

The Greatest Invention of the Age Controlled by a Stock Company of $160,000, Now on Exhibition at 9 S. Broad St.

The Adams Sewing Machine Spring Motor is beyond any doubt a success, as it does the work it is intended to do with the greatest ease and perfect satisfaction. The patentee, Mr. James A. Adams, is an Atlanta gentleman; a man of broad intellect and genius, this being his third or fourth useful invention. About one year ago Mr. Adams



conceived the plans of his invention and began work in a quiet way, and since that time he has devoted his entire time in an effort to get his motor before the people in the most perfect form of workmanship. The motor is a differential gearing, having two springs, each wound on separate mandrils enclosed in a neat wooden casing. The motor is made for the purpose of being attached to any machine, on the right side, the motor pulley taking the place of the treadle pulley, and the belt occupying the same old position, thereby avoids any mutilation of the machine. The winding is comparatively easy and short, compared with results, and is wound in the sitting position as while sewing. A child can do the winding with perfect ease in one to one and one-half minutes, after which a lady can do more work, light or heavy, than she can do in one hour with the treadle, and do it a great deal easier and in much less time. The motor is cheap, the retail price being $15 attached to any machine in the city. Cheap! Yes! Cheap! because it does the work with satisfaction. One hundred motors are now in course of construction and will be shipped in a few days, thirteen having already been shipped. A number of orders have been taken, and will be filled as soon as motors arrive.

The capital stock of the company is $160,000, a paid up capital of $120,000, and $40,000 set aside as a working capital. A limited amount of the stock set aside as a working capital is for sale at par value, $100 per share, and part has been taken by gentlemen who know a good thing when they see it. Arrangements are being made to establish a factory in Atlanta, and in sixty days the motors will be manufactured in Atlanta, making the invention entirely an Atlanta enterprise, of which she should feel proud.

The officers are:
John Neal, president.
J. K. P. Carlton, vice president.
Benjamin S. Drake, secretary.
C. H. Arnold, treasurer.
James A. Adams, superintendent and general manager.

The officers and directors are successful and enterprising business gentlemen, and the management of the company being in the hands of such men guarantees its success. Remember the motor is on exhibition at John Neal's, No. 9 South Broad street, where you can see it sew and decide what it is for yourself.

A SKELETON OF STEEL.

That Is What the New Equitable Building Will Be.

The new eight-story Equitable building, at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Pryor street, will, when completed, be a veritable skeleton of steel.

Inside the four walls there will be a complete steel building—a skeleton house—and every floor will have its own support, starting separately at the bottom. The second floor will be independent of the first, and so on up to the eighth, or really the ninth, for there will be nine floors in the building. There will be enough steel in the structure to build fifteen miles of railroad, and the steam power used in heating and in running the electric lighs plant and the elevators, will exceed that of any other establishment in Atlanta except the immense power plant at the electric light works. There will be four elevaters. Thenty-five thousand dollars year will be spent on the care and keeping of the building. A force of men and women will keep the building as neat as a pin. There will be about 250 offices in the Equitable. A man who has a home in Inman park and an office in the Equitable, with electric cars vibrating between the two, will be as well fixed as people ever get to be in this world.

Mineral Water Drinkers.

Since the publication of the analysis of the mineral spring water in Inman park that water has been on a boom. Every visitor makes it a point to try the water. It is pronounced by physicians a splendid tonic. It is said that the original holder of the Inman park land lot bought the property so as to be near the spring, because the water had cured him of a bad case of dyspepsia.

TO SELL THEM ALL.

ALL THE INMAN PARK LOTS TO BE SOLD.

The East Atlanta Land Company to Spend Nearly Two Million Dollars in New Buildings.

For the first time it became generally known yesterday that the East Atlanta Land Company intends to sell on next Wednesday all the lots in Inman park that are still held by the company.

This fact, when known, created something of a sensation.

Mr. Joel Hurt was asked if the report was true.

He replied:

"It is true that the company will, at the sale Wednesday, dispose of all the lots that have been platted in Inman park."

A BIG BUILDING BOOM.

As it is a well-known fact that property in Inman park has rapidly enhanced in value, and that it will probably double or even treble in the next few years, this decision of the company creates considerable interest. Mr. Hurt was asked why the company had decided to sell all the Inman park lots. He said:

"The reason is simply this: We own a mile and a half of frontage on Edgewood avenue, and we intend to devote all our energies and all our resources to the development of the Edgewood avenue property. We intend to spend within the next two years at least $1,500,000, and possibly $2,000,000 in buildings on the avenue. We are spending $700,000 on the Equitable building."

THE PEOPLE MAY NOW POSSESS IT.

Speaking further about the property of the East Atlanta Land Company, Mr. Hurt said:

"There is nothing more that we can do in Inman park. We have prepared that suburb for the people, and we are now ready to sell it and to devote our whole attention to the property on Edgewood avenue between the bridge and the artesian well. We have had only two auction sales in Inman park, one two years ago and one last year. At both of these sales the lots brought prices entirely satisfactory to us. After the sale of last year many of our friends urged us to hold a second sale. But the company had sold enough lots to allow the erection of a number of homes, and that was the main thing we desired at that time. We had bought the Clarke property and desired to have it put in shape before offering any more lots. All the work originally contemplated, and all that could possibly be done or desired has now been done. Every lot in Inman park has been put in just the exact shape that it should be put in. Every street and sidewalk has been brought to a permanent grade. Every lot has a sewer. There is waterworks

WATER, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

"At every place where a tree could be desired one has been put, and there are now several thousand young trees in the park that will, in a very few years add greatly to the beauty of the place. A great many flowers have also been planted, and everything that we could do has been done. Edgewood avenue has been paved to a point within the park. In short, Inman park has been made to conform to our design, and is now ready for the public. We know very well that these lots are rapidly enhancing in value, but we know also that the greatest proportion of profit will come to the people who hold these lots in the future. We know that the place cannot be built up unless we sell, and as there is nothing more for us to do we shall close out our Inman park property, and, as I have already said, push the work of improving Edgewood avenue."

THE RESERVED PARKS.

On being asked what would be done about the park reservations, Mr. Hurt said:

"For the present our company will retain control of the spaces reserved for the parks, but we will resign the responsibility just as soon as it can be done without injury to those interested. I don't know what plan will be adopted, whether the reservations will be put in the hands of the property owners out there, or whether the city will take charge under proper restrictions. It is certain that these reservations must be kept in good shape, and that only white persons must be admitted to the grounds."

THE MODEL RESTRICTIONS.

The lots in Inman park will be sold with the usual restrictions, which are regarded by all purchasers as reasonable and desirable. They are that no house shall cost less than $3,000. Every house must be set back a uniform distance of at least thirty feet from the street. The property must be used for residences only, and must not be resold to negroes. The terms are one-fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years.

The company has wisely reserved spaces for churches and school houses and for a lecture hall.

SEVEN YEARS AND $100,000.

The sale of the last of the Inman park lots, and of the transfer of this beautiful residence suburb from the hands of the company to the hands of individuals, marks an era in Atlanta real estate. For seven years the projectors have been earnestly at work on this property and have spent there over $100,000 in making it absolutely perfect. It is doubtful if there is anywhere in America a more perfectly ideal spot for suburban homes.

THE LOTS ARE LARGE.

The property consists of about 100 acres, and so much of this has been taken up in streets and places reserved for parks for the residents and visitors that there are only about 150 lots in the entire property. These lots are very large, nearly all of them being 100x300 in size, which is four times the size of an ordinary city lot. About sixty or seventy lots have been already sold, and a number of handsome houses have been erected, several costing, or to cost, $20,000 to $25,000.

Not One Sore Now.

Baby Afflicted with Bad Sores and Eruptions. No Relief. Permanently Cured by the Cuticura.

During the summer of 1889 my eighteen months' old infant was so afflicted with eruptions that ordinary domestic remedies failed to give any relief. On his hips would often appear the seeming track of a little wire-like worm, and on other parts of his body bad sores came and remained till I procured the CUTICURA REMEDIES. For some time I used the soap and salve without a blood medicine, but they did not do so well as when all were used together. It has now been nearly a year since the eruption was healed, and I very much feared it would return with the warm weather of this year, but the summer is passed and not one sore has appeared on him.

MRS. A. M. WALKER,
Carsonville, Ga.

Sore from Waist Down

I had three of the best physicians in Paducah, and they did me no good. I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and they have cured me sound and well. I was sore from my waist down with eczema. They have cured me with no sign of return. I owe my life to CUTICURA, for without a doubt, I would have been in my grave had it not been for your remedies. W. H. QUALLS, Paducah, Ky.

Cuticura Remedies

If the thousands of little babies who have been cured of agonizing, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and blotchy skin and scalp diseases could write, what a host of letters would be received by the proprietors of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Few can appreciate the agony these little ones suffer, and when these great remedies relieve in a single application the most distressing eczemas and itching and burning skin diseases, and point to a speedy and permanent cure, it is positively inhuman not to use them without a moment's delay.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

☞Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABYS Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES!



Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney and Uterine Pains, and Rheumatism relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

The above is the best advice we can give you for that Tired Feeling which affects so many people in the Spring months. The weariness will soon be driven off, the appetite restored, your nerves given strength, your rebellious stomach and digestive

Hood's Sarsaparilla

organs corrected and made to perform their functions without disturbance. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. Insist upon having Hood's.

We know that this is the very wisest course if your blood is impure or deficient in any way. Hood's Sarsaparilla contains those medical properties so necessary to remove poisonous germs from the blood and also to give to it that richness and vitality nec-

Hood's Sarsaparilla

essary to perfect health. It effects the most wonderful cures of Scrofula, Salt Rheum and other blood diseases.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every spring and fall and it does me more good than any other medicine." A. G. Rhodes, Milnes, Va.

This is what thousands of people do every Spring, and as a result enjoy good health all the rest of the year. Hood's Sarsaparilla has gained such popularity that it is now considered the standard Spring Medicine all over the country. It has a larger sale than all

Hood's Sarsaparilla

other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. If you have never taken it, do so now. It will do you good.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a general spring tonic, with satisfactory results." C. Parmelee, 349 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

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100 Doses One Dollar

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, April 11, 1891.

The bottom has almost dropped out of trading in local secrities, sellers and buyers both being conspicuously absent.

Real estate transactions multiply, and this season promises to be the most active in the history of our city. There is no craze on real estate, but the activity is induced by the wonderful growth of our city the past decade, the continued increase in population and the knowledge that realty is very much cheaper in and around Atlanta than any other city of its size and commercial importance in the south. One feature of note in connection with the buying of real estate in Atlanta is that there has not been a failure in the trade in many years; but, on the other hand, every man who has given attention to the business has prospered.

The sensation created by placing the Macon Construction Company and its various railway enterprises in the hands of a receiver several weeks ago has subsided, and we are advised that the affairs of the various corporations are being ably managed by Receives Sparks. With a fair showing he will bring them our in good shape.

The New York stock market has had quite a boom the latter part of the week, but the engagement of nearly three millions gold to go out by today's steamers caused a slight reaction at the close.

Money continues to rule easy in financial centers, but if exports of metal continue, there will be an advance in rates.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.50@$2.50 ℔ 1000 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
STATE AND CITY BONDS.					
New Ga. 3½s 27			Atlanta 7s, 1899	110	
to 30 years	100	102½	Atlanta 6s, L. D.	110	
New Ga. 3½s, 35			Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100	
to 40 years	100	103	Atlanta 5s, L. D.	103	
New Ga. 4½s,			Atlanta 4½s	102	104
1915	115	116	Augusta 7s, L.D.	115	
Georgia 7s, 1896	112		Macon 6s	112	
Savannah 5s	102		Columbus 5s	100	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	125		Rome graded	101	
Atlanta 8s, 1892	101		Waterworks 6s	103	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	117		Rome 5s	95	98
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.					
Atlanta Nat'l.	350		Lowry B'k Co.	140	150
Atlanta B. Co.	130		Atlanta Trust &		
Ger. L'n & B. Co.	100		Banking Co	125	
Merch. Bank	150		Am'n Banking		
Bank S. of Ga.	150		& Trust Co.	103	105
Gate City Nat.	145		South'n Bank'g		
Capitol City	120½	122½	& Trust Co.	105	
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Ga. 6s, 1897	105	106½	Ga. Pacific, 1st	107	109½
Ga. 6s, 1910	112		Ga. Pacific, 2d	70	73
Ga. 6s, 1922	114		A. P. & L., 1st 7s	110	
Central 7s, 1893	102		Mari'ta & N. G.		80
Char. Col. & A.	105½		S., A. & M., 1st	88	90
At. & Florida		100			
RAILROAD STOCKS.					
Georgia	197½	200	Aug. & Sav	135	
Southwestern	123	125	A. & W. P.	108½	109½
Central	117	119	do. deben	96	99
Cent. deben	93½	95½			

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The stock market today was nothing more than the closing up of an active week and trading was comparatively small, while a drooping tendency marked a general list, while the bears were once more active and aggressive against a few stocks which they found vulnerable after material advances of the week. There was a marked lack of interest in the dealings on the part of the bulls, and for the time being the market seemed to have gone back to its former condition, but the operations of the bearish contingent gave it tone and character. The opening was steady and quiet, but the trading element was disposed to discount an unfavorable bank statement, relying on a heavy export of gold and an estimated loss by the interior movement which should have been in the neighborhood of $700,000. The pressure to sell, however, was confined almost exclusively to the Industrials and Grangers, and Chicago gas, Sugar, Burlington, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific in particular. The first two stocks were rattled off rapidly in the early dealings, Chicago gas losing 1¾, and sugar 1½ per cent, while the Rock Island with a loss of 1⅛c. was the only other stock which changed more than 1 per cent. The bank statement was considered rather favorable with its insignificant loss in reserve and with its issue was developed the desire to recoup the sales of the early dealings, which resulted in a partial recovery of the former losses. The general list presented no feature of interest throughout the entire session and the inactive stocks were comparatively neglected. The market finally closed quiet and firm at a recovery. The final changes show losses of fractional amounts in general, Chicago gas being the only exception with a loss of 1 per cent. Trading reached 114,663 listed, and 10,745 unlisted, St. Paul, Burlington and Chicago gas being active stocks.

Exchange quiet and steady at 487@489½; commercial bills 485@487½.

Money easy with no loans, closing offered 3.

Sub-treasury balances: Coin, $143,533,000; currency, $7,634,000.

Governments dull and heavy; 4s 122; 4½s 101¾.

State bonds dull but steady.

Ala., Class A, 2 to 5	103	N. Y. Central	103
do., Class B, 5s	108½	Norfolk & West. pref.	53
N. & C. 6s	122	Northern Pacific	26¾
do. 4s	97	do. preferred	69½
S. C. con. Brown	96	Pacific Mail	38
Tennessee 6s	102½	Reading	32¾
Tennessee 5s	101½	Rich. & W. P. Ter.	17⅜
Tenn. settlement 3s	71⅜	Rock Island	73⅝
Virginia 6s	50	St. Paul	59⅝
Virginia consols	35	do. Preferred	112
Chicago and N. W.	107⅜	Texas Pacific	13⅞
do. preferred	134½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	36¾
Del. and Lack.	136½	Union Pacific	47½
Erie	19⅜	N. J. Central	117¾
East Tenn., new	[illegible]	Missouri Pacific	70
Lake Shore	111½	Western Union	81½
Louisville & Nash	77⅝	Cotton Oil Trust	25¾
Memphis & Char.	31	Brunswick	15
Mobile & Ohio	42½	Mobile & Ohio 4s	66¾
Nash. & Chat.	92	Silver certificates	97⅞
N. O. Pacific 1st	88		

Private Wire Telegram to Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, April 11.—London bought some stocks at the opening, but to a very limited extent. The rumors of further trouble between Russia and Germany and new complications between Italy and this country were used against the market. Of course this news was ridiculous, but still it found some believers. The past week in Wall street has witnessed a revival of speculation and good feeling which was a surprise even to the most ardent bulls.

Stocks have risen all the way from five and eight points and closed with only a small reaction. The reason of this advance has been pointed out by us for weeks. The prospects of a good crop here and a short one abroad is, of course, the principal feature. The fact is that prices have declined by a combination of circumstances far below what the situation at the time warranted and the fact that the short interest was simply tremendous. The official crop report for April was published yesterday afternoon by the department of agriculture, and makes the condition of winter wheat 96.9. This is highly flattering. It is sixteen points higher than last year and the best average since 1886. Still the crop of that year promised very well at first and turned out to be only an average crop.

The market is feeling the effect of long selling, and we would not be surprised to see a further reaction to take place. We are great bulls for the long run.

CAHN & CO.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve decrease	$777,025
Loans increase	1,078,100
Specie decrease	456,300
Legal tenders decrease	199,900
Deposits increase	475,300
Circulation increase	2,300

Banks now hold $5,632,950 in excess of the legal requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, April 11.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
April	8.66@ 8.70	8.67@ 8.69
May	8.72@.......	8.72@ 9.73
June	8.80@.......	8.81@ 8.82
July	8.88@ 8.90	8.89@ 8.90
August	8.95@.......	8.95@ 8.96
September	9.00@.......	8.99@ 9.00
October	9.00@ 9.02	9.01@ 9.02
November	9.01@ 9.03	9.02@ 9.03
December	9.05@ 9.06	9.05@ 9.06
January	9.10@ 9.12	9.10@ 9.11

Closed quiet; sales 16,800 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1891	RECEIPTS 1890	EXPORTS 1891	EXPORTS 1890	STOCK 1891	STOCK 1890
Saturday	9822	2267	16894	4556	563337	289890
Monday						
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	9822	2267	16894	4556		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January		July	8.61
February		August	8.63
March		September	8.65
April	8.38	October	8.67
May	8.46	November	8.68
June	8.53	December	8.70

Closed quiet; sales 11,200 bales.

Local—Market steady; middling 8¼c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments:

Receipts	8	
Receipts previously	125,043	
Total	125,051	
Stock September 1	330	
Grand total		125,381
Shipments	54	
Shipped previously	114,450	
Total		114,504
Stock on hand		10,877

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, April 11—[Special.]—Our advance of last evening was not sufficient to maintain the Liverpool market today, and our cable advices contain many discouraging reports on the condition of trade in Manchester. One of our cablegrams forecast a further decline in Liverpool in consequence of a disposition among spinners to run on short time with the idea of relieving Manchester from the stock of goods now accumulating there. Our market opened lower in consequence of the disappointment felt that Liverpool did not respond to our advance of yesterday, though the usual disposition not to enter into fresh engagements on Saturday prevented any great activity. Receipts today promise to be 9,500 bales, against 1,200 bales last year. The estimates for the entire week range between 60,000 and 65,000 bales, against 21,000 bales a year ago. According to the Chronicle the amount of this crop in sight is now 7,923,000 bales, an excess of 962,000 bales as compared with 1890. The visible supply is now 3,244,000 bales, against 2,640,000 bales last year, and the excess of American cotton is 672,000 bales over 1890, 606,000 bales over 1889 and 622,000 bales over 1888. The unsold stock in the American ports is 221,000 bales greater than in 1890.

By Private Wire to Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, April 11.—There is the same old story to tell of our market that we have been giving every day for the past few months—little business and slight fluctuations. Yesterday's advance passed almost unheeded in Liverpool, where there was a spasmodic response at the opening, soon followed by a loss of all the improvement. Here we opened 3@4 points lower and continued without change during the day. The weather south was generally favorable, and we realize nothing in the situation that should bring much if any change in prices. While conceding the fact that same are reasonable, we are afraid that, under existing circumstances, hardly anything but slow markets may be expected.

LEHMAN BROS.

NEW YORK, April 4—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,244,625 bales, of which 2,573,225 bales are American, against 2,640,996 and 1,901,696 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 32,520 bales. Receipts from plantations 51,321 bales. Crop in sight 7,928,376 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, April 11—12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot quiet and steady; middling uplands 4 13-16; sales 7,000 bales; American 6,100; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 8,000; American 7,400; uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 4 53-64; June and July delivery 4 58-64, 4 57-64; July and August delivery 4 62-64, 5-62-64; August and September delivery 5, 4 63-64; October and November delivery 4 62-64; November and December delivery 4 62-64; futures opened easy.

LIVERPOOL, April 11—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause April delivery 4 47-64, 4 48-64; April and May delivery 4 47-64, 4 48-64; May and June delivery 4 51-64, 4 52-64; June and July delivery 4 56-64, buyers; July and August delivery 4 60-64, 4 61-64; August and September delivery 4 62-64, sellers; September and October delivery 4 62-64, sellers; October and November delivery 4 61-64, buyers; November and December delivery 4 61-64, sellers; futures closed barely steady.

NEW YORK, April 11—Cotton dull; sales 126 bales; middling uplands 8 15-16; Orleans 9⅜; net receipts 1,890; gross 1,890; stock —.

GALVESTON, April 11—Cotton steady; middling 8 13-16; net receipts 1,548 bales; gross 1,548; sales 1,606; stock 33,228; exports coastwise 2,185.

NORFOLK, April 11—Cotton dull; middling 8¾; net receipts 435 bales; gross 485; stock 15,218; sales 968; exports 668.

BALTIMORE, April 11—Cotton nominal; middling 9; net receipts 80 bales; gross 80; sales none; to spinners —; stock 8,439; exports coastwise 100.

BOSTON, April 11—Cotton quiet; middling 8 15-16; net receipts 285 bales; gross 1,285; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 1,930.

WILMINGTON, April 11—Cotton steady; middling 8¾; net receipts 55 bales; gross 55; sales none; stock 6,880.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅛; net receipts 127 bales; gross 127; stock 7,007.

SAVANNAH, April 11—Cotton steady; middling 8¼; net receipts 1,910 bales; gross 1,910; sales 725; stock 38,755.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11—Cotton steady; middling 8¾; net receipts 2,838 bales; gross 3,220; sales 2,900; stock 234,636; exports to Great Britain 9,450; to continent 2,800; coastwise 436.

MOBILE, April 11—Cotton quiet; middling 8 9-16; net receipts 126 bales; gross 126; sales 500; stock 29,504; exports coastwise 480.

MEMPHIS, April 11—Cotton easy; middling 8¾; net receipts 475 bales; shipments 1,155; sales 500; stock 49,527.

AUGUSTA, April 11—Cotton quiet; middling 8¾; net receipts 226 bales; shipments 675; sales 696; stock 26,291.

CHARLESTON, April 11—Cotton quiet; middling 8¾; net receipts 1,881 bales; gross 1,881; sales none; stock 31,218; exports to continent 2,804; coastwise 906.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, April 11—Trading in the speculative pits was not very animated. In wheat the big local operators were alternately buying and selling in a way to make it difficult to say upon which side they did most. Wheat averaged firm, and was principally affected by accumulating evidence that England and France required and were taking considerable quantities thrown on the Atlantic slope. In some respects it was what the local operators call a Hutchinson market, the influential operator of that name both buying and selling in such quantities as to control the minor fluctuations. The close in wheat was at an advance of about ¼c over yesterday's closing quotations. The government crop report was bearish, and early cables were easier. The opening price for May was about as it closed yesterday. The feeling was firm in the end without much accession of activity.

The weaeher was unfavorable to the grading of corn, and the demand for the day's receipts was such as to put cash corn to a premium of 1½c over May delivery. Business was dull. May started at 67@67¼c, sold as high as 67¾@67⅞c and closed at 67½@67⅝c.

Parties who are short of July oats are becoming a little nervous in view of the lateness of the season. The market was very tame with prices confined within a narrow range.

The provision deal developed considerable firmness, and advances were scored in the face of the continued free movement of hogs. May pork advanced 12½c and July 7½c. Lard gained 2½@5c and ribs 2½c.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
April	103	104⅛	104
May	103⅜	104⅞	104⅛
CORN—			
April	67⅛	67¾	67⅛
May	67⅛	67¾	67⅝
OATS—			
May	54¼	54⅜	[illegible]
July	51⅛	51¾	[illegible]
PORK—			
May	12 50	12 62½	[illegible]
July	12 90	13 07½	[illegible]
LARD—			
May	6 72½	6 75	[illegible]
July	7 02½	7 07½	[illegible]
SIDES—			
May	6 15	6 17½	[illegible]
July	6 47½	6 55	[illegible]

Private Wire Telegram to Youngblood & Haas.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The rosy-hued government report issued yesterday had an easy effect upon the wheat market this morning, but the crowd soon thought it was too good a showing to be thoroughly reliable. Most every one knows that the season is backward and that any system of figures that calls for 351,000,000 bushels of wheat against 255,000,000 under the present known conditions is hardly practicable for the requirements of the average speculation. It is to be presumed that the government has followed out a beaten path, but the trade wants facts, not percentage guessing. Considerable inquiry was reported here for wheat for export and the market advanced 1 cent per bushel chiefly on the rumor. The crowd is anxious and afraid of the short side. While the outcome might be what the bears and conservative bulls claim, the possibility of another hurrah on the up turn does not strike anyone as at all surprising. The export market is very strong and has been so for sometime.

At times the trade has been suspicious with reason, but the market responds very quickly like today to any reports of foreign strength or news of increased legitimate demand.

Unsettled May contracts are worrying the bears more than the bulls.

Corn and oats were firm, wheat shaping fluctuations to a certain extent.

Provisions were steady, not so much doing as last week, which was probably the heaviest known in provision speculation.

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, April 11—The petroleum market was neglected all day, no sales of either cash or option oil of any kind being made. The only quotation made was a bid of 72⅝c for May, National Pipe Lines.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, April 11, 1891.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, April 11—Flour, southern dull but firm; common to fair extra $3.75@4.25; good to choice $4.35@5.75. Wheat, spot dull; No. 2 red 116½@118 in elevator; options opened ⅛@⅝c lower, closing steady and unchanged to ⅜c up with the bears rather nervous; No. 2 red May 113⅞; June —; July 109⅞. Corn, spot firmer but quiet; No. 2 77½@78 in elevator; options ⅛@⅝c higher on cold weather with trading dull; May 74¼; June —; July 70¾. Oats, spot less active and weaker; options quiet but firmer; May 59¼; June —; July 56¾; No. 2 spot 59¼@60¼; mixed western 60@66. Hops firm but quiet; state common to choice 24@31.

ST. LOUIS, April 11—Flour firm; demand moderate; choice $3.60@4.00; patents $4.90@5.55; fancy $4.30@4.40; family $3.50@3.60. Wheat opened nervous and ⅛c down to ⅛c up, advanced later and ruled firm, closing strong at the highest for the day; No. 2 mixed cash 105@105½; May 105⅛; July 98 asked. Corn opened ⅛c lower than yesterday, advanced with wheat and closed quiet ⅜c above yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash 68¼; May 65⅝ asked; July 63⅜. Oats quiet; No. 2 cash 55; May 54 asked.

ATLANTA, April 11—Flour—First patent $6.50; second patent $6.00; extra fancy $5.75; fancy $5.50; family $4.75. Corn—No. 2 white 95c; mixed 94c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 70c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95c; choice timothy, small bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 90c. Meal—Plain 93c; bolted 90c. Wheat bran—Large sacks $1.40; small sacks $1.40. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ℔ cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 ℔ cwt. Grits—Pearl $46.5.

BALTIMORE, April 11—Flour quiet but firm; Howard street and western superfine $3.10@3.75; extra $3.90@4.50; family $4.75@5.25; city mills Rio brands extra $5.35@5.50. Wheat, southern firm; Fultz 110@116; longberry 112@116; western firmer; No. 2 red winter spot and April 112½. Corn, southern active; white 77@78½; yellow 77@78.

CHICAGO, April 11—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; winter patents $4.50@5.00; spring patents $4.60@4.90; bakers $3.30@3.75. No. 2 spring wheat 104@104¾; No. 2 red 104⅛@105¼. No. 2 corn 69. No. 2 oats 53¾.

CINCINNATI, April 11—Flour, demand firm; family $4.15@4.35; fancy $4.60@4.85. Wheat steady and firm; No. 2 red 108½. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 73@73¼. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 58.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, April 11—Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 25½c ℔ 100 ℔ cases; Levering's 25c. Green—Extra choice 23½c; choice 23c; good 21½; fair 20; common 18@19c. Sugar—Granulated 5¼; off granulated 5⅛c; powdered 5⅞c; cut loaf 5½c; white extra C 4¾c; yellow extra C 4½c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 28@30. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 75@80c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Rice 7½@8½c. Singapore pepper 15c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Choice 7½c; good 6½c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars 13c; flats 13½c; skim —. White fish, ½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@2.50. Candles—Parafine 11½c; star 10c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; 1 lb packages 5c; cases, assorted, lbs 6¾@6½c; ½ lbs 5¾@6c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oystes 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9.—Candy—Assorted stick 8½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $6.00@7.50; F. W. oysters $2.20@2.50; L. W. $1.60; corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.75@2.50. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 5½c; nickel package $2.50, celluloid $5.00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5.50; ½ kegs $3.00; ¼ kegs $1.50. Shot $1.65 ℔ sack.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11—Coffee easier; Rio ordinary to fair 18¾@19¾. Sugar steady; Louisiana open kettle strictly prime 4 5-16; fully fair to prime 4 3-16; fair good fair 3¼; common to good common 3⅜@3½; centrifugals, plantation granulated —; choice white 4½; off white 4⅜; echoic yellow clarified 4⅛@4¼; prime do. 4⅛@4¼; off do. 3½. Molasses nominal; Louisiana open kettle nominal; choice to fancy 33; good prime 23; strictly prime 27@29; good common to good fair 25@31; centrifugals, strictly prime 15@16; good prime 14@15; prime 12@13; fair 17@18; common to good common 8@9; Louisiana syrup 20@25. Rice easier; Louisiana ordinary to good 4¼@5½.

NEW YORK, April 11—Coffee, options closed steady and unchanged to 5 points up; May 17.15; July 16.90; September 15.95; spot Rio quiet and steady; No. 7 18; fair cargoes 20. Sugar, raw firm but quiet; fair to good refining 3 3-16@3¼; centrifugal 96-test 3 11-16; refined firm and active; No. 6 3⅝; off A 4 1-16@4¼; mould A 4⅝; standard A 4 7-16; confectioners' A 4.31; cut loaf and crushed 5; powdered 4¾; granulated 4½; cubes 4½. New Orleans Molasses, foreign firm; 50-test in hhds 13½; New Orleans active and firm; open kettle common to fancy 28@35. Rice in fair demand and firm; domestic fair to extra 5@6½; Japan 6@6½.

STRONG ME[N]

WHO HELPED ... COMM...

Richard Malcolm ... Reminiscences ... gia, and ...

The rude elements ... were the outgrowt... perils, conflicts, su... which evil along wi... ment. Those who ... Cato, Washington ... the most shining ... withstood dangers ... and endured their ... fortitude, in spite o... per and character, ... for the rewards of ... coming of peace, w... into the private, p... successful generals, ... beyond their desert...

Mathews, the gov... had fought most ga... a heroic assault ... transfixed by a Br... in a prison-ship suf... inflicted upon capt... released he rushed ... army of General G... tion of such servic... him the successor ... sent him to Congre... son in 1790, and ch... in 1793, over both ...

So it was with ... tionary projects o... former heroic servi... relinquished them, ... had found them t... spite of the fiery ... ners which had be... John, made the la... in office until, on ... ments of another ... (and he did so in ... the gifted and cul... ordinary pursuits ... lation was possible ... nature from the p... the forests of Fl... Jackson, who, thr... reer, had been his ...

The late Robert ... who was the most ... eration last gone, ... his most unexpe... Jackson at the ho... or six miles from t... his return from a ... state. Martin, th... ridden there inten... his friend, the o... spare, elderly gen... the gate, and aske... was accommodat... custom then univ... the election for g... ten a single vote ... an ardent Troup ... learned in politic... his party. had mu... federal affairs. T... more or less int... mildly a doubt as ... statement of fac... politician of the C... a man of great fo... time the convers... son, who was the... Presidency. Ma... ingly confessed, ... find that the stra... himself about po... that his blows at ... ried, he finally, i... extremely bold a... Jackson's action ... with Great Brita... in raipd speech, ...

"Who is your ... young man?"

As soon as th... from his chair, a...

"Well, sir, I t... liar! I am An... best condition t... things which yo... repeat that if T... just said, he's a ...

Martin, while ... to say that he w... fellow, when h... full height and ... as a pine tree. ... he left the ho... Greensborough, ... that General Ja... he would pass ... morning. Unw... traveler should ... attention, they ... morning, and, a... costed and preva... brief interview ... was brought in, ... his leave, they ... Raising his gla... said:

"Gentlemen, ... Jack Clarke."

"It came nigh... said Martin, "h...

Leadership i... Duncan G. Cam... Carolina to W... teacher of girls ... and married a... culture and eng... genius, soon pu... young man in t... renown opened ... not that in a fe... highest office, b... pointed by his ... age. Perhaps h... not all of the s... his son, the late... preme court. ... was a story tha... the father to A... dent of the Uni... of the Saturday ... ciety, and, on i... bate. John wa... sailed his fathe... and power that ... mitted that t... the mortificati... suaged by pate...

In regard to ... agreed univers... ator in the Sta... complished m... inherited som... father, who wa... discharge of ... noted, daring o... courteous depo... quence, even f... favorite of the ... brilliant light ... is probable tha... variously gift... were led by th... larities, which ... ing foil to his c... spotted patriot ... and the polish ... of public spea... nounce like De... off and ardorn...

STRONG MEN OF GEORGIA

WHO HELPED TO BUILD UP THE COMMONWEALTH.

Richard Malcolm Johnston Continues His Reminiscences of Olden Days in Georgia, and Prominent Men.

V.

The rude elements of Georgia's forming period were the outgrowth of a long experience in perils, conflicts, sufferings and revenges, in which evil along with good must have development. Those who pass through such scenes as Cato, Washington and James Jackson become the most shining examples. Yet, those who withstood dangers with unfaltering courage, and endured their parts in hardships with like fortitude, in spite of some infirmities of temper and character, will be allowed to come in for the rewards of victory. People, on the coming of peace, will not inquire very closely into the private, personal derelictions of their successful generals, but will often reward them beyond their deserts.

Mathews, the governor in the Yazoo period, had fought most gallantly at Brandywine, in a heroic assault at Germantown had been transfixed by a British soldier's bayonet, and in a prison-ship suffered the barbarities usually inflicted upon captives of every degree. When released he rushed to the south, and joined the army of General Greene. It was the recollection of such services and sacrifices that made him the successor of Governor Telfair in 1786, sent him to Congress with Baldwin and Jackson in 1790, and chose him for governor again in 1793, over both Telfair and Irvin.

So it was with the Clarkes. The revolutionary projects of the father, in memory of former heroic services, were condoned when he relinquished them, although only because he had found them to be impracticable, and, in spite of the fiery passions and the rude manners which had been transmitted to his son, John, made the latter governor, keeping him in office until, on the coming in of the refinements of another generation, he had to retire (and he did so in deepest resentment) before the gifted and cultured Troup. Unfit for the ordinary pursuits of peace, he got what consolation was possible to the old age of his stormy nature from the position of public keeper of the forests of Florida, the gift of President Jackson, who, throughout his tumultuous career, had been his constant friend.

The late Robert E. Martin, of Greensborough, who was the most racy story-teller of the generation last gone, used to tell an anecdote of his most unexpected meeting with General Jackson at the house of a man who dwelt five or six miles from the village. Jackson was on his return from a horseback tour through the state. Martin, then a very young man, had ridden there intending to spend the night with his friend, the owner. At nightfall, a tall, spare, elderly gentleman came on horseback to the gate, and asked for a night's lodging. He was accommodated in compliance with the custom then universal in country houses. In the election for governor Clarke had not gotten a single vote in Greene county. Martin, an ardent Troup man, more partisan than learned in politics, elated with the triumph of his party, had much to say on State and even federal affairs. The other guest listened with more or less interest, occasionally suggesting mildly a doubt as to the entire accuracy of his statement of facts. The leading lawyer and politician of the County was Thomas W. Cobb, a man of great force and highest standing. In time the conversation drifted to General Jackson, who was then a declared candidate for the Presidency. Martin, as he afterwards laughingly confessed, was surprised and fretted to find that the stranger knew so much more than himself about politics of both sorts. Seeing that his blows at every assault were easily parried, he finally, in wrathful mood, bolted an extremely bold accusation of some of General Jackson's action in Florida during the late war with Great Britain. Suddenly the straanger, in rapid speech, asked:

"Who is your authority for that statement, young man?"

As soon as the answer was given, he rose from his chair, and in loud, irate tone, cried:

"Well, sir, I tell you that Tom Cobb is a liar! I am Andrew Jackson, and am in the best condition to know the truth about the things which you've been talking about, and I repeat that if Tom Cobb told you what you've just said, he's a liar!"

Martin, while telling of this interview, used to say that he was so badly scared, that the old fellow, when he straightened himself to his full height and told who he was, seemed as tall as a pine tree. Quickly calling for his horse, he left the house, and galloping back to Greensborough, informed the leading citizens that General Jackson was at Colby's, and that he would pass through town on the following morning. Unwilling that so distinguished a traveler should not receive some sort of public attention, they met at the tavern the next morning, and, as Jackson came in, they accosted and prevailed upon him to alight for a brief interview and some refreshments. Wine was brought in, and as he was about to take his leave, they asked him to propose a toast. Raising his glass, his eyes twinkled as he said:

"Gentlemen, here's to the health of General Jack Clarke."

"It came nigh choking them to swallow it," said Martin, "but they had it to do."

Leadership in the Clarke party passed to Duncan G. Campbell, who, coming from North Carolina to Washington, in Wilkes, as a teacher of girls, afterwards became a lawyer, and married a sister of Mrs. Clarke. His culture and engaging manners, united to much genius, soon put him at the head. Before no young man in the State had promises of great renown opened more brightly. People doubted not that in a few years he would easily rise to highest office, but these prospects were disappointed by his death when about forty years of age. Perhaps he foresaw much, but assuredly not all of the splendor which was to surround his son, the late John A. Campbell, of the Supreme court. I say, perhaps, because there was a story that, on an occasion of a visit of the father to Athens while his son was a student of the University, he was present at one of the Saturday meetings of the Phi Kappa society, and, on invitation, took part in the debate. John was on the opposite side, and assailed his father's points with so much ardor and power that by every one present it was admitted that the latter was vanquished; yet the mortification of defeat was more than assuaged by paternal pride.

In regard to Forsyth, it seems to have been agreed universally that he was the greatest orator in the State, and otherwise the most accomplished man in his generation. He had inherited some of the glory attained by his father, who was assassinated while in the brave discharge of his duty as Marshal to arrest a noted, daring outlaw. By his genius, culture, courteous deportment, and his unrivalled eloquence, even from young manhood he was a favorite of the people, and became the most brilliant light of Jackson's administration. It is probable that the State never had a man so variously gifted as Forsyth. His manners were so winning that men, and women also, were led by them to ignore occasional irregularities, which in him seemed not a too disparaging foil to his overpowering oratory and his unspotted patriotism. He had both the passion and the polish necessary to a master in the art of public speaking. He could arraign and denounce like Demosthenes, and like, Cicero, set off and ardorn. Englishmen since the time of Queen Anne have regretted that at least some of the great speeches of Lord Bolingbroke had not been put in writing and saved. Georgians may well thus lament the loss of the greatest displays of John Forsyth. In the letter received by me from Judge Longstreet in 1869, to which I alluded in a former paper, in answer to my inquiries about Forsyth as an orator and debater, he said that he was without a rival, and a full match, while supporting Jackson, against Clay, Calhoun and Webster. Mr. Stephens was surprised at this report, saying that he had always regarded Forsyth as quite inferior to McPherson Berrien. As a lawyer, indeed Berrien was without a peer in the State, and, perhaps, without a superior in the whole world. He was next to Forsyth as an orator. Dooly, in spite of his inadequate education, might have rivaled, perhaps in extempore debate, overcome him. Berrien was never well known among the people like those herein before mentioned. A native of New Jersey, except when away in attendance upon public duties, he kept himself mainly in Savannah, where he resided, and was not often met outside by the people of Middle Georgia, even those most leading among them. He had not studied, and seemed not to care to know, the art of electioneering. It is probable that not one of our public men of any period ever gauged his words and deportment by less anxious concern for the effect of impressions made by them upon his constituents. His great abilities and his undoubted honor made them trust in him for a long time with a confidence which was never betrayed, but I have often heard men like Jenkins say that they regretted that he did not consider it more worth his while to appear upon the platform and exhibit how far he stood above some politicians who strove to oust him from his place in the Senate. I never saw him but once. It was at a small party in Sparta, at the house of a lady relative, to whom he paid a short visit not long before his death. I was much impressed by the courteousness in his manners, conversation and the general evidences of his greatness.

Men who knew them both used to say that the full equal of Berrien as a lawyer was Robert M. Charlton, whose father, Thomas U. P. Charlton, an able lawyer, was at one time judge of the Eastern (Savannah) circuit. I well remember the expressions of profound regret among his associates and acquaintances at what seemed the too early death of one of whom I have heard said that he was more generally loved, as well as admired, in Savannah than any other citizen of his time. A complete lawyer, yet he was fond of letters, and his few brief productions therein show that, if they had been his vocation, he would have ranked high among the literary men of the nation. Not desirous of political distinction, yet when the position of United States Senator was offered to him, he accepted it, but died within little more than a year afterwards, at the age of forty-seven. Cut off almost in his youth, when higher achievements seemed to be in clearest prospect, he left a record as unspotted as the most ambitious, who is also the purest, could desire.

My thoughts, when revolving the names of Georgia's most notable men of the past, often connect those of Campbell and Charlton, both so gifted, so chivalrously honorable, after their unlooked for departure, so mourned. Yet a great poet has called "thrice fortunate" those who.

"The precious porcelain of human clay,
Break with the first fall."

R. M. JOHNSTON.

A MORBID APPETITE.

A Boy Dying of Overindulgence in Screws and Nails.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 11.—Joseph Gunn, a wayward young man of eighteen years, of excellent family, is lying at the point of death at the Hartford hospital, having been removed from the jail this afternoon. Two years ago he visited New York and saw the "Human Ostrich" in the Bowery. To this fact may be ascribed the boy's present precarious condition. After seeing that noted freak he returned to Hartford, and found employment in the shop of the Machine Screw Company. In December last he was caught pilfering in Henblem's cigar store, and was sentenced to jail for one year. Three weeks ago Joseph complained of illness, and requested to see a priest. Father Leddy was sent for, and to him Joseph confessed that for two years he had been wont to eat steel filings and small screws and tacks at the shop and wherever else he could find them. After being sent to jail, his opportunity for indulging in metal was lessened, but he occasionally found a nail or a wad of tinfoil. Less than a month ago he decided on a "spread," and indulged in a screw one and a half inches long. The screw was badly prepared, and Joseph's lease of life will probably soon expire. Drs. Morrissey and Mayer were called in and ordered his removal to the hospital, where the physicians are studying his case with great interest. His cellmate says that he saw Joseph swallow a tenpenny nail with evident relish. Joseph's mother said today that she had frequently seen him swallow live bullfrogs and fish, together with slate pencils as an entree. He is suffering greatly and can neither lie down nor move without intense pain.

THE TERRIBLE MANGLING

Which Befell a Little Boy in Hickory, N. C.

HICKORY, N. C., April 11.—[Special.]—This morning, about 11 o'clock, at Mr. A. Y. Sigmon's mills, in this city, Abel Hilton, about eight years old, son of Clingmon Hilton, had his left leg broken in five places, and both arms torn from his body. His elder brother, Walter, was employed at the mills to fire the lumber kiln. While idle, he and Abel would go into the basement of the mill and run a little circular saw, which they had to amuse themselves at will. They were in the basement playing with this little saw. The miller, George Seaboch, went down and told the boys they had better stop before they were hurt, and drove them out. No sooner had he gone away than they returned to their cherished sport. Seaboch heard an unusual noise, and went down to seek the cause. Just as he approached the bottom step, he saw Walter lying on the floor, where he had been knocked by Abel's feet. He began to look around, and asked Walter, who had begun to come to, where Abel was. Walter said he did not know. He began to look about for Abel, and, to his surprise and horror, found him up in one corner, where the revolutions of the machinery had thrown him, after tearing off both arms at the shoulder and breaking both legs in five places.

In the Interest of Immigration.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—The wide-awake, gentlemanly representative of the southern inter-states bureau, Mr. W. W. Pemble, was here today and organized a local corporaton here to participate pro rata in advertising the resources of the south, but expecially Fort Valley and vicinity. All of the enterprising business men of the town are enthused over the plans, and will bend all their efforts to advertise this place in all sections, as well as THE CONSTITUTION has done it in the sections where it circulates. Mr. Pemble had no trouble in interesting our progressive citizens in this beneficial scheme.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Pleasant, Elegant, Reliable.

For biliousness and constipation, take Lemon Elixir.

For fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and palpitation of the heart, take Lemon Elixir.

For indigestion and foul stomach, take Lemon Elixir.

For sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys or bowels.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

50 cents and $1.00 per bottle at druggists.

LEMON HOT DROPS

Cure all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.

25 cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga. sun—thur

STORIES OF THE WAR.

THE ADVENTURES OF "VIRG MOSE" AROUND ATLANTA.

A Race Across a Field Under a Shower of Bullets—A Hard Tumble with a "Yankee."

DAHLONEGA, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—"Virg Mose" has some lively reminiscences of the days when the yankees were encamped round and about Atlanta. His adventures in that locality are very interesting. But let him tell his story in his own way:

Our rifle pits were about 10 feet long, 4 feet wide and 5 feet deep. The dirt was piled up on rails, and under them was a small hole to shoot through. Those pits were twenty feet apart, in which we had three men each. Our main line was 200 yards in the rear of the rifle pits, and we always had one-half of our men on picket. The pickets were relieved every night at midnight. On the night of August 5th a yankee exclaimed, "Johnny, stop your shooting and let's be friendly." We said "all right," and in less time than ten minutes we were all mixed up together and chatting pleasantly. We exchanged tobacco for coffee and other stimulants. I remember conversing with two yankees of Indiana, who were of middle age, on their rifle pit. They said to me: "You seem to be very young; were you conscripted and made to go to the war?" "No," said I, "I volunteered." "Where do you live?" said one of them. "About seventy-five miles north of here," said I. They then asked me what I was fighting for. My answer was that I was fighting for Georgia to drive the invaders from her soil.

Those yankees looked upon each other and said: "This boy don't know what he is fighting for, we don't care a cent for the negroes, but we want the union, and we are going to vote for General McClellan for president and stop this bloody war, and if the private soldiers would do it on both sides the war would end before daylight;" and they at last asked me to go with them to their headquarters and they would assure me that I would be out of the war for all time to come if I would take the oath and go north and hire out and make money, etc. I commenced to tell them that I would see them all "where ice wouldn't keep" before I would do a thing like that when the Louisianans on our right took a notion to charge them. The firing was heavy and the yelling was awful. I jumped up to run to my hole and ran against a yankee who had been on our side, and we both fell backward. As we rose we could tell each other by our uniforms—both apologized and went on. That was the hardest jolt a yankee ever gave me in the war.

The midnight charge did not last more than half an hour, and we were all together again next day and night—all friendly—not a gun fired, when on the third day of our armistice the enemy brought a line of battle up at once and charged our picket line and but five of our pickets got away in our brigade. But we dug new pits that night under a heavy fire, when several of our men got killed. From that time on there was no more friendship between us. I remember next day having shot eighty rounds of cartridges, and a while before night the tube of my gun bursted, and I asked Lieutenant McGee, who was in command of the pickets, what to do about it. He said it was dangerous to go to the rear for another gun; and if they charged us I was in no fix to be there without a gun. It was some distance to our line and through an old pine field; but I thought I would risk it and outrun the bullets. As I got out of the rifle pit it seemed as though a thousand went to shooting at me. I never could remember how I got to the line of breastworks, but think the bullets were so thick that I got up on top of them and rode out. It was dark when I went back, and sound Lieutenant McGhee very anxious about me. The day following, Lafayette Chambers, of our company, was killed—shot in the head. I went over to the First Georgia, to tell his brother John, who, afterwards, took charge of his clothing. John wore his brother's hat, and I was informed by Frank Arrendale, who was in the same company with John, that he was killed soon afterwards—shot in the head.

We cut down those old field pines and felled them all toward the enemy—cut off the limbs two or three feet from the main trunk and hewed them to a sharp point. One yankee who belonged to the Twenty-first Missouri, crawled near our line and was killed. He was taken away by neither side. Three weeks later when Sherman evacuated our front, myself and some others went to find the body of John Chambers. His head had come off. I remember looking at him and thinking, perhaps, at that moment, that he had a dear mother in the far west—and like my own dear mother who was so far away—was in some secret place upon her knees asking God to spare her boy. Perhaps that mother now is still looking for her boy; but alas! she will see him never on this earth. When living I was his enemy, but when he was lying there in death, I was his friend and admired his bravery and now sympathize with his family, wherever they may be.

PROHIBITION IN NEWTON.

An Election on the Subject Possible Within a Few Months.

COVINGTON, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning there was a largely attended meeting at the courthouse for the purpose of hearing an address by Dr. W. A. Candler, on the subject of prohibition. The speaker, as is usual with him, was master of his theme and delivered an able, eloquent and convincing speech, showing that nothing short of prohibition laws will remedy the evils of the liquor traffic. At the close of the address the Newton county temperance organization elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: R. C. Cook, president, and R. F. Eaks, secretary and treasurer. The signs of the times indicate that there will soon be an election under the local option law to determine whether the sale of liquor in this county shall be prohibited.

A PRIMARY CALLED FOR.

The democratic executive committee had a meeting here, and ordered a primary election to be held on the 9th of May for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of tax collector. This action was occasioned by the fact that Mr. J. S. Peek, who was elected tax collector at the general election in January, failed to give bond within the time required by law, and an election to fill that office will soon be ordered by the governor.

Perfect health is seldom found, for impure blood is so general. Hood's Sarsaparilla really does purify the blood and restores to perfect health, when possible. Try it yourself.

The richest cut glass in the world is Dorflinger's American Cut Glass. The genuine always has their trade-mark label on it. Your dealer should show it to you. There is nothing more appropriate for wedding or holiday gifts.

The cost of a lamp is chiefly in chimneys.

It need not be. There are chimneys that do not break.

Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, "pearl-top" their chimneys thus: Of course their chimneys are made of the toughest glass.

SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed to the mayor and general council, will be received until 3 p. m. Monday, April 20, 1891, for furnishing the sewer pipe to be used by the city of Atlanta during the year 1891.

Samples of pipe must be submitted with the bid.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

M. MAHONEY,
mar 26 to apr 20 Com. Public Works.



Two doctors of an Eastern town,
To learning much inclined,
Were called to see a gentleman,
Whose health was undermined.

The first one used his stethoscope
Upon the patient meek.
"I find," quoth he, "one lung is gone;
You cannot live a week."

To this the other wise M. D.
Vehemently objected.
"I see," quoth he, "as all may see,
Your kidneys are affected."

These wise men argued loud and long,
Yet the patient owes recovery
(Not to those doctors, but to—
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery).

There are some patent medicines that are more marvelous than a dozen doctors' prescriptions, but they're not those that profess to cure *everything*.

Everybody, now and then, feels "run-down," "played out." They've the will, but no power to generate vitality. They're not sick enough to call a doctor, but just too sick to be well. That's where the right kind of a patent medicine comes in, and does for a dollar what the doctor wouldn't do for less than five or ten.

We put in our claim for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. We claim it to be an unequaled remedy to purify the blood and invigorate the liver. We claim it to be lasting in its effects, creating an appetite, purifying the blood, and preventing Bilious, Typhoid and Malarial Fevers, *if taken in time*. The time to take it is when you first feel the signs of *weariness* and *weakness*. The time to take it, on general principles, is NOW.

It's the *cheapest* blood-purifier, sold through druggists, no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar.

Why? Because it's sold on a *peculiar plan*, and you only pay for *the good* you get.

Can you ask more?



THERE WERE THREE LITTLE HOUSEWIVES OF DEE
WHO ALL MADE UP THEIR MINDS RIGID-LEE
THAT THEY'D NEVER COOK MORE
IF A WIRE GAUZE DOOR
WAS NOT PUT ON THEIR OVENS QUICK-LEE!

—And their cooking was perfect afterward—

IF YOU WANT THE BEST
Buy the CHARTER OAK,
With Wire Gauze Oven Doors

Made only by *Excelsior Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.* Sold by
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH, Agents, - Atlanta, Ga.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.



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—FOR THE—
CELEBRATED
"BALTIMOREAN"
BABY CARRIAGES.

Each one stamped in front of body. Buy no others. For sale by leading dealers throughout the south.
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CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.
"Chickamauga Route,"
This new and popular route has a double daily passenger service between Chattanooga and Carrollton.
The traveling public would do well to patronize the new short line between the north and south. Close connections are made at Chattanooga, Tenn., Rome, Ga., and Carrollton, Ga., with all lines diverging from these points.
Our patrons are assured good and comfortable accommodations.
Note schedule below. In effect September, 28, 1890.

SOUTH. Passeng'r Trains. No. 3 D'ly	No. 1 D'ly	STATIONS.	NORTH Passenger Trains. No. 2 D'ly	No. 4 D'ly
P.M.	A M	Dep.	P.M.	A M
3 00	9 40	Chattanooga	6 40	11 30
3 18	9 56	Rossville	6 25	11 13
3 30	10 10	Mission Ridge	6 14	11 00
3 42	10 23	Crawfish Springs	6 04	10 48
3 55	10 37	Rock Springs	5 53	10 37
4 08	10 44	Copeland	5 45	10 25
4 24	10 59	LaFayette	5 32	10 11
4 45	11 13	Martindale	5 15	9 49
5 00	11 28	Trion	5 00	9 30
5 13	11 39	Summerville	4 47	9 14
5 28	11 49	Raccoon Mills	4 36	9 02
5 37	11 58	Lyerly	4 24	8 50
5 44	12 04	Taliaferro	4 17	8 42
6 00	12 12	Holland	4 10	8 33
6 10	12 22	White Springs	3 57	8 23
6 23	12 35	Lavender	3 46	8 07
7 00	1 10	Rome	3 20	7 40
7 16	1 28	Silver Creek	3 00	7 17
7 31	1 42	Summit	2 47	7 03
7 36	1 47	Lake Creek	2 42	6 58
7 50	2 15	Cedartown	2 30	6 45
	2 26	Youngs	2 00	
	2 47	Felton	1 38	
	3 07	Buchahanan	1 19	
	3 35	Kramer	12 59	
	3 48	Mandeville	12 45	
	4 00	Carrollton	12 30	
P.M	P.M.	Arr. Dep.	P.M.	A

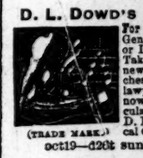
Passengers leaving Chattanooga on No. 1 arrive at Rome, Ga., 1:00 p. m., Carrollton, 4 p. m., Griffin 7:20 p. m. and Macon 11:20 p. m. Returning leave Macon, 8:10 a. m, Griffin, 10:20 a. m., Carrollton, 12:30 p. m., Rome, 3.20 p. m., and arrive at Chattanooga at 6:20 p. m., making a daylight ride between Macon, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn.
See that your tickets read via C., R. & C. R. R.
W. H. WILLIAMSON, Superintendent, Rome, Ga. A. N. SLOAN, G. P. & P. A. Chattanooga, Tenn.
sun

BOKER'S BITTERS, renowned since 1838. Finest to the palate, best for the stomach. Pure or mixed. Never be without it. L. Funke, Jr., Sole M. and Prop., New York. 9 28 1y sun



NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
Tarrant's Extracts of Cubebs and Copaiba, the best remedy for gonorrhœa, gleet, and all disease of the urinary organs. Its portable form, freedom from taste and speedy action (frequently curing in three or four days and always in less time than any other preparation) make "Tarrant's Extract" the most desirable remedy ever manufactured. All genuine has red strip across the face of label, with signature of Tarrant & Co., New York, upon it. Price $1. Sold by all druggists.
oct20-26t sun

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS
In fair standing, NEEDING CAPITAL to increase their facilities or to tide over temporary embarrassment, can make satisfactory arrangements by addressing
A. FALK, FINANCIAL AGENT,
46 and 48 New Street, New York.
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D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.

For Brain-Workers & Sedentary People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; Athlete or Invalid, a A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 in. square floor-room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors & others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific Physical Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York.
(TRADE MARK.)
oct19—d26t sun mi ns

PORTLAND GLENHAVEN PARK is one of the prettiest additions to the city. Values are advancing rapidly. Building lots for sale. $10 down and $5 per month. No interest, no taxes. Sure to increase 100 per cent in the next year. For full particulars, maps, etc., or any information address Reed & Hobson, Portland, Ore.
feb22—6t sun

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules arrest in 48 hours without inconvenience, those affections in which Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections fail.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

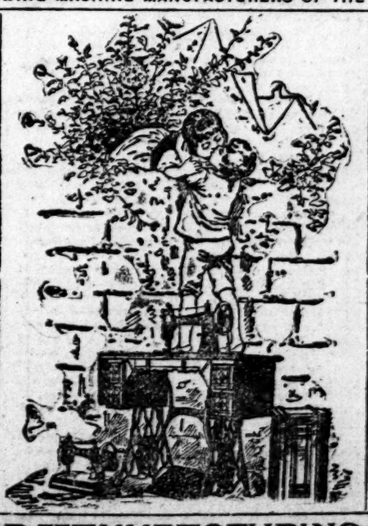
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THE SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD.

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A Record of 9,000,000 Machines,
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NOW OFFER THREE ENTIRELY DIFFERENT
New Family Sewing Machines.
OSCILLATOR, VIBRATOR,
AUTOMATIC SINGLE THREAD.

Machines will be delivered at any point free of expense.

We have recently opened Handsomely Appointed Show Rooms at
385 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY,
where can be seen a large and varied line of our Regular and Special Manufacturing Machines, in practical operation.



IN
Elegant, Convenient and Artistic
CABINET WORK.
WITH NEW PATENTED STAND.
And all the Latest Attachments
AND MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

State that you saw our advertisement in the *Atlanta Constitution* when you write us.

On the 5th of July, we will also open at
929 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY,
an Art Display Room, where will be exhibited beautiful and artistic samples of Home and Art Decoration.
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GEORGIA HISTORY.

REV. GEORGE WHITE, D.D., AUTHOR OF TWO VALUABLE BOOKS.

A Notable Man, Teacher and Preacher—His "Georgia Statistics" and "Historical Collections of Georgia."

Rev. George White, the author of the two books so frequently quoted in matters of state history, was in many respects a notable man.

Teacher, preacher and historian he was a famous old schoolmaster, an earnest and devoted Christian minister, and deserving of preeminent credit amongst the state's historical writers.

It is undoubtedly true that his books have been read more in Georgia than those of any other historian. They are curious and valuable compilations, full of interest, and were,



GEORGE WHITE.

at the date of their publication, the most exhaustive and reliable books of their kind.

In fact, the only book of its kind was Sherwood's "Georgia Gazetteer." That, as its name indicates, dealt sparingly in history; being more largely a description of the state at the time of its publication.

The only post-revolutionary history was that of Captain Hugh McCall, published at Savannah in 1811.

Dr. White used the meagre material in print to good advantage; and, by dint of laborious and long-continued research, he added a great deal that was entirely new.

He traveled all over Georgia—and even before he determined upon publishing his first book he had incidentally accumulated a great deal of historical matter—visiting in each county the oldest inhabitants or the families of their descendants, consulting local records, visiting historic spots and listening to neighborhood legend.

His method of investigation gave his results a peculiar interest—pretty much as though the old men and the derelict records had been brought literally into the presence of an audience, the old men in their every-day clothes and the records with the dust still upon them—but at the same time it entailed defects and incorporated errors. Old men, being only men, were prone to give themselves and their families and their achievements a disproportionate space in the word-picture they painted. Even young men do that—it's natural. And some records are very unsatisfactory indeed—too accurate perhaps—made up on lines too scant and sheer and formal.

But with their imperfections and faults the books are invaluable records, and the author might well have been proud of them. They are too well known to warrant a crude review in this sketch, the subject of which is rather the author himself.

The facts given here are taken mainly from three sources—first, an admirable sketch from "Prominent Tennesseeans;" second, information furnished by his family; and last, but by no means least, a comfortable after-dinner chat with Judge Richard H. Clark.

Rev. George White, D. D.—he himself never used either of these titles, but rather objected to their use in connection with his name—was born in Charleston, S. C., March 12, 1802, and lived there until he was eighteen years of age. He began his education in Charleston under John Wrench, a very eminent teacher of that day, and subsequently went to shool for some time near Statesburg, in Sumter county, South Carolina. When Dr. White, then more than fourscore years of age, was asked where he was educated, he replied, with vivid recollection, and with a merry twinkle in his eye: "I went to school for seven years to a teacher who whipped the boys every day, no matter whether they were good or bad; and to this day the sound of fire bells is sweetest music to my ears, because our teacher was a member of the fire board, and whenever there was an alarm of fire, it meant a brief cessation of hostilities, for the teacher's words were: 'Go home, boys; you have a holiday.'"

A Methodist Minister.

After leaving the school near Statesburg, young White entered a law office in Charleston and devoted two years to the study of the legal profession, which he had determined to pursue. While in this office he, with a number of other young men, went to a camp meeting and, becoming deeply and seriously interested in the subject of religion, joined the Methodist church, gave up the bar for the pulpit, immediately went to exhorting, and shortly thereafter to preaching. He remained in the Methodist ministry about ten years, during which time he was the contemporary of Dr. Capers, afterwards the celebrated Methodist bishop, and other eminent Methodist divines.

Though but a boy in years when he began his ministerial labors, his fame as a preacher spread abroad, and he was known as the "beardless preacher."

Teaching in Georgia.

In 1822 he went to Savannah, and taught as principal of Chatham academy for several years; afterwards as principal of the Savannah academy, which became a rival institution.

During this period he educated the children of many of the first families in the state of Georgia—the Bartows, Berriens, Laws, Andersons, Bullocks, Screvens, Habershams, Sheftalls, Lamars—their name is legion. Many of the men who have been most prominent in the state of Georgia since that time—the great and virtuous in divinity, in judicature, in statesmanship, in commerce of war, have been trained under him, and today their children and grandchildren refer with pride to the fact that their fathers or grandfathers went to school to Dr. White.

Becomes an Episcopalian.

After remaining in the ministry of the Methodist church for about ten years, as a matter of conscience and conviction of duty, he joined the Protestant Episcopal church, prepared for that ministry and was ordained by Bishop Bowen, in St. Michael's church, at Charleston, S. C., December 31, 1833. During all the years of his teaching at Savannah, he was also engaged in preaching.

Indeed, it might be said of him here that he preached every Sunday of his life for the last sixty-five years, except when prevented by sickness. Likewise, it may be said that one of his strong characteristics, which developed itself then, stuck to him throughout life, and that was his extreme kindness to the colored race. Much of his time was spent in ministering to them. His plain, simple, effective and forcible style of preaching suited these people, and was peculiarly effective. This brings out one strong element of his character, too—a genuine and unaffected desire to do good to all men, to lift up the lowly and comfort the humble. For several years of this same period he also preached to the seamen at their chapel erected by Mr. —— Penfield, and made many friends among the sailors and sea captains. The founder of this chapel by his will, left money in bank to employ a pastor, but during the time of Dr. White's pastorate, the bank failed, yet he continued to labor among his charge without money and without price, other than the reward which an approving conscience brings to duty done.

Menantime he had established in Effingham county a parish called St. Michael's, which completed the number necessary for a diocese, and was the means of electing the first bishop of Georgia—Bishop Elliott.

His Books—A Geological Cradle.

During his residence in Savannah he was prominently connected with the literary and scientific pursuits of the day, and was specially interested in the sciences of geology, conchology and mineralogy, spending much time and study upon them.

A member of his family writes:

"He had gathered the most valuable collection of minerals and shells in the state at the time of writing his 'Statistics of Georgia.' Among his shells was one so large as to serve as a cradle for me during my infancy."

In 1852 he published "White's Statistics of Georgia."

The same year, desiring to take his family to a more healthy locality, he removed to Marietta.

While here he taught school, and published his "Historical Collections of Georgia."

Quoting a member of his family again:

"He realized very little from the publications of his work, and left no unprinted historical matter."

Florence, Alabama, and then Memphis.

About 1856 he went to Florence, Ala., took charge of a church there, and by his efforts during the next two years contributed largely to building it up.

In 1858 he went to Memphis as rector of Calvary church. He remained there until his death, April 30, 1887.

He was beloved and esteemed by all denominations and by all classes of peope. He was, at more than one session, the oldest and most conspicuous member of the national Episcopal convention. Calvary church flourished under his ministry.

Through the trying scenes of the war and the dreadful epidemics which have ravaged Memphis, he kept his church open. Through the dreadful epidemic of 1878 he was indefatigable in his labors in ministering to the wants of his people; his charity was almost a fault, and in visiting the sick he was tireless. Indeed, this has been true of him at all times and under all circumstances. During all this troublous time his faithful wife was at his side.

A Pathetic Incident.

In September of that year they lost their son, Eugene D. White, at a time when the city was panic-stricken with the plague. This aged couple went out to bury their son—the sole mourners at his grave—and while there an incident occured which beautifully illustrates his character. The remains of a brother Mason were brought to the cemetery for interment. The venerable minister asked the privilege of reading the burial service, and when it was granted, in words feelingly uttered, and amid tears and sobs that almost choked their utterance, eulogized the character of the deceased. While the sod was falling upon the grave he was approached by a gentleman who asked him to read the service over his wife.

The kind old man consented, but asked that he first might bury his own son. In a few moments he was requested to conduct the services at another grave, and did so.

Patriarch of the Convention.

He has three times been a delegate to general conventions of the church, first at Boston, 1877, then at New York, in 1880, and at Philadelphia, in 1883.

Every denomination recognized the fact that he stood at the head of the clergy of Memphis, and even after he had reached the age of four score he was still eloquent.

His kindness to the colored race distinguished him in Memphis, where he helped to build them a church, and by his exertions kept it up.

In December, 1881, while conducting divine service at Calvary church, he was stricken at duty's post with a severe fit of apoplexy, and it seemed as if his useful career must come to an end, but after a time he rallied.

His Last Visit to Georgia.

I quote again from a letter.

"His love for Georgia, and all things connected with Georgia, continued throughout his life. He visited Atlanta, while collecting matter for his books, when there was only an inn, a blacksmith shop and a few scattered houses to mark the now beautiful city. Again, in the summer of 1884, he visited Atlanta and all his old ground of researches in that part of the country."

The visit is well remembered by his old friends in Atlanta, and in other parts of the state.

He died April 30, 1887, at Memphis.

His Family.

Dr. White was married January 23, 1823, to Mrs. Elizabeth Groves. Ten children were born to them, only three of whom are now living.

Mrs. White was born November 23, 1802, being several months younger than her second husband, who was less than twenty-one at the time of their marriage. Her first husband was John Groves, whom she married at the age of seventeen. He died of the yellow fever at Savannah in 1822.

I quote now from one of Judge Richard Clark's notebooks, lines written by a young lady: "I hardly think there can be another such case on record as the marital longevity of that couple. And yet side by side they have battled with the scourge. Ah, those are the true heroes—those who can shake hands with the pestilence at every street corner, and march with him into every home, stand beside him in the lonely watch, contending every inch, lest they give him the mastery; finally, when beaten back and death hugs his prey, reverently wait at the death feast."

She lived with him more than sixty-one years a devoted, Christian wife, a true helpmate. Her death occurred in July, 1884.

George T. G. White, so well known in Georgia and throughout the south, one of the first business men of New York, died at his home in Brooklyn on Christmas eve, 1890, the last of the sons of Dr. White.

Three of his children are now living. Mrs. H. H. Stotesbury, the oldest daughter, lives near Ocala, Fla.

Mrs. Laura Leath, second daughter, Memphis, Tenn.; and Miss Georgia Tallulah White, the youngest daughter, Memphis, Tenn.

Recollections of Dr. White.

"Dr. White," says Judge Clark, "had received a good classical education under the old academy system of Georgia and South Carolina. Each state at that time had only one college, and that of Georgia was at Athens. It was before the day of railroads, and from Savannah to Athens it was more than 200 miles by stage; so it was only an exceptional case when a young man went to college from middle or lower Georgia. The academy is understood now as being a preparatory step for college; but in those days it was considerably more than that, as it was well understood that but very few of the boys could ever go to college. The academy finished his education.

"The first school Dr. White taught was a private school near Goshen, Effingham county, his principal patron being Mr. George Galphin Nowlan. He was next elected principal of Chatham academy in Savannah, excepting only the university, the largest institution of learning in the state. In the days of its prosperity it numbered 250 pupils, with six teachers besides Dr. White. It was here I attended his school. It was a mixed school, with separate apartments for the boys and girls. A great many distinguished men were educated there.

"Connected with his school was a military company, and he took an extra pride and interest in that. He was thorough in his teaching. There were no metal pens then; no ruled paper; no blotting paper.

"He was objected to as too severe in his discipline, and the trustees succeeded him as principal with Edward E. Pyncheon in 1834. Pyncheon was a northern man. He had been teaching in Liberty county, and was married there.

"Dr. White then set up a school of his own in Savannah—in the opposite end of the same building in which Chatham academy was located—which he called Savannah academy, and where he taught a long time. All his life of teaching he was to south Georgia what Dr. Beman was to middle Georgia, both being strict believers in the doctrine of Solomon, 'Spare the rod and spoil the child.'

"He was particular in laying the foundation of an education; paid great attention to the rudiments, and if a scholar did not spell, read and declaim well, it was because it was 'not in him.'

"He took great interest in his smart boys and would go with them to Athens to stand their examinations. If a scholar showed aptness in his military company he would get him into West Point.

"At first he was a Methodist, and a Methodist local preacher while he was teaching. There was a schism in the only Methodist church in Savannah—South Broad street church—and several prominent members retired, amongst them Dr. White, after which he became an Episcopalian.

"He was noted for his good reading and fine declamation. Perhaps there was no man in the United States who could read better and with more effect the service of the Episcopal church.

"Georgia appropriated money to purchase a number of both of his books—an exceptional and honorable recognition.

"He was one of the heroes of the epidemic of 1878 in Memphis, where there was the greatest percentage of mortality ever known in an American city. Very few clergymen were left. Dr. White labored assiduously in attentions to the sick and burial of the dead. Amongst the dead was his own son Eugene, a bright and talented young man—named after an older brother who had died young.

"He was a grand-hearted old man. There are in Georgia now people eighty years old who went to school to Dr. White.

"His love for children and for animals was almost proverbial especially was his love for dogs remarkable—for living dogs, images of dogs and pictures of dogs. He was always fond of work and led a most active life—a life of energy and ceaseless labor. At seventy-five years of age he worked with almost the vigor and activity of youth."

Dr. White was for many years a zealous Mason and an Odd Fellow. He took the degree of Master Mason in Solomon's lodge, at Savannah, in early life. He was always active in the fraternity, and was frequently called upon to deliver addresses and memorial speeches. He took the degree of Knight Templar at Memphis, and was prelate of the commandery for nearly twenty-five years.

He was also warmly attached to the Odd Fellows, of which order he became a member soon after its organization at Savannah, and in which he afterwards filled the office of noble grand.

He and his wife lived to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. He did not long survive her in this life, and their graves are side by side at Memphis.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
*No. 3, from Savannah	7 00 am	*No. 2, to Savannah	7 10 am
*No. 15, from Barnesville	8 00 am	*No. 14, to Macon	11 30 am
*No. 11, from Macon	10 50 am	*No. 12, to Macon	2 15 pm
*No. 1, from Savannah	5 35 pm	*No. 16, to Barnesville	6 00 pm
*No. 13, from Macon	10 20 pm	*No. 4, to Savannah	7 10 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Nashville*	6 48 am	To Nashville*	7 50 am
From Marietta	8 35 am	To Chattanooga*	1 35 pm
From Rome	11 05 am	To Rome	3 45 pm
From Chat'n'ga*	1 45 pm	To Marietta	4 35 pm
From Nashville*	6 40 pm	To Nashville*	6 28 pm
From Marietta†	10 30 pm	To Marietta†	4 00 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montg'm'y*	9 50 am	To Opelika*	7 00 am
From West Point	10 30 am	To Selma*	1 05 pm
From Selma*	2 10 pm	To West Point	4 35 pm
From Opelika	5 50 pm	To Montgomery*	11 30 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*	6 30 am	To Augusta*	8 00 am
From Covington	7 55 am	To Decatur	8 55 am
From Decatur	10 05 am	To Clarkston	12 10 pm
From Augusta*	1 00 pm	To Augusta*	2 45 pm
From Clarkston	2 20 pm	To Clarkston	3 25 pm
From Clarkston	4 50 pm	To Covington	6 20 pm
From Augusta*	5 45 pm	To Augusta*	11 15 pm

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.

*No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville	10 35 am	*No. 12, for Rome, N'w Y'k, Cincin'ti, Kn'xville and Memphis, and Ala. points	11 45 pm
*No. 13, from NewY'k, Knoxv'le, Nashv'le, and Cincinnati	6 50 pm	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincin'ti, New York and Memphis	11 25 am
*No. 11, from Cincinnati, Nashville and Knoxville	5 15 pm	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville	5 30 am
*No. 12, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick and Macon	8 40 pm	*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville	7 05 pm
No. 15, from Chattanooga, Gadsden, Anniston and Rome	2 40 pm	No. 16, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Chattanooga	7 00 am

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.)

From Wash'gton.*	7 00am	To Washington*	7 10 am
From Lula	8 15 am	To Washington*	10 10 am
From Wash'gton*	9 30 am	To Lula	4 30 pm
From Wash'gton*	11 30 pm	To Washington*	6 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From Greenville*	6 30 am	To Birmingham*	10 15 am
From Tallapoosa*	9 30 am	To Tallapoosa*	4 30 pm
From Birming'm*	2 20 pm	To Greenville*	11 40 pm

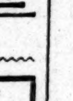
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From F't Valley*	10 20 am	To Fort Valley*	3 00 pm

*Daily. †Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

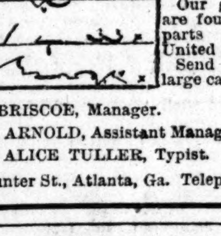
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Lv Atlanta	1 05 pm	11 30 pm	4 35 pm	7 00 am
Ar Newnan	2 35 pm	1 10 am	6 30 pm	8 30 am
Ar LaGrange	3 49 pm	2 24 am	7 40 pm	9 35 am
Ar W Point	4 17 pm	2 58 am	8 15 pm	10 03 am
Ar Opelika	5 05 pm	3 48 am		10 45 am
Ar Columbus		5 55 am		11 58 am
Ar Motgomry	7 15 pm	6 00 am		
Ar Pensacola	11 00 am	1 05 pm		
Ar Mobile	2 20 am	11 45 am		
Ar N Orleans	7 00 am	4 10 pm		
Ar HoustnTex	9 00 pm	7 07 am		
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT.				
Lv Mongomry	7 50 pm	8 15 am		
Ar Selma	9 35 pm	11 15 am		

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 57*	No. 55. Daily.
Lv New Orleans	8 20 pm	6 20 pm		
Lv Mobile	11 10 pm	11 10 pm		
Lv Pensacola	9 45 pm	7 00 pm		
Ar Montgomery	6 50 am	4 20 am		
Lv Selma	6 10 am	3 50 pm		
Lv Montgomery	8 10 am	4 30 am		
Leave				
Lv Columbus	11 58 am			11 59 am
Ar Opelika	10 30 am	6 23 am		2 05 pm
Ar West Point	11 17 am	7 10 am	7 15 am	2 50 pm
Ar LaGrange	11 45 am	3 26 am	7 46 am	3 21 pm
Ar Newnan	12 47 pm	8 30 am	8 57 am	4 26 pm
Ar Atlanta	2 10 pm	9 50 am	10 30 am	5 50 pm

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Lv Atlanta	7 10 am	7 10 pm	2 15 pm	11 30 am
Ar Griffin	8 36 am	8 42 pm	3 55 pm	1 05 pm
Ar Macon June	10 30 am	10 50 pm	6 05 pm	3 42 pm
Ar Macon	10 45 am	11 00 pm	6 15 pm	3 55 pm
Lv Macon	10 20 am		6 40 pm	
Lv Macon June	10 35 am		6 48 pm	
Ar Albany	2 55 pm		10 45 pm	
Ar Thomasville	5 40 pm			
Ar Waycross			4 50 am	
Ar Brunswick			7 15 am	
Ar Jacksonville			7 25 am	

JACKSONVILLE TO ATLANTA.

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 11	No. 13
Lv Jacksonville			7 35 pm	
Lv Brunswick			7 50 pm	
Lv Waycross			10 10 pm	
Lv Thomasville				8 30am
Ar Albany			1 45 am	11 00am
Ar Macon			6 30 am	5 45pm
Lv Macon	1 45 pm	3 15 am	6 50 am	6 10pm
Ar Griffin	3 55 pm	5 30 am	9 18am	8 42pm
Ar Atlanta	5 35 pm	7 00 am	10 50 am	10 20pm

ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH.

	No. 2	No. 4
Lv Atlanta	7 10 am	7 10 pm
Lv Griffin	8 36 am	8 42 pm
Ar Macon	10 45 am	11 00 pm
Lv Macon	11 00 am	11 30 pm
Ar Savannah	6 20 pm	6 30 am
Ar Jacksonville	7 25 am	12 00 m

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Ar Griffin	3 55 pm	5 30 am
Ar Atlanta	5 35 pm	7 00 am

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SIEGE OF [VICKSBURG]

THE INTEREST[ING] ... A PA[PER] ...

The Historic Add[ress] ... W. L. Calhoun ... Veteran[s] ...

The Confederate ... Fulton county is c... interesting historica... late war. A speci... meetings is a paper ... the association co... event of the war.

At the meeting, ... Calhoun read the ... count of the siege o...

Gentlemen of t... Association of Ful... as the subject of m...

"SIEGE ...

I hesitated somew... "Battle of Resaca," ... ally suffered more t... membering that Co... ready favored the a... interesting paper, ... bloody contest, I se... influenced, to some... from the latter par... July of the succeed... the most important ... at Vicksburg, exce... Bayou.

Distrustful of my ... this work, and crav... sonal allusions—wh... in this body of old ... little for myself, as ... fantry, necessarily ... tions, and a very y...

As is well known ... sidered, Vicksburg ... of the Mississippi r... on a range of hills ... river front; is pic... strong position. T... wide and makes a b... ble peninsula, just ...

It was well fortifi... front a number of ... "water batteries," i... ward Higgins, cons... lumbiads; one nine... inch columbiad; ... seven-inch Brooks; ... smooth-bore forty-t... smooth-bore thirt... banded and unba... rifles; one eighteen... pounder Parrott; ... inch mortar; one ... thirty-one pieces of ... teen pieces of light ... ous line of intrench... artillery, entirely a... abatis in front where... and well-establishe... outside of the main ... arrived there just ... December, 1862. ... on this occasion, I ... of new Louisiana r... father of waters be... lantic ocean, and, ... extract of the suga... the river was as ... more so.

The object of Ge... command of the U... opening of the Mis... was, in conjunction ... Banks, to drive our ... south as possible a... munication; then ... and embark his av... and, with the assis... ral Porter, reduce ...

The right wing o... mand of Major Ge... structed to move a... 28th and 29th of D... tacks on the north ... asaw bayou, and w... beat a hasty retrea... not having time or ... display of firework... ours light.

There are presen... payed in that battle ... further attempts on ...

From then up to ... attempts were mad... Vicksburg by forci... upper Yazoo river, ... of General Stephen... employed in resis... continued attemp... abandoned and th... troops and rapidly ...

The next move ... across the peninsu... range of our wate... my's transports m... our batteries, and ... to the new base ... burg. A heavy B... water battery som... operation and it w...

Then followed ... scenes of the ca... which were abo... gauntlet of our ba... same as the diggin... boats below for th... supplies, etc., for ... south and rear of ...

The command ... Forty-Second Ge... north of the city ... swamps, where ... bad and insufficien... most walking ske... river front being ... into the city and p... lower water batte... flour—superseded ... bread, much to th... achs and improve... situated we had a ... the river.

On the night o... ram, Queen of th... and although unde... hit twelve times—... low, running into ... burg as she passed, ... Lieutenant Walk... placed on the boat ... sequently dubbed ... Walker."

On the mornin... Switzerland and ... the batteries. A ... them, resulting in ... ter, with nearly al... of the center bo... with a ten-inch s... explosion. This e... by the troops, and ... the morning air.

On the night of ... turtles, viz: Bent... Louisville, Pittsbu... LaFayette, iron cla... Wave, started past ... ter in command. ... which was rather ... —our batteries ope... several large buildi... site the city, were ... river and exposed ... stant and terrific fi... commencing at the ... uing for three mi... making the very ... scene that I, and t... never forget. On... burned, three badl...

On the 22d six ... considerably dama... Tigress, received a... and sunk.

We had a syste... the firing of picke... batteries down to ... notice of the appr... the infantry suppo... take position in li... gunboats sometim... dark generally mi...

Having thus suc... below, nothing wa... port their immens... assault Vicksburg ... army, in the mea... Millikens Bend an... thage, a point belo... sippi river.

General Pember... of the happening ... had deemed it nec... near the mouth ...

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

ITS INTERESTING STORY TOLD BY A PARTICIPANT.

The Historic Address Delivered by Judge W. L. Calhoun Before the Confederate Veterans' Association.

The Confederate Veterans' Association of Fulton county is collecting a large amount of interesting historical matter pertaining to the late war. A special feature of its monthly meetings is a paper read by some member of the association concerning some important event of the war.

At the meeting, March 16th, Judge W. L. Calhoun read the following interesting account of the siege of Vicksburg:

Gentlemen of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Fulton county:—I have chosen as the subject of my paper this evening the

"SIEGE OF VICKSBURG."

I hesitated somewhat between that and the "Battle of Resaca," in which I had personally suffered more than in any other. But remembering that Colonel L. P. Thomas had already favored the association with an able and interesting paper, descriptive of that short and bloody contest, I selected the former, doubtless influenced, to some extent, by the fact that, from the latter part of 1862 to the middle of July of the succeeding year, I participated in the most important engagements of the army at Vicksburg, except the battle of Chickasaw Bayou.

Distrustful of my ability to creditably perform this work, and craving your indulgence for personal allusions—which seem almost allowable in this body of old soldiers—and claiming very little for myself, as I was only a captain of infantry, necessarily circumscribed in my actions, and a very young man, I proceed:

As is well known to you, topgraphically considered, Vicksburg is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi river and is irregularly built on a range of hills rising successively from the river front; is picturesque and naturally a strong position. The river is about one mile wide and makes a bend, forming a considerable peninsula, just opposite the city.

It was well fortified, there being on the river front a number of heavy siege guns, known as "water batteries," in command of Colonel Edward Higgins, consisting of eight six-inch columbiads; one nine-inch Dahigren; one eight-inch columbiad; one 7.44 Blakely gun; one seven-inch Brooks; one 6.4 inch Brooks; three smooth-bore forty-two pounders; twenty-eight smooth-bore thirty-two pounders; eight banded and unbanded thirty-two pounder rifles; one eighteen pounder rifle; one twenty pounder Parrott; one Whitworth; one ten-inch mortar; one eight-inch howitzer, in all thirty-one pieces of heavy artillery, besides thirteen pieces of light artillery. Also a continuous line of intrenchments, with embrasures for artillery, entirely around the city, with heavy abatis in front wherever it could be constructed, and well-established picket posts on the hills outside of the main line. I thus found it when I arrived there just before day, on the 31st of December, 1862. Pardon me for saying that, on this occasion, I took my first and last drink of new Louisiana rum. I had never seen the father of waters before; but had seen the Atlantic ocean, and, under the inspiration of the extract of the sugar cane, I certainly thought the river was as large as the ocean, if not more so.

The object of General Grant, who was in command of the United States forces, was the opening of the Mississippi river, and the plan was, in conjunction with the army of General Banks, to drive our forces in the interior as far south as possible and destroy our railroad communication; then to fall back to Memphis, and embark his available forces in transports, and, with the assistance of the fleet of Admiral Porter, reduce Vicksburg.

The right wing of their army was under command of Major General Sherman, who was instructed to move against Vicksburg. On the 28th and 29th of December he made two attacks on the north line of our works at Chickasaw bayou, and was so badly defeated that he beat a hasty retreat up the Arkansas river, not having time or opportunity for his usual display of fireworks. His loss was heavy—ours light.

There are present tonight men who participated in that battle. It was so decisive that all further attempts on that line was abandoned.

From then up to about April 4th, numerous attempts were made to reach the right flank of Vicksburg by forcing a passage through the upper Yazoo river, and a force under command of General Stephen D. Lee was kept constantly employed in resisting these efforts. These continued attempts were, at last, entirely abandoned and the enemy reembarked his troops and rapidly retreated.

The next move was the opening of a canal across the peninsula below, and mainly out of range of our water batteries, so that the enemy's transports might pass through, avoiding our batteries, and convey troops and supplies to the new base of operations below Vicksburg. A heavy Brooks rifle gun in our lower water battery somewhat interfered with this operation and it was finally abandoned.

Then followed some of the most exciting scenes of the campaign—the enemy's boats which were above Vicksburg running the gauntlet of our batteries—the object being the same as the digging of the canal; to get their boats below for the transportation of troops, supplies, etc., for a new movement on the south and rear of the city.

The command to which I belonged—the Forty-Second Georgia—was first stationed north of the city; afterward below in the swamps, where from exposure, malaria and bad and insufficient food the men became almost walking skeletons. An attack on the river front being anticipated, we were moved into the city and placed as a support for the lower water batteries. As rations—ham and flour—superseded blue beef and sour corn bread, much to the satisfaction of our stomachs and improvement of our health. Thus situated we had a fine view of the scenes on the river.

On the night of the 1st of February, the ram, Queen of the West, ran the batteries, and although under a heavy fire—having been hit twelve times—was successful in getting below, running into the steamer City of Vicksburg as she passed, damaging it to some extent. Lieutenant Walker, of my company, was placed on the boat to protect it, and was subsequently dubbed by the boys "Commodore Walker."

On the morning of March 25th, the rams, Switzerland and Lancaster, attempted to pass the batteries. A terrific fire was opened upon them, resulting in the sinking of the Lancaster, with nearly all on board, and the cutting of the center boiler of the Switzerland, with a ten-inch shell, causing a tremendous explosion. This exciting scene was witnessed by the troops, and shouts of exultation rent the morning air.

On the night of April 16th, six iron-clad turtles, viz: Benton, Mound City, Carondolet, Louisville, Pittsburg and DeKalb, besides the LaFayette, iron clad, Forest Queen and Silver Wave, started past the batteries, Admiral Porter in command. As soon as discovered—which was rather difficult, the lights being out—our batteries opened and, by previous order, several large buildings on the peninsula, opposite the city, were burned, which lit up the river and exposed the boats to view. A constant and terrific fire was kept up upon them, commencing at the upper batteries and continuing for three miles along the river front, making the very earth tremble. It was a scene that I, and those who witnessed it, will never forget. One gunboat was sunk, one burned, three badly damaged.

On the 22d six more passd the batteries, considerably damaged, and one of them, the Tigress, received a shot below the water line and sunk.

We had a system of signals consisting of the firing of picket guns from above the upper batteries down to the lower batteries to give notice of the approach of the vessels, at which the infantry supporting them was required to take position in line and in their rear. The gunboats sometimes opened upon us, but being dark generally missed their mark.

Having thus succeeded in getting their boats below, nothing was left but to arrange to transport their immense army across the river and assault Vicksburg on the south and rear—the army, in the meantime, having moved from Millikens Bend and concentrated at New Carthage, a point below Vicksburg on the Mississippi river.

General Pemberton foreseeing the possibility of the happening of the events just stated, had deemed it necessary to occupy Grand Gulf, near the mouth of the Big Black, and assigned Brigadier General John S. Bowen, with his Missouri brigade, to that point, with instructions to fortify the same, and, also, to guard the approaches by the Bayou Pierre.

At this time General Pemberton complained very much of the want of cavalry, having one small command under Colonel Wirt Adams, which was entirely inadequate for gaining information necessary for a proper disposition of troops, etc. A heavy movement to the southwest on the Louisiana shore being confirmed, Brigadier General Bowen was reinforced by Green's Missouri brigade, the Sixth Mississippi, the First Confederate battalion and a battery of artillery. General Stevenson was ordered to place 5,000 men in easy support of Warrenton.

On the 29th of April a naval attack was made on Grand Gulf and repulsed. On the 30th of April the enemy commenced landing on the east bank of the Mississippi at Bruinsburg.

On May first, General McClernand, with 20,000 men, attacked General Bowen's small force, not exceeding 5,000, at Port Gibson, and forced it back across Bayou Pierre to Grand Gulf. General Bowen, who was one of the best officers in the confederate army, with his gallant command resisted McClernand's advance with a bravery unparalleled. General E. D. Tracy was killed. Being in the supporting column, sent from Vicksburg, I saw his body as it was being carried from the field.

After this repulse, the troops were withdrawn to the north bank of the Big Black. It has been said, and it is quite probable, that a good cavalry force could have broken General Grant's communication with the Mississippi river and rendered it hazardous to advance into the interior.

The enemy continued reinforcing and advancing on Edward's depot and Big Black bridge toward Vicksburg. At this juncture arose the differences between General Johnston and General Pemberton.

General Johnston's plan was, that Pemberton should unite his whole force to beat Grant, if he landed on this side of the Mississippi, and not attempt it by detachments, as at Port Gibson and Raymond. Also, that he should have co-operated with him and attacked Sherman at Clinton.

General Pemberton was unfavorable to giving up Vicksburg, his base, but a majority of his council of war favored the idea of General Johnston. Generals Loring and Stevenson preferred to attempt to cut off the enemy's supplies from the river. General Pemberton adopted the latter, and accordingly on May 15th, with 17,000 men moved from Edward's depot (a point on the Southern railroad fourteen miles from Vicksburg, where he had concentrated his army, except Forney and Smith's divisions left to garrison Vicksburg) toward Dillon.

I shall never forget this tiresome march; our division arriving upon what, in a few hours, was the field of a bloody battle at midnight, very much fatigued.

On the morning of the 16th, General Pemberton received another dispatch from General Johnston directing him again to move on Clinton, whereupon he ordered a counter-march for that purpose. Just as this movement commenced our cavalry pickets were driven in, and it was very soon found necessary to form line of battle and resist a general attack from a very large force of the enemy, and on that day the battle of Baker's creek, or Champion hill, as the federals called it, was fought. We were surprised. The firing of the artillery awoke me, and in a few moments we were in line of battle. General Loring on the right, Bowen in the center and Stevenson on the left. We were confronted by the Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth army corps under Generals McClernand, Sherman and McPherson. The main attack was made on our left—Stevenson's division—the enemy constantly endeavoring to turn his left by moving fresh troops from the right and causing him to stretch out his line. For some reason, General Loring did not become engaged, though ordered to the relief of Stevenson. Afterwards two of his brigades did, and General Tilghenan was killed. Two brigades of Bowen's division, under General Green and Colonel Cockrell, were ordered to reinforce General Stevenson, which was done, and for a time turned the tide of battle, but the continued movement of fresh troops to the left overwhelmed Stevenson, and about 4 o'clock p. m. a part of his command broke in disorder. He reported that he was fighting sixty or seventy thousand men, and it was impossible for him to hold his position. General Pemberton, seeing that his army was so largely outnumbered, then ordered a retreat. The Forty-second Georgia was detached from Stevenson's division and sent to hold the bridge across Baker's creek, which we did successfully through the entire fight, and afterwards brought up the rear of the retreating army on the Edwards's Depot road, fighting the cavalry until Big Black was crossed at 12 o'clock at night. I then realized what the word tired meant. Whatever may be said of this battle, the confederates fought bravely for a long time, and perhaps might have had a different result if all had been engaged at the same time and not by detachments. Our losses were very heavy and showed the severity of the fight. Our brigade (Barton's) lost according to official report 42 per cent. General Stephen D. Lee had three horses shot under him. Colonel Skid Harris, of the Forty-third Georgia, was killed; also, Major Joseph W. Anderson, General Stevenson's chief of artillery and many others killed. Among the officers mentioned in the reports for gallantry are some of our citizens—General Henderson (recently deceased), Major Hulsey and Captain Max Van D. Corput, of Corput's battery. His horse and many men were killed, and, finding it impossible to save his guns, they were fired with double canister to the last. To this I can personally testify, as I witnessed the destruction of his battery, and some of his horses fell in ten feet of me.

The first time I saw Captain Corput was on that bloody day. After a weak resistance at Big Black Ridge on the 17th of May, the army except General Loring's division, who joined General Johnston, retired to the trenches at Vicksburg and I shall now briefly record the events of one of the bravest defenses, all things considered, made during the war. The troops were disposed as follows: Stevenson's division on the right next to the river front; Major General Forney's division in the center and on the south; Major General Smith's division, the Mississippi state troops and a small detachment from Loring's division on the left and extending to the river front on the north—the entire line, about eight miles long. General Bowen's division and Waul's Texas legion constituted the reserve; in all about 18,000 men.

On May 18th General Pemberton received a dispatch from General Johnston that, if not too late, he should evacuate Vicksburg, and in his report in commenting on this General Pemberton exclaims: "The evacuation of Vicksburg! It meant the loss of the valuable stores and munitions of war collected for its defense; the fall of Port Hudson, the surrender of the Mississippi river and the severance of the confederacy. These were mighty interests, which, had I deemed the evacuation practicable, in the sense in which I interpreted General Johnston's instructions, might well have made me hesitate to execute them. After a council of war he decided to hold it.

The line of defense consisted of detatched works (redans, lunettes and redoubts) on the commanding points and raised fieldworks connected by rifle pits. The enemy moved up promptly and invested the city, and on the afternoon of the 19th charged the left of our center and was repulsed with heavy loss. From that on there was constant fighting along the entire line, more or less, until the end. On the 20th Admiral Porter took position on the peninsula opposite and commenced the bombardment of the city, which was constantly kept up. On the 21st the gunboats steamed up and joined in the bombardment, which was often repeated.

On the 22d the enemy opened a tremendous artillery fire and at 1 o'clock p. m. a heavy force charged the lines of General Lee. They were allowed to approach very close when every gun was opened upon them, the men rising in the trenches and firing in their ranks volley after volley with such deadly effect that they retreated leaving the ground literally, in some places, covered with dead and wounded. About sixty of them succeeded in making a lodgment in the ditch in front of one of our redoubts, but were captured by the gallant sally of two Texas companies under command of Colonel Pettus, of the Twentieth Alabama, who had volunteered for the purpose. Our works were, of course, very much injured by the constant fire of artillery during the day, but were repaired at night. To some extent we supplied ourselves with cartridges and caps taken from the enemy's dead and wounded in our front.

On the 25th instant, at the proposal of General Pemberton, an armistice for two and a half hours was agreed upon to allow the enemy to bury their dead, which had become offensive. On the 27th, the gunboats engaged our lower batteries, and at the same time the Cincinnati, a tarreted ironclad, of the largest class, engaged our upper battery at short range, and in forty-five minutes was rendered a complete wreck. On the 29th a storm of shot and shell was received upon the city, killing and wounding a large number of soldiers and citizens. In the meantime the enemy was receiving large reinforcements.

On the 28th and 29th two couriers arrived from General Johnston, bringing caps, which were much needed, and also a dispatch stating among other things, "Bragg is sending a division; when it comes I will move to you." Pemberton responded, telling him how to move and requesting notice.

It was difficult to keep up communication and couriers were frequently captured—at one time one with 200,000 caps. Sorties were often made from our works and prisoners captured. We were losing men every day by the constant firing. The enemy kept approaching nearer and had run his parallels within twenty-five yards of our works, and was also mining at different points, and we were counter-mining. Every precaution was made to check the enemy. On the 30th of May scouts reported that the enemy had withdrawn most of his force from our right. Colonel Henderson was ordered to send a small force in front and ascertain the truth of the statement.

The writer was selected to command the detatchment, and was ordered to draw their fire, if there, and retire. I moved just before day, and was not long in ascertaining the fact that they were in force, and with much difficulty again reached the fortifications, followed by the enemy, who were, however, soon repulsed by our artillery and riflemen in the trenches. June the 7th, General Pemberton dispatched General Johnston; am still without information; have sent out couriers almost daily. The same men are constantly in the trenches; but are still in good spirits, expecting your approach. When may I expect you to move and in what direction?" General Johnston dispatched that he was too weak to save Vicksburg. It will be remembered that General Johnston was at Jackson organizing a force for the relief of Vicksburg, and various dispatches of this sort were sent. On the 17th Colonel Isham W. Garrott, who had most ably commanded Tracy's brigade after his death, was killed. On the 19th General Pemberton dispatched: "Enemy opened all his batteries on our line this morning. Artillery is reported to have been heard east of Snyder's mills, supposed to have been an engagement with your troops.

"On the Graveyard road the enemy is within twenty-five feet of our redan and very close on the Jackson and Baldwin's ferry road. I hope you will advance with the least possible delay. My men have been thirty-four days and nights in the trenches without relief, and the enemy within conversation distance. We are living on very reduced rations, and are entirely isolated. What aid am I to expect?" Then on the 21st, another suggestion to General Johnston how to move, and on what road he would move, to co-operate with him. On the 25th, the enemy exploded his first mine under the parapet of General Forney's works, effecting a breach and attempted a charge, but was promptly repulsed. Colonel Erwin, of the Sixth Missouri, was killed in leading his men in a charge over the works.

On the 1st of July another mine was sprung on the right of the Jackson road entirely demolishing the redan and leaving an immense chasm and killing a large number. Thus it was, for forty-seven days and nights, mining and counter-mining enemy approaching nearer and nearer and when not assaulting heavy sharp-shooting all along the line, constant firing from their artillery and mortar fleet on our works and the city. Sometimes as many as 200 guns, at one time, of course resulting in partial destruction of the city, heavy loss to us and an immense loss to the enemy in their assaults. We were constantly cautioned about ammunition and consequently did not sharpshoot except when absolutely necessary. Sorties were frequently made by our troops and prisoners captured and the approaches of the enemy at the beginning caused many bloody contests over picket posts. Colonel W. E. Curtis, of the Forty-first Georgia, afterwards mortally wounded at Rocky Face, with a detachment in a picket fight captured 107 of the enemy.

Private David Garrison, of my own company, raised near this city, resisted so bravely an attack on his post, killing the officer commanding the assault, and fighting until riddled with bullets, that (it was said) the enemy buried him and marked his grave, inscribing upon the board the words, "Bravest of the Brave." Instances of this kind were innumerable. In the meantime, the rations were growing small, and, at last, were reduced to peameal bread and no meat except mule meat—said by the men who ate it to taste very well. Lieutenant Walker and myself divided between us, with mathematical precision, one small loaf of peameal bread. We had sugar, but men cannot live long on sugar. Water was scarce and many lost their lives in endeavoring to obtain it.

It is said that General Pemberton had reserved sufficient rations for the army in the expected move to cut our way out to General Johnston. This we expected to do, and waited anxiously for the order, often imagining we heard his guns. It is my opinion that, worn and weak as the troops were, if the order had been given, they would have succeeded, or died in the attempt; for the men who had gone through with so much fighting and hardships would have risked anything. All the weak of body and of spirit had long before left the trenches, and those that were left were brave enough for any emergency; for any assault. The effect of the hardships, continuous fighting and exposure made them reckless of life. We had some hope of aid from the west through General Dick Taylor, of General E. Kirby Smith's command; but they were driven back. It seemed, from General Johnston's dispatches, that he made every effort to get in condition for our relief, but was unable to do so. So, at last, the day came when in the judgment of the commanding general it became necessary to cut out, or to capitulate on the best terms possible.

Upon consultation with the division and brigade commanders it was found to be their almost unanimous opinion that, in the weak condition of the troops, it was impracticable to undertake to force our way out, and there being no hope of relief, capitulation was the only thing left. Accordingly, on the 3d of July, General Pemberton addressed a note to General Grant with that view. To this General Grant replied that "effusion of blood could be ended at any time by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg will always challenge the respect of an adversary, and I can assure you they will be treated with all the respect due prisoners of war."

These terms were refused; but after a conference and several communications, it was agreed that at 10 a. m., July 4th, the garrison should surrender, our men marching with colors and arms, stacking them in front of our lines, then returning inside and to be paroled. Officers were allowed their private baggage and side arms, and mounted officers one horse each. Subsequently it was agreed that the servants (colored) might go out with their owners, if they desired to do so. The day selected (4th of July) gave very great dissatisfaction to the troops. Such were my feelings, having been on special duty the night of the 3d, and hearing that the army would be surrendered next day. I think the men would have elected to attempt our way out rather than capitulate on that day. General Pemberton explained that this day was chosen because he thought he could obtain better terms. The agreement was carried out and the men left the trenches, for the first time in nearly seven weeks, and presented a spectacle that has seldom been witnessed in the world's history. To me it was a sad day, and I felt that a soldier's death was preferable. In the language of the general commanding, "all this time these heroic men had been exposed to burning suns, drenching rains, damp fogs and heavy dews, without the slightest relief day or night.

"Confined to the narrow limits of a trench, with their limbs cramped and swollen, without exercise, constantly exposed to a murderous storm of shot and shell while the enemy's unerring sharp shooters stood ready to pick off everything visible above the parapets, it is not strange that the men grew weak and attenuated. They had made a most heroic defense; many had met death with a smile upon their lips. They had held the place against an enemy five times their number admirably clothed and fed and abundantly supplied with all the appliances of war."

It is due General Grant to say that his treatment of us while prisoners of war was such as could only have come from a magnanimous and chivalrous foe. There are men present tonight, and others in the city, who know that the statements narrated in this paper are substantially true, and that the half is not told. Major Livingston Mims, chief quartermaster of the army, whose energy and capacity (in the language of the report) have rarely been equaled; Coloner L. P. Thomas, Major W. H. Hulsey, Adjutant W. M. Durham, Lieutenant H. Y. Snow, Lieutenant B. F. Walker, Major W. M. Slaton, Captain J. M. Summers. Corporal F. T. Stile, Captain G. H. Hynds, Thomas M. Armistead and others participated in these stirring events and are familiar with the facts. More than twenty-seven years have passed since the surrender of Vicksburg, and reviewing, in the calmness of undisturbed peace, the conduct of the principal actors, General John C. Pemberton and General Joseph E. Johnston, the conclusion is inevitable that they were true and able officers, and yielded only to an overwhelming force of the enemy. I do not believe it was in the power of either or both of them, with the small force at their command, to have saved Vicksburg. In conclusion, allow me to say that the conduct of the troops in the siege of Vicksburg received the approval of President Davis; it added an unfading luster to southern arms, and in years to come the minstrels will sing of their glorious deeds.

Jack Hays and the Bishop's Palace.

John F. Coyle, in The Washington Star, tells a good story of how the Bishop's palace was taken at the battle of Monterey. Colonel Jack Hays, a brother of the late General Harry T. Hays, of this city, commanded a regiment of Texas Rangers, and General Worth was about to attack the Bishop's palace, a strongly-fortified position, one of the outposts. General Worth ordered Colonel Hays to move with his regiment and a regiment of Maryland troops under Colonel Jenniffer, a West Point graduate, to the rear of the palace, and when the firing began in front that was to be his signal for attacking the palace in the rear. The regiments took their position and Colonel Jenniffer asked Colonel Hays if he would make the attack by column. Colonel Hays did not understand the military terms and said he would think of it. Soon after Colonel Jenniffer returned and said: "Probably, Colonel Hays, you will attack by companies." Still Colonel Hays declined to say how he would attack, and again Colonel Jenniffer returned and said: "Probably, Colonel Hayes, you will move en echelon." This was too much for Jack Hays, and he replied: "Colonel Jenniffer, when I hear the signal gun, I will tell the boys to take the d—— thing, and they'll do it." Soon came the signal, and Colonel Hays's order to attack would not be found in Hardie or Upton, for he shouted, "Go for them, boys," and they went, and in a few minutes the capture was made.

Same Line of Business.

From The Texas Siftings.

Two old friends met on Madison avenue the other day for the first time in ten years. After the customary shaking of hands, etc., one of them said to the other:

"What are you doing now?"

"Me? Why, I am a doctor. What are you doing?"

"I've killed a lot of men myself since I saw you last. I am sheriff of a frontier county out in Colorado.

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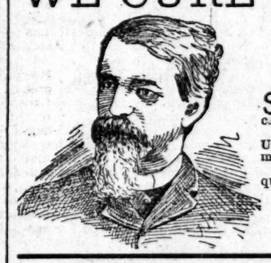
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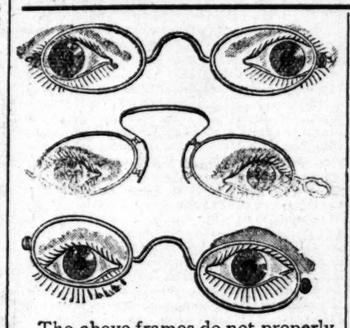
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ROBERT G. ECCLES, M.D.,
191 Dean Street,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 28, 1891.

London Toilet Bazar Co.:

Gentlemen—The formula of Planta Beatrice having been submitted to me, I am free to say that it is an excellent and perfectly harmless one, and so free from anything of a poisonous nature that such a combination might be swallowed without injury. I can see no reason why it should not accomplish what you claim for it.

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FLESH-WORM PASTE (Christened "BLESSED PASTE" by Shirley Dare) refines and makes smooth a rough, porous skin, entirely removes Flesh-Worms (Black Heads); a positive cure for Pimples and Eruptions. Price $1.50, post-paid.

Gentlemen—You having submitted the formula of Flesh-Worm Paste and Pimple Remover to me, I can conscientiously recommend it as being a good combination, and containing only such remedies as will benefit those requiring it.

Of the number of toilet articles that have come before my notice, and that are intended for the same uses as Planta Beatrice and Flesh-Worm Paste, the submitted formulas show yours to be the only ones whose compositions are quite harmless.

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These are the most remarkable preparations of the age. Every application will improve your complexion.

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When you buy one of our suits, thereby getting one that fits you; that looks well, wears well; has style, quality, moderation in price and will hold its own in shape, color and fashion to the end, then you make

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AN OLD ADAGE.

There is an old saying that "You can fool ALL the people some of the time, and you can fool SOME of the people all the time, but you can't fool ALL the people ALL the time." The public have long since learned that when they visit our store they find here the very best clothing that can be had. The styles are correct, the fit is exact, and the workmanship is equal to the best custom made, and a great deal better than the cheap (so called) merchant tailoring that floods the country nowadays.

Our lines are now complete, and the record of the past month shows that we are turning out more pleased customers than ever before. This week we make quite a stir by placing on sale a few real good children's suits at $1 a suit. They won't last long.

FETZER'S CLOTHNG STORE,

37 Whitehall Street.

Go to the Constitution Business Office for your stamps.

THE ANGRY WATERS

WHICH SPREAD OUT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI

Cause the People of Louisiana Much Annoyance—How Fish and Oysters Are Affected—A Famous House Destroyed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—[Special.]—The Ames crevasse opposite the city continues to cause loss and damage, and the injury from it will be far greater than was first thought. As soon as the break occurred the people of Gretna, the western suburb of New Orleans, turned out in force to construct a line in front of their town for the purpose of keeping out the water. Nearly the entire population worked at it steadily and faithfully, but the water rose more rapidly than they had expected, and the line they built was so hastily constructed that it gave way before the pressure of the flood. The greater portion of the town of Gretna is now under water, and all except a few houses on the river front will be similarly flooded. A large number of truck farms and small stockyards around it will suffer greatly. A majority of the population in the flooded district have already moved out, but some of them will try to get along with false floors to their houses and dugouts to move around in.

DESTRUCTION OF THE OYSTER BEDS.

Still another evil resulting from this crevasse is the destruction of the Barataria and Grand Lake oyster beds, the largest and finest on the gulf coast. The crevasse water rolls over them, and while the water itself does no harm, the large amount of sediment it contains is deposited on the oyster beds, smothering and killing the oysters. Already great damage, estimated as high as $500,000, has been inflicted. The oystermen are trying to save the oysters that have escaped by removing them and replanting them in Bayou Cook and other points where they will escape the mud, and over 500 luggers are now engaged in this task, the result being to stop the shipment of all oysters to New Orleans, and to act unfavorably on the packeries and other establishments handling them.

On the other hand, the fishing at the Ames crevasse is phenomenally good. The current of the river carries thousands of fish into the break, and to catch them it is only necessary to stand at the end of the broken levee and throw cast nets into the water. Two or three casts will land so many and such large fish that no one man can carry them away. The fish are principally buffalo, gaspergons and cat. Several have been caught weighing over 100 pounds. Hundreds of persons congregate on the levee near the crevasse fishing, and all, without exception, have phenomenally good luck.

A FAMOUS MANSION DESTROYED.

The old Villere mansion, just below New Orleans, and one of the most famous landmarks in that section, was destroyed by fire this week. The mansion was a century old, and was the residence of the Villeres, with one exception the most distinguished Creole family of Louisiana. In 1814, when the British advanced on New Orleans, the Villere residence was captured by them, and General Villere, the head of the family, narrowly escaped, reaching the American lines just in time to notify Jackson of the advance of the British, and their intention to surprise the American forces. This General Villere afterwards became the second American governor of Louisiana. Miss Villere, General Beauregard's wife, was born there, and the property belonged to Mr. Larendon, Beauregard's son-in-law, at the time of its destruction.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

April 6th, the anniversary of the battle of Shiloh, was observed here by the Confederate Veterans as Decoration Day. There was a larger attendance than usual at the several confederate monuments in the cemeteries and an abundance of floral offerings. The usual addresses were made and ceremonies gone through with.

The Grand Army of the Republic celebrated the quarter centennial of its organization this week by a meeting at Ames chapel. Members of all the Louisiana and Mississippi posts participated in the ceremonies.

THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

The Louisiana republicans, after long inaction, have held a meeting here and chosen delegates to the national republican league to meet in Cincinnati April 21st. The same old crowd met, and practically the same delegates were chosen as usually go to republican nomination conventions. The color question was satisfactorily settled by dividing the delegation equally between whites and negroes. It was thought best not to make up a delegation of federal officers, but the delegates are, none the less, in favor of Harrison, and if the question of a nomination is discussed at the Cincinnati meeting, will so declare. The delegates will try and arrange to have the next meeting of the league take place in New Orleans.

A vigorous assault has lately been made, both by ladies and gentlemen, on the so-called concert saloons here which have for years been a scandal and a disgrace to the city. The first step to be taken will be to compel the saloons to close at midnight whereas at present they keep open until 3 o'clock in the morning, amid the greatest debauchery. The saloons offer as a compromise, to discharge the waiter girls they now employ. There seems to be no reason to doubt that a reform will be brought about, as it is being vigorously pressed by the best people here.

CANADIANS ON A VISIT.

A number of prominent Canadian officials, including Hon. J. E. Robechaux, attorney general; Charles Langelier, secretary general; D. Valle, superintendent of asylums; Paul de Cazes, secretary of the department of public instruction of the province of Quebec; Maurice Perrault, architect, and others, have been visiting here, for the purpose of inspecting the schools, prisons and charitable institutions. They were chosen some months ago by the parliament of Quebec as a commission, for the purpose of investigating the educational, prison and charitable systems of the United States, and suggesting improvements, if any were needed in those of Quebec. They visited the various Atlantic coast cities and thoroughly investigated them, and came here directly from Jacksonville, intending to go from here to the western cities. While here, however, they changed their plans, and will return directly to Canada, taking up their work again in the winter. They expressed themselves very enthusiastically in regard to the admirable management of our charitable institutions.

BURNING OF A CHURCH.

St. Paul's Episcopal church was burnt two weeks ago. Since that time the congregation has been without any suitable place for service. Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, of the St. Charles Avenue Methodist church, has tendered the use of that edifice for the congregation of St. Paul's for any purpose, on Sunday or any day or night of the week that may be desired. The offer has been accepted, and henceforth until St. Paul's church is rebuilt, both the Methodist and Episcopal services will be held in the St. Charles Avenue church.

The Avenue theater, near Lee circle, has been pulled down to make way for the new winter hotel, to be known as the Tchoutchouma. The hotel will cost $400,000, of which $160,000 has been subscribed, although the books have not yet been opened. It is understood that if there is any trouble about getting the money here, New York capitalists stand ready to subscribe it.

To take the place of the Avenue theater, the only up-town one in the city, a new theater, to be known as the People's, has been erected up town, and was opened for the first time this week.

THE NEW COURT BUILDING.

The city council is still discussing the question of the location of the new court building. There is $75,000 to its credit, which, with the $65,000 for which it is proposed to sell the present building to the Young Men's Christian Association, will give $140,000—enough to erect a very handsome edifice. It was proposed at first to purchase the Moresque building, but this was objected to on the ground that it was too much in the business section, and it is probable that a location will be chosen in the rear of the town.

A number of gentlemen have applied to the city council for a charter and privileges for a new factory, which will be one of the largest in New Orleans. This is the Audubon Iron Works Company, to be located three squares above Audubon park. Six squares of ground have already been purchased there, directly on the river front. This will be connected with the Illinois Central and Mississippi Valley railroad, giving it both river and rail connections. The company will have a capital of $1,000,000, will carry on a general foundry business, build locomotives and cars, have dry docks and shipways for the construction of ships of the largest size, and expect to do a large business in the manufacture of cotton and sugar machinery. The men at the head of the enterprise say that they have all the money they need, and that if the council grants them the privileges they ask for the new factory will be in active operation by December.

TO IMPROVE AUDUBON PARK.

A very earnest effort is being made to improve and embellish Audubon park, where the New Orleans exposition was held six years ago. The city has made no appropriation for its improvement, but the park has been turned over to a board of commissioners who are endeavoring to raise the needed money by popular subscriptions. An open air festival is to be given there on Sunday, and beginning April 27th, a new opera by New Orleans young men, and known as the Khedive, will be presented for a week at the St. Charles theater; all the money received therefrom to go to the improvement of the park.

New Orleans will send two delegates to the western states congress to be held in Kansas City, April 15th. Colonel G. A. Breaux will represent the city of New Orleans, and Mr. Breedlove Smith, secretary of the board of trade, will act for that body. The cotton and other exchanges declined to send delegates.

A MONUMENT FOR HENNESSY.

A special committee has been appointed by the mayor to erect a monument to D. C. Hennessy, the chief of police killed by the Italians in October, and whose tragic death has been the cause of so much trouble since. The Pinkertons have already raised $500 for this purpose. John Sullivan, the pugilist, has given $200, and there is $1,000 promised. It is proposed to raise $5,000 for the monument.

All the planing mills have shut down since the beginning of April. The various unions of the city presented the demands of the national union, fixing a day's work at nine hours, with the present wages, which are for ten hours, and prohibiting any union employe from working with a non-union laborer. The mills granted the first demand, but refused the second, and finding that the trouble could not be arranged, closed their establishments.

CLEVELAND'S DEMOCRACY.

A Veteran and Tried Democrat Doubts His Orthodoxy.

James R. Randall in Baltimore Mirror.

The other day I met an old newspaper friend whom I had not seen for several years. He is allied by blood to the most illustrious family in our annals, and a gentleman of the pronounced Virginia school. Like most men of his professional calling, he has done much to further the interest of political leaders and parties, with no substantial recompense. He is a mature bachelor, with a moderate competence, but looks back sorrowfully on unrequited toil. I have seldom met a more accomplished politician, or one who had a more suggestive intellect. He is a strict, orthodox democrat, with liberal charity for sincere opponents, and he loves the southern man who has no apologies to make for the past. He has no affiliation with Mr. Cleveland's presumed ambition, and this aversion does not come from any personal grievance. On the contrary, he is one of the few veteran democrats whom Mr. Cleveland attempted to reward with office. This is the way he puts his case:

"I do not regard the person whom Mr. Dana sarcastically calls 'the claimant' as a genuine democrat. When he was president he turned his back on too many powerful party men, without whom he could not have vanquished Blaine, and favored democrats who were not representative of the party in a valuable sense. His mugwump proclivities need no reference. They speak for themselves. He is diametrically at variance with the majority of his party on the financial problem. He leans to Shylock, who, in American and European coalition, is couched in New York banks, as Senator Stewart demonstrates. I have not forgotten how he coquetted with social equality by making Fred Douglass and his white wife welcome visitors to the executive mansion. Nor can I ever cease to remember how, at a southern banquet, he made an uncalled-for and discourteous speech, rhetorically and pompously asserting that had George Washington lived in 1860, he would have espoused the side of the north and drawn his sword against Virginia. The diplomatic appointments of Mr. Cleveland were, in numerous instances, 'blunders worse than crime.' I could cite some that a tyro would not have committed. He jumps up every now and then, when congratulating some democratic triumph, but he did nothing, while the contest was flagrant, to bring this about. When the force bill menaced the country, he was oracularly dumb, and has practically ignored it, as an issue, to this day. I am a tariff reformer, but Cleveland's efforts to substitute this agitation, while insisting upon hostility to silver, imperils many states. The republicans persuaded us to drop Mr. Tilden for renomination and vindication. They are now trying to seduce us with the idea that Cleveland is the man to lead us next time. Their dictation is pernicious. They want him advanced, because they believe him easy to beat. I do not want him on any such terms, and have confidence in his rejection before the convention, unless the democratic party is ripe for one of its traditional fatuities."

For weak back, chest pains, use a Dr. J. H. McLean's Wonderful Healing Plaster (porous).

Electrocution a Failure.

From The Troy Press.

Electrocution by the processes of law is a failure in the Empire State. After years of toiling and quibbling with this law, it has only one poor, half-witted victim, Kemmler, whose execution was a disgrace to the state and a reproach upon common humanity. Capital punishment is almost a dead letter in the state now, and it ought to be abolished so that the administration of justice may be simplified and stimulated. The day has gone by when jurymen will vote to butcher a neighbor who has been killing somebody, but they would make short work of him if life imprisonment were the utmost penalty. Besides, the cost of trying and slaughtering a murderer by the state is very heavy, and the extinction of the barbarous death penalty would be a blessing to taxpayers.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both."

The Poverty of a Rich Man.

From The New York Tribune.

A story illustrating the recent tightness of the money market is told of a millionaire business man who has an office in lower Broadway. He desired to raise the sum of $15,000 on his personal note. He sent it to the bank with which he kept his account, with a request that it should be discounted. This the bank officers refused to do. He then sent it to several of his wealthy friends but none of them could accommodate him. Finally he sat down at his desk and, with grim humor, drew a note for $5, pinned to it a $10 bank note issued by his own bank, got several of his millionaire friends to endorse the note, and then sent it down to his bank with a courteously worded message, asking if they would discount that note for him.

ATLANTA, GA., May 20, 1881.

Dear Sir—Within the past three days I have healed up and cured severe sores on three horses in my stables with Sanodine. I consider it a valuable medicine in a stable. Respectfully, ZACH E. TAYLOR.

A Lover of Misses.

"Papa, what is a philanthropist?"

"A lover of man."

"And what is a misanthropist?"

"Hem—er—I think it's a lover of women."

Everybody Goes to Savannah.

Merchants' week, which commences Monday, April 27th, will offer numerous attractions. The Fifth Georgia Cavalry Regiment encampment, drummers' parades, reunion confederate veterans, horse races, cavalry tilt for $500 in prizes, and Pain's grand fireworks spectacle, "Last Days of Pompeii" every evening during the week. Special low rates on all railroads in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Everbody invited.

apr 5,2t,sun

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THE CIVIL SERVICE

AS IT IS OPERATED IN BALTIMORE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Roosevelt Happens to Pass Along and Sees Some Evidences of Rottenness—A Harmonious Republican Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 10.—[Special.]—The civil service commissioners are after Postmaster Johnson; that is, Chief Inquisitor Roosevelt is hard at work, and the National Reform League wants its Maryland agents to show cause why the rules of the commission should be so flagrantly violated. It all happened because Mr. Roosevelt accidentally came along in time to witness the mock primary election held here. Incidentally he found that the principal charge he was to investigate, that contributions had been levied on government employes on United States property, could not be substantiated in the one instance, and, in his subsequent interviews with other officials on Monday, he told Mr. Johnson that nothing had been demonstrated to implicate him. A year after Mr. Cleveland's famous order repressing offensive partisanship of government employes, Eugene Higgins and Morris A. Thomas were hauled over the coals, to the great delight of the republicans. This case is but a repetition, only that the parties concerned stand higher. Postmaster Johnson sought to avert the disaster by protesting to the president that Mr. Roosevelt's presence was the means of intimidating federal officials in the legitimate discharge of their rights. But Mr. Bonaparte, president of the Reform League, has the dots on the republican officials for undue political activity at the polls, and in the words of the commissioner himself, "the actions of the ungodly" will be examined into further, when he returns shortly. It is expected that this scandalous procedure will be brought home rather severely on the administration, which has all but lost its control of the republican machine in Maryland at these primaries.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

An amusing incident in Mr. Roosevelt's visit was a colloquy with a colored government employe, who had gone to fetch him some sandwiches, and who, with some reluctance, told him how much his superior, Mr. Johnson, had paid for them. Whereupon Mr. Roosevelt handed this Jackson a dollar and told him to keep the change. Jackson turned the glistening silver over and handed it back, saying: "I am afraid I can't take this, sir; we are on government property." "Oh!" said Mr. Roosevelt, "that's my own money, and I can do with it as I please, so you need feel no hesitancy in accepting it." This Jackson did, and after he was gone, both Mr. Bonaparte, who assisted in the inquisition, and the civil service commissioner laughed heartily at the darky's attempt to show him how to carry civil service rules into practice.

REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

The republican constitutional convention of delegates met Wednesday, and, contrary to expectation, there was a reasonable show of harmony. Through the good offices of the best men in the party, all dissension was put aside, with the hope that the recent achievements of the party in the west might be imitated. Some knotty problems remain to be solved, however, and there is a splendid chance yet for dissensions if some of the legal difficulties yet unsettled be magnified by the Henderson out-of-office wing. Quite unexpectedly, the administration again holds control; but by cutting out several districts in the city it is hardly possible that this greatest stronghold can remain theirs.

SURPRISED BY THE MAYOR.

Mayor Davidson has agreeably surprised the city of Baltimore in many ways since his election, but nothing could raise him so highly in their favor nor insure him more surely a second term than the unexpected reduction in the tax rate of 30 cents on the $1,000; and of the $1.55 tax to be levied next year 11 cents go to the sinking fund; moreover, there will be no extraordinary floating debt, and provision will be made for $275,000 worth of improvements, including a $100,000 bridge necessary on account of the belt line tunnel; $40,000 for a new survey of the city, and $50,000 to bury the city's electric wires. Mr. Davidson, when first "discovered" by his party associates, was not looked on as a brilliant financier, although he could fiddle nicely and act as an acceptable credit man for the great firm of Daniel, Miller & Co. But he has done extraordinarily well, and such a reduction in taxes through his wisdom will bring him into the greatest kind of favor, for it is sure to attract a large number of enterprises to the city. Still the taxes in Baltimore are very burdensome, because everything is assessed at its full value. It is true that the sale of the city's holdings in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad put quite a sum of money in the treasury, and is partially responsible for the decline in the levy, but it will not account for all.

As intimated, the city's wires will soon be planted underground, as the $50,000 appropriation will pass the council. The Taxpayers' Association is agitating the use of a great labor-saving machine to do the street cleaning by letting out the contract. In this manner some reputable citizens promise to save Baltimore $100,000 per year on this item alone. "But," say the politicians, "where will we find places for our henchmen if you abolish the street-cleaning brigade?" Better far than the theorizing and promises of civil service reform parties is the influence of business men and their methods in city government, which has no real connection with party politics; at any rate, it is a fact which this city is gradually getting to understand. The street cleaning by machinery has been found not near so effective or cheap in New York city as the hand, but conditions are so very different there from here, where the many thousand trucks of the greater metropolis are not in the way of the machines.

THE NORTH AVENUE RAILROAD BILL.

Despite all the protests of the property owners, the mayor has signed the North avenue railroad bill providing for an overhead electric railway along a beautiful avenue and an elevated road in the center of the city. But this is not the worst feature, for as intimated the Baltimore City Passenger railway, that insolvent corporation is to take advantage of its privilege gotten from the legislature to make use of any kind of rapid transit allowed the other companies in Baltimore by the city council, and without the latter's permission; so much have we control of our streets. Therefore the over-crowded, busy Baltimore street is to be strung from curb to curb with trolley wires, endangering many lives and many millions of property, and besides destroying the beauty of that other noble thoroughfare, Broadway, and that too at a time when the practicability of storage battery has been demonstrated, and when congress has so far been convinced of it, as to compel a Washington railroad to dismantle its overhead system and substitute the other. The B. C. P. railroad is to spend $460,000 in the improvement and to have the cars in operation by January, 1892. Meanwhile the cable line gives evidence of life. On Monday night, at the western terminus, thirty-four horses hauled two miles of the stout iron cable, weighing 38,000 pounds, into the conduit. Quite a good deal remains to be done yet before the rapid transit can be instituted, for at one part under which the belt line has sunk its tunnel the bed of the street has sunk over a foot, carrying the cable conduit with it.

LAWYERS SOMETIMES GET TOO SMART.

Lawyers sometimes get too smart for their own good, as old Joseph A. Thomas has found out to his misery. He had been secretary of the Smith's Railroad Axle Grease Company, but when a reorganization was effected, filed a bill in the courts praying that it be set aside on account of irregularity, because he had lost his position. Then it was charged that he owes the company a large sum of money, and as he had all the books, papers, etc., it required an order of the court to have him produce them. Later it came out that he bought only a month ago and forged a complete set of books. When this phase of the case came out, attorneys for the company agreed to settle the case if he would pay them $500 and arrange the $125 court costs. This looks very much like compounding felony, but since it is the lawyers themselves, who had arranged, of course nobody is going to say anything. But poor Thomas only could raise enough to pay costs and $300, and wanted the axle company to settle at that amount, which they promptly refused. Then, when he wanted to delay proceedings in the court, which came up last Monday, Judge Phelps first heard of his greater crime and immediately saw to it that he was arrested for disgracing himself and the profession.

SOME BUSINESS VENTURES.

Congressman Beckwith, of Paterson, N. J., is said to be negotiating for a piece of property to establish a rolling mill here in this city for his two sons.

An Equitable fire insurance society founded in 1747, which has 7,000 members, finds it has $1,300,000 surplus on its hands, which it does not know what to do with. The proposition meeting most general favor is to divide it up.

A steamer arrived at this port this week from Brazil, carrying 23,828 bags of coffee, valued at $670,213, the biggest cargo that ever reached here.

Four stowaways arrived in a steamer from Ireland this week, varying in ages from fifteen to twenty years. They are capital minstrels and wanted to get a chance to earn their way. In order to try and get them through, the kind captain had them to work at the rate of $1 per month each. It was no use. The collector of the port wanted no more paupers or public charges.

Headache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Nervousness, Spasms, Sleeplessness, St. Vitus Dance, cured by Dr. Miles's Nervine. Samples free at druggists, by mail 10c. MILES MED. CO., ELKART, IND.

Very Important

The importance of taking a good Spring Medicine cannot be overestimated. The changing weather affects the human system in such a way that it is now in great need of and especially susceptible to the benefit to be derived from a reliable preparation like Hood's Sarsaparilla. To make your blood pure, give you a good appetite, and make you strong, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"While traveling in the East two years ago I was completely broken down in health, weak and tired and unable to sleep nights. I tried all kinds of medicines, but none did me any good until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. After I had used two bottles I was entirely well and in as good health as ever." GEORGE W. MAURER, 708 21st Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Spring Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The joy of people cured of Dyspepsia by Hood's Sarsaparilla is often beyond expression. To be relieved from the tortures of indigestion, heartburn, nausea, and other distressing symptoms, is sufficient cause for the grateful letters we receive. If you suffer from any trouble of dyspeptic nature, from sick headache, or that all-gone, tired feeling, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for several years, and I consider it to be one of the best of tonics, and blood purifiers. As a medicine for use in the spring to tone up the entire system, it is unexcelled. I take pleasure in recommending it as an excellent remedy." G. A. OTTMANN, Rector Church of the Good Shepherd, Yorkville, South Carolina.

The Spring Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



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—WE— MANUFACTURE Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mantels. WE HANDLE LATH, Newels, Moulding, Brackets and LUMBER of every Description.

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Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Insanity and leading to Misery, Decay and Death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa, caused by overexertion of the brain, self-abuse or overindulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1 a box, or six boxes for $5. Sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

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To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

They expel poisonous bile from the system, thereby curing bilious attacks, constipation, headache, malaria, dysentery, and all stomach and liver disorders.

Sugar Coated and Pleasant to Take.

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TAILOR-MADE CLOTHES.

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CLOTHIERS,

Furnishers and Hatters.

SUITS TO ORDER

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POPULAR PRICES.

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ANSLEY BROS.,

REAL ESTATE.

$7,000—For the best acreage property for subdivision now offered—4½ acres from street to street and close to East Tennessee shops.

$15,000 buys 16¼ acres near depot and dummy, in town of Decatur, 1,200 feet railroad front.

$12,500—Loyd street property, near in, 63 feet front, 2¼ squares from carshed.

$130 front foot for east front Peachtree lot, near Eighth street, 80x200.

$4,800, Capitol avenue lots. Two of them SIXES each. Come, let us show you—this side Georgia avenue.

$4,300, Washington street lot near Clarke street.

$1,550, Pulliam street lot, this side of Richardson street. Must go, come see it.

$8,500, West Peachtree lot, 100x200, near Kimball. street. Beautiful shade; only $85 front foot.

$65 front foot, Boulevard lot, near Mr. Nelson's beautiful home, 80x173 feet.

$4,000 will buy an 8-room house, corner Pulliam and Richardson street, on lot 68x147; cheap.

$1,500—121 feet front on Berrian avenue and dummy.

$10,000—200 feet square, fronting W. and A. R. R. and running to a street, buildings cost $4,000.

$3,500 for West End lot, fronting Park street and running through to Oak, making two lots nicely shaded, near street car line.

We have a lot on Hunter, between Pryor and Loyd, we want you to buy, because it's cheap.

DECATUR PROPERTY.

Vacant and improved; all classes; cheap. Money in anything down here at present prices. Dummy line completed; schedule goes in Saturday. Come see us. Office 10 East Alabama street, Telephone 363.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN,

Real Estate.

Below we give a few of our many bargains that must go in the next few days:

$3,000 buys an acre of ground, surrounded by streets and alley, on Wells street; fair improvements, renting for $17 per month.

$4,000 buys new seven and three-room house, on good lot to alley; corner lot, Houston street.

$2,500 buys ten-room house, lot 70x207 to alley, on Gordon street, in West End; cheap.

$21,000 buys excellent block of property, corner lot; property rents easily now for $200 per month. Come quick before taken off the market.

Eleagant homes on Capitol avenue, Pryor, Whitehall, Luckie and Ivy streets.

Big bonanza in property on Marietta street, running back to railroad.

Nice lots on Ponce de Leon circle, near Boulevard, at only $60 per front foot.

Lovely lot, 50x210 to alley, on West Peachtree street, for $5,500.

Nice lots on Highland avenue; electric line front.

Excellent Courtland avenue fronts at $70 per foot.

$750 buys 44x125 to alley on Linden avenue, near Fort street; easy terms.

$250 per acre for five acres on Bellwood road, near West Hunter street; cheap.

$350 per acre for 25 acres near Belt line and Peachtree road; cheapest property on the market.

$1,500 per acre for twenty acres on Howell's Mill road, only half mile from city; very near Belt line.

Best thing on market in central store on best street in the city.

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COTTON DRESS GOODS.

We carry the largest assortment in the United States of FINE Cotton Dress Goods. Send a postal card asking for our BOOK OF INFORMATION

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NOTICE.

HAVING RETIRED FROM THE WILSON Coal and Lumber Co., on the 28th of February, 1891, I recommend to my successors the patronage of my friends.

I shall be engaged for the next two months at the office, 24 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

I commenced in the real estate, renting and collection of accounts, in this city, in September, 1865, and continued in it until the fall of 1867, when the Coal Creek coal mines were opened in East Tennessee; then, through the kindness of Major Campbell Wallace, who had the first coal from these mines shipped to me, I soon found that there was more demand for coal than land, in this city, and I commenced in that business.

It is my intention, about the 1st of May, to return to the real estate business again, trusting that my old friends and the citizens of Atlanta will give me a share of their patronage, pledging them that I will use my best endeavors to serve them faithfully. Respectfully, EDWARD PARSONS.

Dated 24 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. March 2, 1891. mar 3-d2m-tues sun

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Great Slaughter of Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Plushes, China Mattings, Axminster Carpets, Wilton Carpets, Body Brussels Carpets, Tapestry Brussels Carpets, Ingrains, Hemps, Cocoa Mattings, Linoleums. We keep nothing but A1 Goods.

We Propose to Sell Lower Than Any House in Atlanta for CASH ONLY!

This advertisement is in good faith. Now is the time to buy. You can save from $5.00 to $15.00 on a Carpet by buying now. If you are unwilling to take our word for it, bring along someone that KNOWS something about fabrics to convince you that these goods are as represented.

ANDREW J. MILLER & SON, 42 & 44 Peachtree.

GREAT SHOW OF CHAMBER SUITES

In English Oak, Sixteenth Century, Antique Oak, Walnut and Mahogany. Side-boards, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Rattan Rockers, and Lounges, Fine Parlor Suites and Lounges. Competition doesn't annoy us. We have the goods, and being under less expense than others, can sell for less price for CASH. If you need any goods, examine our stock, compare our prices, and you will be satisfied that our goods are sold as cheaply as in New York or Cincinnati. Bargains are the order of the day.

MANTELS. TILES. GRATES.

We can show you a very attractive line of these goods at exceedingly low prices for CASH. Inspect our wares and you will appreciate them and buy them. Others buy them anyhow.

ANDREW J. MILLER & SON,

42 AND 44 PEACHTREE STREET.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HUNNICUTT.—The friends and relatives of Mrs. Annette Hunnicutt, Mrs. J. C. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hunnicutt and family are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Annette Hunnicutt today at 3:30 o'clock p. m., from First Baptist church. Interment at Oakland.

LOVELL.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Lovell, Mrs. R. A. Chunn, Dr. W. R. Hurst and family, and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Langford are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. Lovell from the Presbyterian church at Decatur, Ga., Sunday at 11 o'clock. Interment at Decatur.

MEETING NOTICE.

Headquarters Confederate Veterans' Association.

The members of this association will meet at Confederate hall[illegible] this morning to attend the Central Presbyterian church, where the annual sermon will be preached by Dr. G. B. Strickler.

W. L. CALHOUN, President.
J. F. EDWARDS, Secretary.

A special communication of Atlanta Lodge, No. 59, F. and A. M., will be held at Masonic hall, corner of Marietta and Broad streets, at 1 o'clock sharp, Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our highly esteemed and venerable brother, Dr. John M. Boring. Officers and members of Georgia Lodge, No. 96, Fulton Lodge, No. 216, Gate City Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., are fraternally invited to attend. Ample street car accommodations provided for.

L. D. CARPENTER, W. M.
Z. B. MOON, Secretary.

A special convocation of Mount Zion Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, corner Marietta and Broad streets, at 1 o'clock sharp, Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of attending in a body the funeral of our venerable companion, Dr. John M. Boring. Companions in good standing fraternally requested to attend.

IRA M. SWARTZ, High Priest.
Z. B. Moon, Secretary.

I. O. O. F. Attention!

Empire Encampment, 12. The encampment will work in the third degree on Tuesday evening, April 14, '91. Every patriarch who is eligible to the third degree is urged to be present on the evening above named and receive the degree.

AMOS BAKER, Recording Scribe. W. H. GARDNER, Chief Patriarch.

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST.

First Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., H. E. W. Palmer, superintendent. Class meeting at 3:30 p. m.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Trinity avenue and Whitehall street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Experience meeting Monday at 7:30 p. m. Young People's Christian League meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Class meeting Friday night.

Marietta Street M. E. church, between Spring and Bartow streets—Rev. R. C. Bramlett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor and at 7:30 p. m. by Dr. A. D. Flagg. Subject: "The Second Coming of Christ." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., C. H. Morris, superintendent. Epsworth league at 6 p. m. Consecration or holiness meeting Monday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Class meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m.

St. Paul's church, south, Hunter street, near Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Dr. W. F. Glenn and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. E. Gullatt, superintendent. Class meeting at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock.

Payne's chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunnicutt, Rev. S. R. Belk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Morning subject: "The Ascension of Christ." Evening subject: "The Marks of Conversion." Sabbath school at 9:30. a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 p. m.

Park street Methodist church, West End, Whitehall and Peachtree street car line—Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. by the pastor. Morning subject: "The Perfect Man." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. W. Lambdin, superintendent.

St. John's Methodist church, corner Georgia avenue and Loyd street, Rev. Clement C. Cary, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Asbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets, W. P. Smith, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., W. A. Fincher, superintendent.

Merritts Avenue M. E. church—Rev. Isaac S. Hopkins, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Dr. William King superintendent.

Walker Street church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. R. King pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., Willis S. King superintendent.

Grace M. E. church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets, J. R. McClesky, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

North Avenue mission, corner North avenue and Fowler street—Sunday school at 3 o'clock p. m., Edward White, Jr., superintendent.

Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard st. —Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., F. M. Richardson, Superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

Edgewood M. E. church, Rev. A. W. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. A. G. Candler and C. W. Smith, superintendents.

Marietta street mission—J. F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30. Services tonight and Thursday night.

Plum street mission chapel—Preaching and Sunday school combined at 3 p. m.

West Side mission, corner Ashby street and Turner's Ferry road.—Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., F. M. Aiken, superintendent.

Schell's chapel. Colored M. E. church, West Hunter street—Rev. S. E. Poer, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. S. W. Willis, and at 3 p. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday School at 9 a. m., E. J. Blalock, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. F. Stewart, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young people's meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

Second Baptist Tabernacle, on Mitchell, between Loyd and Pryor—Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Boys' meeting at 3 p. m. Young men's meeting at 7:30 p. m. Monday. Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday.

Third Baptist church, Jones avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., William H. Bell, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Conference first Wednesday night in each month.

Central (Fourth) Baptist church, corner Peters and West Fair streets—J. M. Brittain, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Young people's meeting at 3 p. m. L. A. Society will meet at Brother Landrum's, 22 Walker street, at 3 p. m. Monday. Monthly conference Wednesday evening 7:30 o'clock.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Gilmer and Bell streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., T. J. Buchanan, superintendent Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Christian Endeavor Tuesday evening.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and Hunter streets—J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., and at 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. M. Ferryman, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7 p. m. Wednesday. Young People's meeting Thursday at 7 p. m.

Seventh Baptist church—W. J. Barton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. F. A. Smith, superintendent.

Primitive Baptist church, corner Boulevard and Irwin streets. Preaching at 11 a. m.

West End mission—Sunday school at 4 o'clock p. m. John Logue, superintendent.

The McDonough street Baptist mission, corner Capitol and Georgia avenues—Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Preaching tonight at 7:45 o'clock. Weekly prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:45 o'clock Everybody invited. W. W. Orr, superintendent, Sunday school.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Frank P. Gardner, superintendent. Young people's meeting will be held at 3:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. The Ladies' Aid Society meets every Tuesday afternoon in the church at 3:30, Mrs. H. M. Abbett president.

East Atlanta Baptist church, Bradley street, between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street—Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., G. W. Lindsay, superintendent. Service every night this week.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:45 p m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., John A. Barry, superintendent; Dr. J. A. Link and John R. Ottley, assistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

The Mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church No. 1 meet at 3 p. m., at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress avenue. B. H. Cameron, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Third Presbyterian church, Baker street between Marietta and Luckie—Rev. A. R. Holderby pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., R. L. Larry, superintendent. Lecture and prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:15 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:15 p. m.

Fourth Presbyterian church — Chamberlain street—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Young People's Christian Endeavor Society at 4 p.m.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. D. Beatie, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.

Georgia Avenue (Sixth) Presbyterian church, Georgia avenue—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Charles G. Eckford, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:30 Wednesday evening. Teachers' meeting Friday evening at 7:30.

Marietta Street mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet opposite the old exposition hotel on Marietta street at 3 p. m.

Edgewood mission school No. 2, near Hulsey's depot, at 3 p. m, Robert E. Rushton, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7 p. m.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, 18 East Hunter street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. by Rev. A. E. McCauly.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets. Morning service at 11 a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean—Services at 11 a. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D.D., pastor Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a.m. Preaching in the morning and evening by the pastor. Christian Endeavor Society will meet at 6:30 p. m.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Regular Sunday gospel temperance meeting will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Payne's church, corner Hunnicutt and Luckie streets.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and North Forsyth streets—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Dr. Mayo, of Boston. Dr. Mayo will lecture in the evening at 7:30. Subject: "Education in the South." Sunday school at 12 m., H. M. Currier, superintendent.

SPIRITUALISTS.

The Spiritualists will meet at Good Templars' hall, 9½ East Alabama street, tonight at 7:30. Mrs. Allen will lecture on "Spiritual Communication" Sunday night.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Wheat and Pryor Streets—C. A. Licklider, general secretary; H. B. Mays, assistant secretary. J. C. Elsom, M.D., physical director. Men's meeting this afternoon at 3:20.

CHRISTIAN.

Christian church, 44 East Hunter street—Elder T. M. Harris, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. S. Bell, superintendent.

PLUM STREET MISSION.

Plum Street Mission—Sunday school at 3 p. m. Evening service 4 p. m.

President Harrison's Visit to Atlanta—His Object.

It is said that President Harrison has read a great deal about the south lately, and that he has decided to visit Atlanta Thursday, April 16th, to attend the grand sale of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company. Be sure to be on hand. Don't forget date—Thursday, April 16th.

POSTAGE stamps for sale at The Constitution business office.

Mme. Demorest's Portfolio of Fashions

For spring and summer; new and elegant designs; price 25 cents, by mail 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, No. 31 Marietta st. mar29-tf

When you see a well-dressed, stylish man on the streets of Atlanta, you can make up your mind that he got his clothes from Kenny & Satzky.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Everything Suitable for Wedding Gifts and Anniversary Presents—The Very Choicest Articles.

We desire to call the public's attention to the fact that we are especially prepared to furnish wedding gifts and anniversary presents of the very choicest character in articles of Haviland's fine china. A china present is always appropriate. Weddings and anniversaries are constantly occurring, and in order to supply the demand for suitable presents, we keep on hand just such things as may be needed in that line.

Do you wish to make a present today to a friend? If so, we can supply you, as we have a beautiful collection of odd pieces of china, such as salad and berry bowls, olive and jelly dishes, cake plates, and an endless variety in ice cream sets, fish and game sets, chocolate sets, etc. We have these goods, both plain and decorated, at very reasonable prices. Being in direct and daily communication with headquarters, we are constantly receiving consignments and are in position to offer you the latest novelties and choicest productions of Haviland's celebrated factory.

In addition to china, we have an excellent assortment of fine crystal cut glass and Potter's bric-a-brac.

We make a specialty of carrying sterling inlaid silverware.

Don't forget to call and examine our entire stock. We have just what you want. Dobbs, Wey & Co., 45 Peachtree street.

mar 7 dtf

Rich Tiller's Fish Story.

OCONEE, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—Mr. Rich Tiller, of Osceola, says that he went into a creek, and with a sledge hammer struck a few blows on a rock, and from under it he took out several hundred mud cats a foot-and-a-half long, and about 200 eels.

$167 per month is the rent on 86 Ivy street. I will sell the property to the best bidder Tuesday, April 14th, at 3 o'clock. H. L. Wilson.

PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, paper hanger, house and sign painter, 27 East Hunter st

STAMPS for sale at The Constitution business office.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades and furniture, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

STAMPS for sale at The Constitution business office.

STAMPS for sale at The Constitution business office.

Postage stamps for sale at The Constitution business office.

Got There Just the Same.

CRAWFORD, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—Uncle Dick Godfrey has an old goose that he recently "set" upon nine eggs. A dog got into the nest and broke one of the eggs, leaving her only eight eggs. She hatched her brood a few days ago and brought up nine goslings.

See "announcement" of Standard Wagon Co. in another column. apri d2w

Mme. Demorest's Portfolio of Fashions

For spring and summer; new and elegant designs; price 25 cents, by mail 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, No. 31 Marietta st. mar29-tf

Will Be Sold

on the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at Miller & Brady's sale stable, 150 Marietta street, two young stallions six years old. Pedigrees will be made known on day of sale.

Remember the sale of that 26-room residence at 86 Ivy steet, Tuesday, April 14th, at 3 o'clock. H. L. Wilson.

COPENHILL LOTS.

Property that Will Double in Value in a Very Short Time.

Perhaps the most beautiful body of residence property now on the market is the Copenhill property on Highland avenue. The avenue is now being graded, bridges being built over the railroad and branch, and the avenue being brought to a permanent grade, so as to make it one of the finest drives in the city.

The Fulton County Electric lines make regular trips. So anywhere in the neighborhood of Senator Colquitt's residence puts you within fifteen minutes distance from the carshed. The Copenhill Company will in a short time put a number of choice lots on the market, so that persons desiring first-class building lots overlooking the entire city will do well to hold up until these lots are offered.

For Quick Sale—Two Calhoun Street Properties.

A three-room and a two-room house, renting at $12 per month, on a lot 56x100 feet, between E. Harris and E. Cain streets. Submit your offers at once. Must sell.

SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO.

Wanted.

I want store room on Whitehall or Peachtree street. Rent no object, if good location for retail trade. Address Retailer, care Constitution office.

You can get any amount of stamps you want, at any hour, at THE CONSTITUTION office.

"Are there many new houses being fitted up with electrical appliances this season?"

Cole, Gentry & Co, 7 North Broad street, were asked this question yesterday.

"Yes; no house of fair size is now considered complete without a few calls.

"The saving in steps to the lady of the house is very great, and the convenience is something which ladies thorougly appreciate."

"And you say it isn't expensive?"

"A mere trifle. So much of this work is now done that the goods in our line have decreased in price, while their quality has improved." We have recently put four calls each into several $1,200 houses. Some of the residences, of course, contain twenty or more calls.

POSTAGE stamps for sale at The Constitution business office.

H. L. WILSON,

AUCTIONEER,

The Atlanta Suburban Land Company.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

SALE BEGINS AT 10:30 A. M.

This beautiful, high and delightful locality will be sold for just what you are willing to pay. The highest bidder will absolutely take each lot. The surroundings are grand—the level ground, green grass and native groves, with cars at your very door, will attract parties who desire choice homes just out of the noise and bustle of a rapidly growing city. Go out and see East End, on the dummy to Decatur, breathe the pure, health-giving atmosphere, enjoy the scenery, and select your lot. Buy now while the lots are cheap, for they are bound to increase in value because of the constant increase of population and capital. Those who buy now will always rejoice, while those who wait will always regret it. Remember we will build an elegant free schoolhouse, on a beautiful lot, for the benefit of the children. A broad, 80-foot boulevard runs through East End, and will be one of the grandest drives in the state. The cars leave Alabama street for East End and Decatur every hour. Seats free on Thursday, 16th.

H. L. WILSON, Real Estate Agent,
3 Kimball House, Pryor street.

apr 12 to 16.

D. O. Stewart & Harry Hill, the live real estate men, have an interesting advertisement today.

LUMBER.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings. Every class of dressed and undressed lumber, inside finish. Will build, on the installment or any other plan. We handle the very best building material, as well as bridge timber.

WILLINGHAM & CO.,
64 Elliott St., Atlanta, Ga.
Telephone 1020.
apr12 d 6m

CALL AT
W. B. GLOVER'S
104 Whitehall, Cor. Mitchell,
TODAY
And see his new Spring Patterns and Periodicals. We have just received a full line of the
BAZAAR PATTERNS,
By far the best, as every dressmaker will tell you. We have also every Fashion Periodical and Literary Magazine that is published, or if we have not will order any that you wish. We receive daily all the New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Louisville, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans and city papers.

Look to your interest and read the advertisement of D. O. Stewart & Harry Hill, regarding estate.

M. S. CAHILL & CO.'S ALMA POLISH.

Is the best DRESSING in the WORLD for Ladies' Fine Shoes. Sold by all shoe dealers.
apr 12 d sun3m

Notice—Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of J. A. McCown & Co., 16 west Alabama street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. A. McCown retiring from the firm. N. C. Tompkins will continue the business at the old stand, will collect all outstanding accounts, and pay all claims against the late firm.

J. A. McCOWN.
N. C. TOMPKINS.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 11, 1891.

Get your stamps at the Constitution Office.

2 Days!

Send for Free Samples

WHEN necessary, we can deliver within 2 days from receipt of order, engraved calling cards and invitations of the latest and most CORRECT styles. WE KEEP POSTED in this line, and you reap, with us, the benefits.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
JEWELERS AND ART STATIONERS.

—USE—

Hickey's Magic Hairaline

For the prevention of baldness, removing dandruff and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Treatise on the scalp and its diseases sent free on application. For sale by all druggists and by the manufacturer. E. J. HICKEY,
nov 1 dly Nos. 212, 214 8th St., Augusta, Ga.



PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES
TRADE MARK.
Quality First and Always.

We have unequaled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.
FAULKNER, KELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,
58 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

H. L. WILSON, Auctioneer.

The Most Desirable

VACANT LOTS IN THE CITY

FOR SALE

AT INMAN PARK

April 15th, at 3 P. M.

MAPS OF THIS PROPERTY WILL BE distributed from my office in a few days. Water and gas pipes have been laid, streets graded, walks and drives perfected, making this residence park a thing of beauty. At the same time, it is acknowledged to be the equal ot any portion of Atlanta in elevation, healthfulness and value. Edgewood avenue leads from the center of the city directly through the park, furnishing a magnificent, straight, paved street, with a double-tracked electric railroad line, giving communication with this property every seven and one-half minutes. Some of the best people in the south have built elegant homes upon Edgewood avenue, Elizabeth street, Waverly Way, Euclid avenue, Spruce and other streets. All the surroundings are simply perfect. The city has agreed to continue to make such improvements as are necessary. Ride over this great and prosperous city and make the comparison with other localities, and you will conclude that right now is the time to secure your home in Inman park. Several expensive buildings of the latest architectural proportions and beauty will be erected on these lovely grounds during the present year. It is a great comfort to know that your neighbor will build as fine a house as you do; that no shanty can confront you. Come in and get a plat, go upon the premises with your wife, and select your lot before the sale, and buy it. The terms are exceedingly liberal—only one-quarter cash, the balance in one, two and three years, 8 per cent interest. Remember that first-class Atlanta real estate advances annually. You are bound to lose money by waiting.

H. L. WILSON,

Real Estate Agent, No. 3 Kimball House, Pryor Street.
apr3 to apr15-8p

H. L. WILSON, AUCTIONEER.

For sale on premises, Tuesday, April 14th, 3 o'clock p. m., valuable 26-room residence.

No. 86 Ivy Street.

This central and desirable property is on the west side of Ivy street, between Houston and Wheat streets, with street cars on each. Here is constant income of $167 per month, or a grand home for an elegant and large family. Real estate is advancing very rapidly in this locality. It is only 3 blocks from the Kimball house and union depot. The old citizens fully appreciate central real estate, and are always eager to buy it. I will sell this to the highest bidder. Now is your time to get a valuable house and lot at your own price. It is only a question of a few months before you are bound to have a fine profit on what you pay on the 14th. Men are growing rich every year investing in Atlanta dirt. They are absolutely coming here from all over the United States to invest among us, because of the solid increasing value of Atlanta property. Call for plats.

H. L. WILSON, Real Estate Agent,
3 Kimball House, Pryor street.
apr 5 10t 8p

J. J. DUFFY. S. FRANK WARREN.
DUFFY & WARREN,
No. 75 PEACHTREE STREET.

$3,500—Lot in Inman park, 100x200; gas, water and sewerage; 15-foot alley; easy terms.
$2,500—5 acres on Bellwood avenue, Oak Grove; cheap.
$2,600—Lot on Jackson street, 56x141, near Irwin street.
$4,500—Lot on Washington street, 50x179; prettiest on the street.
$2,600—6-room house, lot 176x134; in Decatur.
$10,000—Central lot on Spring street, 100x90, to 15-foot alley.
$3,000—6-room house, lot 50x150, Broyles street.
$1,100—3-room house, lot 50x200, near Thurman street; stable and elegant water; great bargain.
$19,000—19 acres on Belt road, near Van Winkle's shop.
$17,000—16 acres on Marietta road.
$2,500—5-room house, lot 50x130, Georgia avenue; everything nice and new, and cheap home; easy terms.
$2,500—Lot 45x190, Merritts avenue; lies well.
$4,000—Corner lot on Forsyth street, 45x127; 10-foot alley; easy terms.
$1,150—Lot Mills and Williams, 50x100; very cheap.
$2,500—Lot 50x200, Washington street; fine location.
$1,100—3-room house, lot 63x130, Pine street; this is cheap.
$700—Lot 50x100, South Terry street, near Georgia avenue; 10-foot alley.
$5,000—Lot 42x125, Peachtree street, near in; bargain in this.
$30,000—Lot 39x120, Loyd street, near Decatur; very central.
$19,000—Lot 32x120, on Decatur, near Loyd.
$4,500—Fine house and lot, Spring street; near in; all improvements.
$9,500—Two 8-room houses and store, Decatur street; fine location.
$10,000—Lot 165x200, Jackson street; finest lot on the street.
20 acres on Virginia avenue; overlooking Piedmont park; wood on it can be sold for $90 per acre.
12½ acres, fronting part on Capitol avenue; 98 lots, big money in this. DUFFY & WARREN.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. Dr. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

SOMETHING IS WRONG.

BILL ARP'S WEEKLY CHAT WITH THE PEOPLE.

No Money Made on Cotton This Year—What Has the Alliance Done?—Why Cannot Georgia Support Herself?

It seems to me that there is something radically wrong in our system of farming. My faith in king cotton is weakening, and yet I don't see any remedy—none that our farmers seem willing to adopt. They have made no money on cotton this last year. Of course the world has been benefited by the low price, but the cotton planter has suffered. There is no profit in it, no margin, and we are feeling it already. What shall the farmer do?

We thought that the alliance was going to regulate the acreage, but it seems they are not, and this year there is likely to be more than last, for there are more farmers, and in the cotton belt they won't plant anything else. They say that the can't, that nothing else is a sure money crop, and the merchants will not advance them supplies on any other product.

Well, I have recently been up in Tennessee and Kentucky, where there is no cotton, and I inquired about these advances, and they dident seem to understand me. They dident want advances; they dident need supplies. They raised wheat, and oats, and corn, and mules and horses and hay, and a little further north they raise tobacco. Any traveler can tell the difference; you see it in the beautiful fields of wheat along the railway—in the fences and hedges and the turnpike roads and painted cottages and farmhouses—in the grazing cattle and the large flocks of sheep. It is a feast to the eye to look upon the farms of middle Tennessee, and the idea occurs to you that this is God's country and everybody is prospering and happy—why is this difference? Is it in the land or the people? Why does Georgia, one of the old thirteen, have to pay so much tribute to Tennessee, and buy her grain and hay and mules every year? Yes, even her turkeys and chickens and eggs? Our farmers have got in the cotton groove and cant get out.

Now, we know that north Georgia can raise anything that Tennessee can, and can raise cotton nearly as cheaply as the cotton belt. We know that middle Georgia and south Georgia can beat the world on oats and bermuda grass and fruit and potatoes, and if there is any impediment in the way of raising mules and cattle and sheep we don't know it. But they are absorbed in cotton—a crop that requires about nine months to grow and harvest and gin and take to market; a crop that does not improve any land, but leaves poor land poorer every year, for it is a well-established fact that any crop impoverishes land that does not shade it from the summer's sun.

But I don't propose to teach the farmers of Georgia. I am only telling what I saw on my journey, and this causes me to remark that, compared with Tennessee and Kentucky, our public roads are a disgrace to our civilization. Is that in the land or the people, or is king cotton at the bottom of it? With the exception of a few miles in the suburbs of some of our cities, there is not a turnpike in Georgia. What is the alliance going to do about it? If they have not yet gotten the power in congress, they have absolute control of our legislature.

As I traveled northward towards Kentucky I observed something white shining upon the ground at every farm—something about twenty or twenty-five feet square, and sloping a little towards the sun. I thought that it was glass, and was the covering of a hotbed, but found on inquiry that I had reached the tobacco region, and that what I saw was the white cloth coverings over the tobacco plants. Not long afterwards I reached Clarksville, a beautiful inland city of 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants, largely white. This is said to be the largest tobacco market in the United States, and the second in the world. I saw many farmers gathered in the town, and they held up their heads and talked tobacco. Some had already sold and some were selling, and the money did not go to the merchant for advances. I inquired whether there was anything peculiar about the soil that gave that region an advantage, and they said no—that tobacco would grow anywhere from Connecticut to Cuba. It will grow in north Georgia, we know, for it has been tried, but there was no market near where they could sell it in the leaf, and not enough grown to supply a factory, and so they quit. I don't believe that tobacco is of any great necessity to mankind, but it is here, and has come to stay, I reckon. folks will use it, no matter how filthy it is. In a great manufacturing town like Winston the immense buildings are occupied by negroes who manipulate the leaf and stem it and cull out the rotten leaves, and throw all the refuse in piles on the long floors, and these piles are their spittoons, and when they get big enough and juicy enough they are cleaned up shipped to Durham, where they are dried and ground up and spread out on a floor and sprinkled with New England rum, and then made into cigarettes for the boys. A man from Key West told me that there were 16,000 Cubans there making cigars. Most of them curl the leaf to a point and make it stick with a little clean spittle from their mouths, but the old, fat, greasy ones use the nice, clean perspiration that runs down the creases in their necks and faces. This saves them the use of pocket handkerchiefs. Nobody smokes a cigar over there without cutting off the point and using a mouth piece.

Clarksville has a university that is of high grade, and turns out scholars who are scholars. I mingled with their young men freely and was impressed with their manners and their manhood. They have self-respect and hold themselves above the usual mischief and devilment of college boys. The faculty deem it no let-down from their dignity to make companionship with the students just like a good sensible father makes a companion of his son. While I was there, I was elected an honorary member of one of their societies and with appropriate humility I accepted the honor and thought that was all of it, but in a brief time I was conducted to a room and locked up and made to ride a goat backwards, and horseback, and suffer other mysterious and humiliating proceedings, all of which they said were meant for my good, and to prepare me for the great battle of life that they said I had to fight. Good gracious! I have been fighting it for fifty years, and thought I was most done, but I suppose I must fight another now. God bless the boys, and deal gently with them.

As I journeyed home I passed the National cemetery, not far from Murfreesboro. This home of the federal dead is beautiful—so beautiful that it made me sad. Not far away is a crumbling pile of weather-stained stones that once were in shape and were erected into a mausoleum as a memorial to our confederate dead. Look on this picture, and then on that. We furnish the soil and protect the graves of our northern brethren who fell in battle. We pay our share of the tax that keeps them fresh and green and make no complaint, and yet our enemies are not happy. In last week's Tribune there is a letter from a Nashville man, denouncing the legislature of Tennessee for appropriating $25 to each maimed confederate soldier living in that state. He declares it a southern outrage upon northern men who, like himself, have moved into the state, and that it is a tax upon loyal men to reward traitors who are guilty of treason. He calls upon northern people to come down at once and settle in Tennessee and wrest the government from these Bourbons, and says that only a few more thousand are needed to do it.

May the good Lord help us all to read such things and still be calm and serene.

BILL ARP.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is on the flood tide of popularity, which position it has reached by its own intrinsic, undoubted merit.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

CLOSE IN PROPERTY

On Capitol Ave., Within Two Blocks of State Capitol,

AT AUCTION!

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH,

AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

We will sell on above date the comfortable house, No. 76 Capitol avenue, contains 8 rooms, with water, gas, and has recently been repaired and put in good condition. The lot is 49½ foot front on Capitol avenue and 185 feet deep to an alley; also, at same time and place, we will sell the splendid vacant lot, corner Capitol avenue and Jones streets, 50x155 feet to alley. This property is only two blocks from the state capitol, and in a most excellent neighborhood; just opposite Major Fitten's residence, near to Major R. A. Anderson, Dr. Newton and others. Terms, ⅓ cash; balance one and two years, with 8 per cent interest.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.
mch31-d15t bove s s s top col



MONEY TO LOAN

At 6 per cent, repayable on monthly installments. JAMES L. LOGAN, Cashier,
apr5-d1w 13 North Broad Street.

SAM'L W. GOODE. ALBERT L. BECK

SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO'S. REAL ESTATE OFFERS,

No. 1 Marietta Street, Corner Peachtree.

We have for sale the best strictly central store property on the market for the money. It is on one of our most prominent business streets, only a few hundred feet from the union depot. Lot 50x120 feet to side alley. The building is 50x100 feet, 3-story brick, with good basement. Capitalists will find it to their interest to investigate this.

$3,500 for store property on Decatur street, 57x97 feet. Is the best business property in the city at price asked. On it are some small stores that pay a good rent for the value of the improvements. Liberal terms. It is very cheap.

$1,100 for 3 beautiful, high and level lots, covered with grove and each 50x150 feet, on Marietta road, near Van Winkle's. Road paved in front of them. Locality nicely built up by good people. Terms ½ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

$26,000 for very central Marietta street property, 47x105 feet, to alley. A good investment.

$6,500 for two new 7-room, 2-story residences, on lot 50x100 feet, close in, near Forsyth street and in splendid renting locality. Water and gas. We'll pay well on the investment. Call and inspect. Electric cars one-half block.

$1,000 per acre for the prettiest 26-acre tract in Fulton county. Over 800 feet front on electric car line and just 3 miles from center of city, but the most fashionable drive in the city. Lies beautifully and covered with grove. Will subdivide. Liberal terms.

$250 to $300 each, for beautiful Edgewood lots, close to railroad and dummy line. Each 50x175 feet to 10-foot alley. All are high and level and in strictly first-class neighborhood. Terms ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Very choice property.

100-acre tract. The best near the city for speculation. Big money in it. Call and inspect.

$200 to $325 for each, for a number of high, level and shady lots near Marietta road and Van Winkle's. Good property. Easy terms.

$5,000 for very central 2-story, 8-r, well-built Courtland street home, lot 50x175 feet, in good neighborhood. Liberal payments.

$11,000 for choice West Peachtree home, new and complete, with all modern conveniences, on fine lot, near North avenue.

$21,000 for the most complete home on Forest avenue, very large lot, fronting two streets, 2-story brick residence, with 6 bedrooms, parlor, sitting room, dining room, 3 bathrooms, servant's room, fine, large garden, choice fruit and grapes in good variety, half block from electric line, block and a half from Peachtree, paved street and walks. Call and let us show it to you.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

INMAN PARK

Residence Lots For Sale at Auction.

On April 15th, at 3 p. m., the East Atlanta Land Company will sell at public outcry a large number of the most attractive residence lots in Inman Park. This property was withdrawn from the market after the one sale of a year ago, and until the plans of improving the park could be completed. During the past year these plans have been perfected. The city has graded all of the remaining streets and the lots have been graded by the East Atlanta Land Company to correspond. Sanitary sewers have been laid throughout the park; about 9,000 feet of water pipes have been laid, extending along Edgewood avenue, Elizabeth street, Waverly Way, Euclid avenue, Spruce and Waddell streets; and these pipes will be extended along the remaining streets at an early date. Gas pipes have also been laid through all of the above named streets and the Gas Company will extend these as the water pipes are extended. This property might all have been sold during the past year, but the East Atlanta Land Company's policy has been to withhold it until the present complete development of its plans for an ideal residence park for Atlanta.

The property is now to be sold without reserve, and all parties who wish lots are requested to examine the property and attend the sale. We believe no such opportunity will be presented again, and doubless rare bargains will be obtained.

Terms one-fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years at 8 per cent interest.

JOEL HURT, President,
East Atlanta Land Co.
april2-d13t-8p

Ketner & Fox,

Real Estate Agents,

12 East Alabama Street.

$2,300 for 72x150, corner Bowden and Juniper sts.
$5,500 for 60x175, Boulevard.
14½ acres on Simpson st.
6 acres on Jett, Vine and John sts.
$5,000 for 137x145, Boulevard.
$1,000 each for 2 lots 48x200 on South Boulevard.
We have good bargains. Call and see us.
jan26dlm8p

GOLD SMITH,

30 S. BROAD STREET.

$6,000 buys a lot 78x200, on Baugh st., and a good 5-room house. Also an adjoining lot, 50x200; both having 10-foot alley to rear. Also one acre back of these. All for $6,000.

$10,000—Beautiful property, 3 acres—long front on Peeples street. Can be subdivided and sold for good profit in May.

$15 a front foot for lovely lots on Queen st., West End, near Gordon street and electric line. Paved sidewalks and the very place for an elegant home. Will double in value in the next few weeks—just as soon as the electric line is completed. Now is the time to get this splendid property cheap.

$1,800 for a lovely lot near the Park Street Methodist church, in the very best neighborhood of West End.

$5,500 for a beautiful home on Highland avenue; modern, tasty house in the very best neighborhood, and right at electric line. Sixty feet front. Belgian pavement being laid. Water and gas.

$8,000—Beautiful home, 7 rooms and kitchen. Water and gas. Lot 70x144, on Capitol avenue, on corner, near in.

$2,500—A nice home at Mason's crossing—new house. Lot 150x200.

$3,500—Four houses renting for $24 a month. Lot 105x210, on Glenn street, 100 feet of new electric line.

$15,000 buys one of the loveliest homes on the north side, with every convenience. Large and beautiful grounds, and the surroundings unequaled.

$12,500 for a lot on Mitchell street, near corner Pryor street, 65x70. Here is a place to put your money.

$25,000 for the best central lot—nearly 50 feet front, on Marietta street. The best bargain in central property on the market.

$7,300—Seven-room house, lot 76x320, on Ponce de Leon avenue.

$3,500—for 3 lots, each 50x127 to alley, on West Pine, corner Williams. Beautiful property, and in very best neighborhood. Will sell lots separately.

$11,500—Beautiful Peachtree lot, corner of Wilson ave, 100x210 to alley. One of the prettiest lots on the street. Place for an elegant home.

$5,000 for lovely, shady lot, on Wilson avenue, 80x327, running back to Center street. Two beautiful fronts, and 200 feet of Peachtree.

$2,500 for Jackson street lot, shady and beautiful, 60x150. Belgian pavement.

$2,500 for Boulevard lot, shady and beautiful, 60x150. Electric line in front.

$6,500—Nice 2-story house on Boulevard, 150 feet of Highland avenue and electric line. Very cheap.

$8,000—Beautiful home on lot 80x180, on Jackson street, On west side of street and a lovely home. Grounds nicely terraced.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

800 feet front on Grove street, near Boyd & Baxter's factory	$ 2,500
350x200 W. and A. R. R., cheap.	
20 Acres West Atlanta	10,000
10 R. house, Washington street	8,200
250x160 Cooper street	4,000
4 Acres on Spring street	4,000
100x160 Windsor street	1,500
48x171 on Pryor street dummy line	800
50x160 Formwalt	1,400
Two five-room houses Fulton street	1,900
Two nice lots Johnson avenue	$1,200 each
Two fine lots West Pine, near Spring	$1,550 each
46x150 Fortress avenue	750
80x250 Peachtree street, corner	10,000
75x200 Peachtree steeet	7,500
80x220 Boulevard	5,200
80x200 Jackson street	4,500
47x190 Highland avenue	2,350
40x100 and 3-room house, Fraser street	1,000
40x128 and 6-room house, Fraser street	1,500
40x90, two 3-room houses, Larkin street	1,500
100x289 Washington and Pulliam	3,900
108x435 Boulevard and Highland avenue, very cheap.	
100x195 Buena Vista avenue	2,000

J. C. HENDRIX & CO

31 South Broad Street.
dlm8p

G. W. ADAIR,

REAL - - - - ESTATE.

I have a down right bargain in a central Marietta street store property that will cut into four or five store lots. Want to sell it quick. Price, $11,000.

I have a cheap Washington Heights lot, 50x175 feet, at $1,550.

A central business lot very near Whitehall street, 60x160, for $10,000.

I am ready at all times with conveyances and competent, well-posted salesmen. Forrest Adair, Mr. E. D. L. Mobley, or Mr. T. B. Ferris, to show you property. Call in.

G. W. ADAIR,
5 Kimball House, Wall Street.

Follow the Boom and Grow Rich

—BY ATTENDING—

The Large Sale

—OF—

WM. A. OSBORN & CO.

APRIL 15, 2. P M SHARP.

At which time we will sell without reserve 72 lots, situated on North avenue, Randolph, Morgan and Lawshe streets. The property is near Ponce de Leon and Angier springs; Morgan street runs east from Boulevard, through this property to road running from Angier's to Ponce de Leon spring. The lots on North avenue and Lawshe streets are elevated, and most of them lie well and of good size, fronting 50 feet and from 150 to 300 feet deep. This is the place for the capitalist, mechanic and clerk to make a safe and enhancing investment, with less risk than savings banks, as it will not burn up, run away or default. Call and get plats and go out and select your lot. From the inquiry already manifested we feel assured of a lively and successful sale, the terms of which are one-fourth cash, the remainder in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest on deferred payments. The property belongs to a non-resident and the sale will be absolute.

W. A. OSBORN & CO.
Real Estate, No. 12 S. Pryor Street.
april20—dtds

W. A. OSBORN. G. S. BREWSTER. M. C. STONER.

W. A. Ozborn & Co.

12 S. Pryor Street.

$5,000—7-r house, 10 acres land, 3 miles from car shed.
$1,000—5 acres land, bold spring, natural grove, 3 miles from Kimball house.
$550 per acre—5 acres on West Hunter street; worth the money.
$800—Vacant lot, right of Highland avenue; cheap.
A bargain on Ponce de Leon avenue; close to Boulevard.
Bargain on Boulevard, on electric road.
10 acres on electric line, 1½ miles from Kimball house.
$30 per front on Jackson street; 200 feet deep.
Bargain—12-r house, Gordon street, West End; cheap. Always got bargains. Come to see us.
W. A. OSBORN & CO.

HIRSCH BROS.,

42 and 42 Whitehall St.

You can come fully satisfied that you will find just what you are looking for. Never before have we shown such a handsome assortment of Men's, Boys' and Children's CLOTHING Throughout our entire stock there's an attractiveness resulting from our knowledge of your clothing wants. Our stock is large enough. Our prices varied enough. Our prices low enough to sell you your Spring outfit.

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Invented By Thomas A. Edison.

By the Mimeograph process, absolute copies of type writing or autograph writing, sketches of all kinds, architectural drawings, music, etc., can be reproduced in almost unlimited numbers from an original, which is made by the operator as easily as one would write or sketch with a lead pencil. It will save many times its cost annually, in any business office where reduplicating circulars, price lists, quotations, etc., is necessary. Thousands in use—"To try it is to buy it."

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COLE, GENTRY & CO.,

General Southern Agents, No. 7 North Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
march 22—d1m—un S S S

GEO. S. BROWN, President. BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec'y and Treas.

The Brown & King Supply Co.,



Manufacturers and Dealers in Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Headquarters for Corrugated and Crimped Iron Roofing. Wood-Split Pulleys.

Write for prices and discounts.

ATLANTA GA.

ATLANTA MACHINE WORKS, FOUNDERS AND GENERAL MACHINISTS

OFFICE AND WORKS ON GA. R. R., CORNER KING AND HUNTER STREETS, ATLANTA, GA.

Manufacturers of Cook's Improved Absorption Ice Machines. Steam Boilers and Tanks. Smoke Stacks. Marble and Stone-working and Quarrying Machinery. Gang Saws and Rubbing Beds. Gold Mining Machinery. Stamp Mills. Architectural iron work of every description. All kinds of iron and brass castings. Locomotive and all kinds of repair work.
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SCIPLE SONS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

PLASTER PARIS. MARBLE DUST.

Cement, Coal, Lime.

DRAIN ■ SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICK ■ CLAY

STOVE FLUES and THIMBLES.

Office No. 8 Loyd St., ATLANTA, GA.



Light-weight Clothing is at the top of the wave. Such a gathering of them as we never had before. Qualities for everybody, styles for everybody, and cheap enough for all. There are gay effects, modest patterns, sober designs and plain colors in all the tints that people are asking for.

Keep everything moving. It's a way we have. We believe in making things go, and go quick.

Keep in mind—How well we are doing in Make-to-measure Department.

Don't forget the Boys' Department—Popular prices and staunch goods.

This is interesting—Men's Suits, $12, $15, $20, real value much more.

The goods we sell have no rivals within sight. You should see them. Timely opportunities abound.

EISEMAN BROS.,

17-19 Whitehall Street.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 24 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SECOND PART — Pages 9-16.

VOL. XXII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS

If You See It In Our Ad IT'S SO.

Douglass, Thomas & Co.,

New Goods—Popular Prices.

SILKS.

Real Shanghai Silks, Original, Oriental designs, very fine materials, 34 inches wide, 85c yard.

Cheny Bros.' choicest China Silks, light and dark grounds, newest designs, 85c yard.

25 pieces black ground Chinas, choice flower designs, 59c yard.

50 pieces printed Chinas, light, medium and dark grounds, polka dots and flower designs, 23c yard.

French Faille Dress Silks, all the popular street shades, 69c yard.

Medium and dark colors in all silk Surahs, at 25c yard.

All the light and desirable shades in imported solid Chinas, excellent qualities, 57c a yard.

GRENADINES.

We are showing the choicest lot of black, black and colored figured Grenadines ever brought south, 50c to $8 yard.

Drapery Silks, Fancy flowered Chinas, 32 inches wide, best grades, 75c yard.

WOOLENS.

100 pieces choice light grounds in Manchester and Pacific Challies, 15c yard, usually sold at 20c yard. Best French Challies, choicest light and dark grounds, 47c yard, sold over the city at 65c yard.

38-inch Camel's Hair Checks, very popular and cheap at 35c yard.

Silk finished Crystalette, complete line of street shades, a very desirable dress fabric, 40 inches wide, 35c yard.

50 pieces new spring Dress Plaids, choice effects and newest colorings, 45c yard.

One lot Combination Novelty Suits, very special, at $7.75 each.

Novelty Suits, in exclusive designs, very choice things at popular prices.

Whisker polka dot novelties in tans and grays, $9.90 suit.

In plain cloths we have some very choice things.

Silk Warp Challies.
Silk Warp Gloriosas.
Silk Warp Berlin Twills.
All wool Bedford Cords.
All Wool Serges and Henriettas.
All at popular prices.

Douglass, Thomas & Co. Douglass, Thomas & Co.

If You See It In Our Ad IT'S SO.

Douglass, Thomas & Co.,

New Goods—Popular Prices.

WASH GOODS.

200 pieces Armadale Zephyr Ginghams in choice stripes and plaids, 12½c yard.

50 pieces pineapple Tissue, the new Dress fabric, light-weight and very desirable, 10c yard.

100 pieces choice plaid Ginghams 9c yard.

200 pieces plaid and striped dress Ginghams, 5c yard.

3 cases choice Malacca Plaids, white grounds, blue and red plaids, 10c yard.

50 pieces printed Persian Mull, almost equal to China Silk in style, 12½c yard.

Black plaid Lawns, warranted fast dye, 10c yard.

SPECIAL.

100 dozen Damask Towels, double row of openwork, fringed and colored borders, size 24x46, 25c each.

LACES.

46-inch black striped Net, 65c yard.

Black Dress Nets in all the new patterns, stripes and figures 75c to $8 yard.

Black Lace Flouncings in choice styles, all prices.

200 pieces hand-made Torchon Lace, 1 to 2½ inches wide 10c yard.

LACE CURTAINS.

50 pairs 3½ yard Nottingham Lace Curtains, 99c pair.

Complete line Lace Curtains of all styles.

Curtain Poles, Brass Trimmings, 25c each.

WHITE QUILTS.

One case extra weight crochet Quilts, full eleven-quarter, 99c each.

WAMSUTTA.

Domestic, 5 to 20 yard lengths, 8½c yard.

INDIA CHALLIES.

Choice printed India Challies, dark and light patterns, 5c yard.

UMBRELLAS.

Gloria Sik, natural Sticks, extra value, $1 each.

200 extra fine, Gloria Silk, oxidized silver handles, $1.50 each.

Douglass, Thomas & Co. Douglass, Thomas & Co.

If You See It In Our Ad IT'S SO.

Douglass, Thomas & Co.,

New Goods—Popular Prices.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' 40-gauge fast black stockings, 25c pair.

Ladies' drop stitch lisle, fast black, 50c pair.

Ladies' Silk plaited fast black, 75c pair.

Misses' 1x1 ribbed Hose, fast black, 25c pair.

Boys' bicycle hose, fast black, 25c pair.

SILK VESTS.

Black, cream, pink and blue, 59c each.

LISLE VESTS.

Jersey ribbed, 25c each.

NECKWEAR FOR MEN.

200 dozen men's Silk Scarfs, tecks and four-in-hands, 23c each.

Special line tecks, and four-in-hands, silk crepe, etc., 50c each.

NIGHT ROBES.

Men's Night Robes, full length, 50c each.

Unlaundried Shirts at 50c.

Everybody shows them at this price, but see ours.

NOTIONS.

Colgate's Coleo, 5c bottle.
Colgate's Violet Water, 35c bot.
Colgate's Oatmeal soap, 25c box.
Colgate's White Wing soap, 19c box.
Colgate's Montrose soap, 40c dozen.
Lundborg's extracts, 1 oz, 57c.
Lundborg's extracts, 2 oz, 67c.

CORSETS.

Elegant line, all the popular shapes and makes. Fine black Corsets at $1 each.

STATIONERY.

Real old English linen envelopes, 5 packs in box for 25c, paper to match, ¼ ream for 25c.

KID GLOVES.

Special lot button Suedes, in tans only, 69c pair.

Latest things in pearl-gray Suedes and Glace Gloves, 4 and 8-button lengths, black or self color, embroidery, $1.50 and $2 pair.

CLAYTON MOTORS.

We Have the Atlanta Agency—See What It Said of Them.

TESTIMONIALS.

STATE OF GEORGIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, Ga., August 4, 1890.—Clayton Sewing Machine Motor Co., Gentlemen: In reply to your request for a statement in regard to the Motor purchased from you, I take great pleasure in saying that it completely answers the purpose for which it was made. My sewing machine is the "Domestic," and comparatively easy to operate, and yet I had determined that the use of it should be abandoned at my house, so injurious did I regard the labor of operating it. About two months ago I purchased of you the Clayton Motor, and now, in my household, sewing is regarded as an agreeable pastime. If mine were the only one in existence, money could not buy it. It is certainly the woman's friend. Very truly yours, J. W. WARREN.

The serious objection to the ordinary sewing machine worked by the pedal is its recognized cause in the production or aggravation of diseases peculiar to woman. After a careful examination of the principle of the Clayton Sewing Machine Motor, I am gratified to know that this objection has been removed.
W. C. JARNAGAN, M. D.

We concur in the above.
K. C. DIVINE, M. D.
J. W. DUNCAN, M. D.

Douglass, Thomas & Co. Douglass, Thomas & Co.

EVERYBODY KNOWS IT NOW.

UNLESS IT BE YOU.

And for fear you may not have heard it, we would say that the

ATLANTA SUBURBAN LAND CO.

Will have a Grand Sale of Beautiful Lots

—NEXT—

THURSDAY MORNING AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,

PROMPTLY.

Would be glad to have you attend.

FREE RIDE.

Dummy Leaves Pryor St. at 10 a. m., Prompt.

GO WITH US.

SIMON & FROHSIN,

43 Whitehall St.

BARGAIN WEEK

At 19c, Ladies' black, pure silk Jersey Mitts, worth 35c.

At 5c, Children's ribbed, fast black Hose, all sizes.

At 35c, Ladies' pure Silk Gloves, cut from 50c.

At 39c, Ladies' Hermsdorf's black Lisle Hose, were 50c.

At 12 1-2c, Boys' and Misses' Gauze Vests, high or low neck, worth 35c.

At 20c, Men's French Balbriggan Shirts, worth 35c.

At 25c, Men's fine quality Gauze Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c.

At 48c, Men's best quality Pepperel Jeans Drawers, double seats, were 75c.

At 50c, Ladies' pure silk, ribbed Vests, worth 75c.

At 3c each, Turkish Bath Towels, worth 10c.

At 95c, best quality English Gloria Silk Sun Umbrellas, natural sticks or silverine handles.

At 20c, Men's fast black Half-Hose, worth 35c.

At 48c, Ladies' Ventilated Summer Corsets, worth 75c.

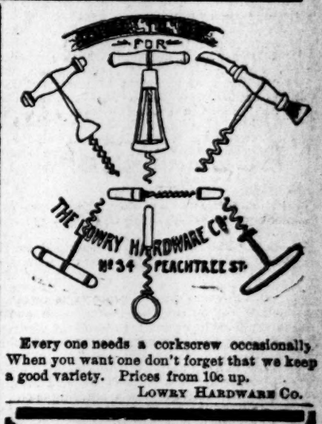
At 20c, Ladies' ribbed Lisle Vests, silk draw-strings in neck and sleeves, worth 35c.

At 25c, Children's Embroidered Mull Caps, manufacturers' samples, worth 50c to $1.50.

All Kid Gloves this week at reduced prices.

We are the only house in Atlanta selling the first quality Centimeri Kid Gloves. Gloves offered as such by other houses are imitations. All Genuine Gloves have the trade mark "P. CENTIMERI & CO." in the left-hand Glove.

SIMON & FROHSIN.



Every one needs a corkscrew occasionally. When you want one don't forget that we keep a good variety. Prices from 10c up.
LOWRY HARDWARE CO.

JUST OPENED
2,000
YARDS
Embroideries
—IN—
CHOICE PATTERNS
5,000
YARDS
NAINSOOKS AND MUSLINS
New Shades
—IN—
KID AND SILK
Gloves and Mitts,
IMMENSE STOCK
HATS AND CAPS
FOR CHILDREN

THE AMERICAN NOTION COMPANY.

TRY OUR HOSIERY WITH LINEN FEET.

TO WEAK MEN Suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Meeden, Conn.

Stamps for sale at all hours at the Constitution Office.

SOME BRAINY WOMEN

WHO HAVE MADE THEIR WAY IN NEW YORK.

A Pleasant Sketch of Some Notable Women Who Furnish the Creatures of Imagination Upon Which Dull People Live.

NEW YORK, April 11.—[Special Correspondence.]—Last night the Authors' Club gave their first reception to ladies. It was one of the most important literary gatherings New York has had for years. The invitation committee was composed of George Cary Eggleston and Rositer Johnson; the reception committee of Mr. and Mrs. Moncure D. Conway, Mrs. Rositer Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Brander Mathews. The clubhouse is near the Fifth Avenue hotel, on Twenty-fourth street, and is a typical rendezvous of literary men. The three reception rooms are large and open into one another. The dining room down stairs is very long and narrow; its walls are hung with appropriate pictures, ancient swords, cutlasses, crossbows and steel coats of mail, helmets and armor of several kinds and ages. There were possibly more than 150 guests present. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century, who shuns society ardently, was present, smiling on everybody he knew. W. D. Howels had run over from Boston to oblige the club by his presence, and was making himself agreeable with the ladies. As the guests arrived they were presented to Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Conway and Mrs. Johnson, the reception committee. Richard Henry Stoddard, the veteran poet, was there with his charming wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddard, the well-known novelist. Mr. Stoddard is a member of the club, and he was particularly interested in the success of the entertainment. Do great men make puns, do you think? As I was talking to this aged poet, a bright lady came up and said: "Mr. Stoddard, do you not think the celebrities ought to have been tagged so that those who are not celebrities might know who they are?"

"We do not play tag, here, madame," was the old gentleman's ready reply, and he smiled as if he felt that the weakness of his joke was more amusing by far than the joke itself.

One of the most charming and fine-looking ladies present was Marquise Lanza, the authoress, and daughter of Dr. William A. Hammond. Martha J. Lamb, Mrs. Croly (Jenny June), Edna Dean Proctor, and many other noted ladies were present.

"There is Mr. Gilder," said a pretty young magazine writer to her escort; "I wonder if it would be wrong for me to ask him if they have found my manuscript. They have looked for it everywhere, I understand, and I have no copy of it."

A look of horror stole into the young man's face, who was on the staff of a magazine. "No, for heaven's sake, don't trouble him now; he would never forgive you; besides, he has nothing to do with such things."

"How little women know about business," remarked a man in an undertone who had overheard the question and answer. "But," put in a novelist near by, "I venture to say that if she were to approach him in that winsome manner of hers her grievance would be attended to. You may say what you please, no man is too busy to receive a pretty woman's smile; if she were to ask him about it now he would set his entire force to searching for the lost property the first thing tomorrow morning."

Mr. and Mrs. E. Clarence Steadman were surrounded by a group of admirers. Ella Wheeler Wilcox looked very pretty and artistic in a gown of delicate gray. There were three young lady novelists present, all of whom were very pretty and might be considered the belles of the occasion, if such a thing were possible at a literary gathering. They were all three about the same age and are just rising into prominence. They were Miss Anna Vernon Dorsey, the southern girl whose novel of southern life a hundred years ago, entitled "Betty," appeared in The Cosmopolitan Magazine a few months since; Miss Anne Reeve Aldrich, the author of "The Rose of Flame," and "The Feet of Love," and Miss Dolores Marburg, author of "I Will Ne'r Consent," and who, in conjunction with George Cary Eggleston has just published the new novel "Juggernaut." One could but admire these three fearless young women as they mingled with those men and women, some of whom had grown gray and feeble before the public. Miss Dorsey has a charming southern accent and a pretty impulsive manner that has won her many friends. Miss Marburg, while a native of America, has a decided French accent. There is a romantic story told of her early life. It is said that she lived in comparative retirement with a French relative of hers somewhere in Canada, where she seldom heard English spoken, but where, having free access to a valuable library, she stored her young brain with the learning for which she is now becoming distinguished. She possesses a rare type of beauty, and is in many ways a remarkable woman.

About 11 o'clock we all descended to the dining room to supper. There was a long table laden with good things, at the head of which sat a monstrous punch bowl, containing a lake of purple liquid, with islands of ice and floating pond lilies of sliced lemons. The members of the club attended to the wants of the ladies and distinguished themselves for hospitality.

Barnum's circus at the Madison Square Garden is drawing vast crowds every afternoon and night. This great new building is one of the sights of the metropolis, when considered as a building alone, and now that Barnum is occupying its stupendous arena it is well worth a visit. People who have formed their ideas of a circus from the peregrinating companies of men, women and animals that steal into a city in the night and unfold their white canvas tents with the dawn are agreeably surprised at the magnificence of the performance, the spectacular effects, the army of performers, the grand music and the menagerie. The whole building covers a square as large as three ordinary blocks, and at night when the 10,000 electric lights that hang in the great arching dome are lighted, one feels almost as if he had been transported to some fairy world where there is naught save light, merriment and music. Think of three rings and two stages upon which and in which there are performers all acting at the same time. You try to see a little of the skirt dancers on platform No 1, to catch a glimpse of the wire dancer over their heads; to catch sight of the trained dogs in another ring or the antics of the educated elephants, the bareback riding and a half dozen other things at once. The night's entertainment closes with Imre Kiralfy's grand spectacle, "Nero, or the Destruction of Rome." This opens with Nero's triumphal procession on an imperial fete day in Rome. This scene is almost beyond description. The vast oblong arena becomes gradually filled with an army of players, all in constant motion. The first to enter represent the populace, and they strew flowers in the pathway of the advancing procession, which enters in the following order: Gallic embassy and suite; procession of priests, vestals, augurs and attendants; Egyptian embassy and suite; Agrippina, the emperor's mother, and her magnificent cortege of ladies and household attendants; Persian princes and suite; Acte, the emperor's favorite, and her attendants. At the conclusion of the cortege, Nero appears enthroned on his triumphal car, surrounded by representatives of the arts and sciences, and attended by his chief officers of state—ambassadors, senators, lictors, cohorts of the pretorian guards, and other officials. The most thrilling part of the performance are the games of the Circus Maximus, consisting of chariot, wild beast and other races and heroic and classic sports. The chariot races fill one with awe who has quivered with excitement over Lew Wallace's description of a chariot race in "Ben Hur." Some of the chariots are drawn by four horses abreast, and so rapidly do they fly around the track that the wheels where they turn curves throw the earth up in waves four or five feet from the ground. Presently the lights are extinguished, and a vast procession of people holding flambeaux march into the arena to set fire to Rome.

It is astonishing how many people can contrive to exist beneath the same roof in New York. Postmen frequently bring more mail to a house of six stories in height and twenty-five feet frontage than is delivered to many villages of 2,000 population. It is interesting to look at a room that is made to do service as bedroom, parlor, dressing room and dining room. You call on a lady, for instance, at an apartment house. You are shown into what appears to be a neat parlor. There is a piano, upright, of course, a luxurious lounge, easy chairs, center table. Against one side you see something which looks like a bookcase hung about with curtains; on another side there is another affair, which might pass as a cabinet of valuables, for it has six or eight drawers, and the shelf on its top is filled with bric-a-brac. After you are gone, if it is time for the lady to retire, a change takes place as marvelous as if she had rubbed Aladin's lamp. The cabinet is wheeled round face to the wall; a ring is pulled and down comes a bed, strapped tightly into its frame. In the morning the little bookcase is shown up in its true colors, and is a perfectly equipped dressing case. A table against the wall is a masquerading washstand; the closet in the wall may contain a cooking stove, the lounge a complete wardrobe.

One of the most remarkably successful women in New York at present is from Atlanta. Mrs. Alice J. White came to this city not more than a year ago to study vocal music for the purpose of teaching in the south. She was, however, disappointed in the income she had expected to receive from interests at home, and found it necessary to enter some occupation that would yield an immediate pecuniary return. She became associated with the Jenness-Miller Publishing Company, and before she had been with that firm six months she displayed such enthusiasm, talent and artistic taste that several great firms offered her large sums to enter their employment. She, however, remained with the Jenness-Miller Company and became an enthusiastic advocate of Mrs Miller's system of improving and beautifying ladies' dress. I am informed that her earnings in the last six months have been more than $3,000. She lives in luxurious apartments and the most fashionable class in New York go to her for advice. She has received several offers to deliver lectures in different parts of the country, being guaranteed an income of $6,000. These she has declined, and has planned a lecturing tour of the southern states on her own account, and will visit Atlanta soon. Her wardrobe, which she will carry with her to illustrate the system, is said to be most magnificent. Her lecture will consist of a general talk for twenty minutes in a bright and witty manner upon the principles of dress; then Mrs. White retires to a dressing room and in two minutes reappears in a change of costume. This change is repeated until she has shown on her very pretty figure costumes for every occasion, such as afternoon reception dress, or carriage dress; school girl correct gown; walking suit; tea gown; rainy-day dress; full dress for evening and summer costumes. There are other things to occur at these lectures which I was unable to glean from my enthusiastic lady informant who knows Mrs. White intimately. She hinted very vaguely that the gentlemen, if there were any brave enough to be present, would be invited to retire from the room; I suppose even the doorkeeper would have to stand at the foot of the stairs and the ushers might consider themselves off duty for the remainder of the afternoon. W. N. H.

A HORROR OF THE NIGHT.

A Short but Terrible Bit of Experience, with Its Logical Conclusion.

From The New York Sun.

I had often seen it crouching in the mouldering alleyway in the dark and grewsome middle of the night.

Sometimes, in the ashen gray of the chilly dawn, when the sickly gusts of fog blew from the river and hung like damp smoke against the blackened eaves, when I, delayed, passed by, it was there yet, and I knew it waited for me.

I had never seen the face but once. That was on one wild and stormy night. A lightning flash cut a jagged streak across the sky and lit up the blackness with vivid blue and yellow. Then I saw the face! And though the inky blackness of night closed down again a thousand times intensified, I saw the face! It has haunted me always.

After that, with hurried feet, in fear, I passed the huddled object crouched against the wall.

Whate'er it was, beast or human, It knew I feared it. And It laughed. Was that a laugh, that low and horrid howl I heard sometimes, as I ran like a coward, trembling?

I knew that some night It would spring out and grasp me by the throat. And yet I could not change my course.

Night after night, while my hair stood on end and the loud beating of my frightened heart throbbed in my ear, I passed It by.

I know the Thing heard my heart beat, too, and mocked the sound. Yet the horrible fascination or that curiosity of fear I could not conquer called me past where It lay and mocked my misery and my fear.

One night the moon was hid, a bitter wind tore around the corner of the silent streets and shrieked above the housetops through the wires. The terror lay deeper on me that night. I tried to run past the place, but my strength forsook me, and as I faltered at the mouldering entrance of the arch the Thing flew at my throat with the scream of a beast mad for food.

"I know you now!" I shreiked, as I felt it grasp me. And its talons—for those things were never hands—tore my vitals.

And yet I could not call for help. Help? What mortal aid could save me now? For it was I, with hands of sacrilege, that had torn the cross down from the grave and let the vampire out to prey upon the world!

I fought it with the strength of ten men. Yet strength availed me not. The ice cold breath of the charnel house was in mine ear. A twinge of pain. The fangs were in my neck. My heart seemed to flutter but faintly now as the Thing drained my life blood away. Then as the lost soul's shriek was in my ear, a myriad million stars of fire danced before my eyes; a racking pain shot across my temples; the horried fangs sank deeper and then I knew no more.

I often overeat myself and have bad dreams.

Mr. Parnell's Decline.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

The gradual disintegration of Mr. Parnell's faculties will be a fascinating subject for the psychological assayist of after years. To trace his able leadership of a great movement up to the time when Gladstone adopted some of his views, to explore the now hidden causes which led to his demoralization by the discovery of an offense which many an English public man has committed, to account for the splendid though unpatriotic fight which he made then, and the timidity and vacillation which he shows now—this will be an employment so interesting that one cannot help regretting that M. Paul Bourget will not be alive to pursue it.

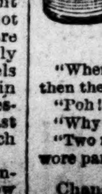
Just Why a Fat Man Puffs.

From The Boston Herald.

In suggesting a new theory of the sun's light and heat to the members of the Boston Scientific Society, Mr. George Smith last night showed scientific reasons why a fat man should suffer more than a lean one in summer.

The new theory, briefly put, is this: Gravity is an ethereal force continually streaming from space through every solar or celestial body. If the body is not movable with relation to some larger body, this force of gravity becomes that form of molecular motion which we call heat.

As gravity depends upon the mass of the body, and as heat is, according to Mr. Smith's theory, in one sense gravity, it follows that the larger a body is the hotter. Hence the fat man's discomfort.



Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

has wonderful Tonic and Nutritive qualities that have made it popular. Quite naturally imitators have come into the market against which the public should be warned. See that "Johann Hoff's" signature is on the neck of the bottle. Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, 6 Barclay street, New York.

Convincing.

"When Adam delved and Eve span, who was then the gentleman?" quoted Binks.

"Poh! Give us an easier one. Adam, of course."

"Why of course?"

"Two reasons. First, his sex. Second, he never wore pants?"

Change of life, bac kache, monthly irregu arties, hot flashes, are cured by Dr. Milesi Nervine. Free samples at all druggists.

HOW TORIES WERE HUNG

RECORD OF A TRIAL IN WILKES IN 1779.

Nine Men Tried, Convicted and Sentenced in Three Days, and All Hung Within Ten Days.

The stress of war and pillage has its effect on courts of justice, and the records of a trial in Wilkes county in 1779 is a curious reminiscence of the rude justice of those days.

At that time Savannah was in the hands of the British, and raiding parties of Tories and Indians distressed the interior counties as far up the river as Augusta. Smarting under the depredations of the raiders, and incensed by the murderous onslaught of the Creek Indians, the people gave a short shrift to the murderers when caught.

But even in those pioneer settlements, the dignity of law was respected and offenders were tried with due form and ceremony. But however dignified and solemn these proceedings, they were simple, direct and speedy. Nine prisoners who were sentenced the last week of August were hung on the 3d and 6th of September. The charge against most of them was treason and against some murder, while against others it was horse stealing, "hogg" stealing and murder.

Mr. C. E. Smith, of Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, sends THE CONSTITUTION a transcript of the record of the trials, with some interesting explanatory remarks. He writes:

"The minute book is in a fair state of preservation. The paper is about such as was used in the south during the late war, and the book is bound in untanned hog skin."

The proceedings of this court, which in three days tried, convicted and sentenced to death nine Tories, began on the 25th of August, 1779, at the house of Jacob McLendon, in Wilkes county, about thirteen miles from Heard's Fort, now Washington. Mr. Smith says that the council had fled from Augusta and established the state government for a short time in Wilkes county, about six miles north of the site of Washington, and that Stephen Heard, mentioned as foreman of the grand jury, was president of the executive council of the state.

The court was held by the Hon. William Downs, Benjamin Catchings and Absolom Bedell Esqs., assistant judges of the county aforesaid.

After appointing Henry Manaane, clerk; Joseph Scott Riden, sheriff, and John Dooly, Esq., state's attorney, the conrt adjourned till the next day, Thursday, when on reconvening at an early hour, it ordered eight esquires and eight gentlemen, besides the foreman, to be sworn as grand jurors. The list includes George Walton, a signer of the declaration of independence, and Stephen Heard, the chief executive of the state. Here it is in full:

GRAND JURORS.

ESQUIRES.	GENTLEMEN.
Stephen Heard, Foreman	Holman Freeman, Sr.
Barnard Heard	David Coleman,
George Walton,	Thomas Strand,
David Burnett,	Micajah Williamson,
Thomas Carter,	James McLean,
Richard Aycock,	Jacob Ferington,
Robert Day,	William Bailey,
John Gorham,	John Gloss.
Dyonisius Olive.	

After this William Harper was appointed deputy sheriff and the court adjourned till 4 o'clock.

In the afternoon the grand jury came in, heard the charge of the court and retired. Then began the swearing of witnesses, and Charles Jordan, Drury Rogers and William Henderson were put under oath and sent before the grand jury as witnesses for the state against Joshua Rials. John O'Neal, George Dooly and Robert Morgan were also sworn and directed to attend the grand jury as witnesses for the state against James Mobley. The witnesses wherever referred to are called "evidences."

The grand jury did its work with dispatch, and though the witnesses were not sworn until after 4 o'clock, two indictments were brought in the same afternoon. The indictments were against Joshua Rials and James Mobley, and the following copies show the character of the predatory warfare practiced by the British and Indians. The indictment against Joshua Rials was as follows:

State of Georgia vs. Joshua Rials. } For High Treason against the State and acting in conjunction with Tate and the Creek Injans.

We, the Grand Jury for the county of Wilkes, in the state aforesaid, on our oaths do present that Joshua Rials is guilty of high treason against this State, and that he did act in conjunction with Tate and the Creek Indjans was doeing Murder on the Frontiers of this country last March, it being contrary to all laws and good Government of the Ssaid tate, and to the evil example of others.

JOHN DOOLY,
Attorney General.

Evidences in Behalf of the State: Charles Jordin, Drury Rogers, William Henderson, Charles Jordin, Jr., Abraham Hill.

The Grand Jury—
Say—the above is a true bill.

STEPHEN HEARD, Foreman.

The indictment against James Mobley alleges treason, but is not specific as to the nature of the offense. Instead it specifies horse and hog stealing, and charges him with stealing a black horse, the property of John Garnett, in Richmond county, and with stealing "57 head of hogs," the property of Robert Morgan.

In that case the "evidences" for the state were John Oneal, George Dooly, Robert Morgan, John Leggett and Samuel Lamar.

The prisoners were brought in, pleaded not guilty on the general issue, and were "sent to the guard from whence they came, to be brought to Barr tomorrow morning as soon as court sets."

The court met the next morning at 7 o'clock, and the following petit jurors were sworn:

Holman Furman,	Mathew Moor,
William Butler,	William Daniel,
John Burnes,	Joseph Collins,
William Bonier,	Jacob McLendon, Jr.,
Henry Dukes.	Mordica Moor,
James White,	Robert Hammet,
	"Gentlemen."

James Mobley was tried and acquitted, but he was held by the court, and on Saturday Attorney General John Dooly moved to try him again upon the ground that new evidence had been found against the prisoner. On the second trial the poor fellow was found guilty and was hung six days later.

Joshua Rials was convicted on the first trial, and so were seven others. In several cases the jury which found them guilty, recommended them to mercy, but the court sentenced all of them to be hung, Mobley on the following Friday, September 3d, and the other eight on the 6th.

John Anderson, charged with murder, was admitted to bail in the sum of £10,000.

The nine prisoners sentenced to death, and hung within ten days were John Bennefield, James Mobley, Dread Wilder, Joshua Rials, Clement Yarbrough, Edmund Downey, John Watkins, William Crutchfield and John Young.

Mr. Smith writes of the trial:

"Jacob McLendon's house, where the trial took place, was about thirteen miles from Washington, which was then known as Heard's Fort. The McLendon house was in the southeastern part of the county, near Fishing creek, and about six miles east of Danburg. Washington had not then been settled or laid off, and the populous parts of the county were near Broad and Savannah rivers. The county had neither courthouse nor jail at the time of this trial, and prisoners had to be guarded. It was for this reason, probably, that the prisoners were allowed such a short time in which to make their preparations for death. Every able-bodied man was needed for the common defense, and the judges did not feel that they could waste the time of men who were willing to serve their country in guarding those who had sided with the British, Tories and Indians, in murder, pillage and arson.

"It is noticeable that not one of the large number of persons who figured in this four days' trial had a middle name, and that witnesses are always called 'evidences.'

"Poor James Mobley was acquitted by the petit jury, but the attorney general moved for a new trial, which was granted, and Mobley was convicted and sentenced to hang with the rest.

"Witnesses who were to testify before the grand jury were sworn in open court, and not by the foreman of the jury as it is done at this time.

"It will be noticed that half of the grand jurors are written by the clerk as 'esquires' and the other half as 'gentlemen.'

"Heavy bonds were required of prisoners who were not ready for trial. John Anderson was not ready for trial on a charge of murder, and was required to give a bond of £10,000—equal to about $50,000.

"John Crutchfield, it seems, lodged a complaint before the grand jury against Colonels Dooly and Pickens, for sending him into the British camps as a spy, but John failed to make out his case. On the 14th of February of that year, Clarke, Dooly and Pickens had fought and won the battle of Kettle Creek, and had become so popular by reason of this important victory, that no jury could have been found who would question any of their official actions.

"It would be interesting to know why John Bennefield was executed three days before the other eight, but the judges give no reason for it in passing the sentences.

"The extreme simplicity of the proceedings is striking, and to a reader at this distance the court seems to have been organized to convict. At that time, August, 1779, the outlook for the patriots was not very hopeful, and it is not to be wondered at that this court was ready to visit speedy punishment on all who sided with the British.

"Altogether, the record of this noted trial is something unique in the history of Georgia courts."

A curious feature of the proceedings was that the grand jury found as a grievance "the running at large" of certain persons whom they suspected of giving aid and comfort to the British.

The Hero of the Wooden Sword.

In the spring of 1862, after the evacuation of Corinth by the confederates, and while camped at Tupelo, Miss., General Bragg issued an order for a general review of the army, and it was stipulated in the order that every officer should appear on review with side arms. There was a young first lieutenant who belonged to an Arkansas regiment, who had been elected from the ranks at the reorganization of the army a short time before, and who had no sword, and who had never carried anything except a musket.

It was generally understood in the army that when General Bragg issued an order it must be obeyed.

Well, our lieutenant was in a quandary what to do for a sword, more particularly as his captain was sick, and the lieutenant would be in command of his company. Some of the boys in his company hit upon a happy idea. They procured a piece of goods box and made him a wooden sword. The day for the grand review came on. The lieutenant marched out with his company armed with his wooden sword. The army marched in review by companies. When our lieutenant with his company arrived near where General Bragg was stationed, he observed that there was quite a number of carriages and buggies from the surrounding country, who had assembled to see the show. He saw further that his particular company seemed to be the center of attraction.

We all know what a flutter and stir a number of ladies can make when they see anything that tickles them. That lieutenant has often told me that he never felt so small in all his life as he did on that particular occasion, marching in front of his company with a wooden sword. To make matters worse, General Bragg sent one of his aides to the colonel of the regiment and got the name, rank, regiment and company of our lieutenant. While the lieutenant heard nothing, he was satisfied that General Bragg was making inquiry concerning him, and he was a little fearful that the next thing on the tapis would be a court martial.

On the following day after the review the lieutenant was officer of the day, which exempted him from attending dress parade. However, he was requested by his colonel to attend dress parade, as there was an order to be read that he wanted all the officers to hear. The lieutenant attended dress parade, not imagining the nature of the order, and heard read an order from General Bragg, complimenting him on his strict obedience to orders, observance of military discipline, etc., and directing that he be presented with a captured sword, and dubbed him the "hero of the wooden sword."

A few days afterwards at brigade review, General Little, who was in command of the brigade, had the lieutenant called out in front of the brigade, and presented him with a beautiful sword through his aide, Captain Schaumberg, who, I think, was a Louisianian, and who made a very neat speech, about the only part of which I remember was that he should preserve the sword until after the war, hang it up on the wall and tell the tale to his children. This brought blushes to the face of our hero as he was quite a youth at the time and a very modest, diffident one.

As it may be of interest to know whether he preserved the sword and told the story to his children, I can say that I kept my eye on the lieutenant, who was afterwards promoted, and surrendered at Port Hudson. Our hero made his escape from Port Hudson, and left his sword, which he prized very highly, with a brother officer to preserve for him, as it was stipulated in the terms of the surrender that the officers should retain their side arms, but he never saw his sword again. However, he afterwards captured one which he now has, and which he has substituted for the true one, and tells the story to his children.

FINEST PALACE IN THE WORLD.

Young George Vanderbilt's Aim In Life—His Estate in North Carolina.

Buffalo Commercial.

It is interesting to learn that an American gentleman, for the lack of better employment, has set himself the task of constructing the most magnificent house, to be surrounded by the most beautiful landscape and park effects in all the world, barring no palace, mansion castle, royal or ducal country seat whatever. Every one to his taste! To plan, perchance to achieve, such a triumps as this is it least as rational an undertaking as to strive to own a horse that fill trot a mile in two seconds less time than Maud S., or the fastest yacht afloat, or more miles of railway than any man living. But it is a whim that very few men could afford to gratify, and our readers may be prepared to hear that the gentleman who has undertaken this extensive contract is at least a Vanderbilt—Mr. George W. Vanderbilt.

The site of Mr. Vanderbilt's chateau or castle lies three miles from the little station of Biltimore on the Western North Carolina Railroad, two miles east of Ashville. A small manufacturing and industrial community has sprung up at Biltimore solely on account of the Vanderbilt chateau. A railroad has been built for the transportation of material, supplies etc., from Biltimore to the site selected. The estate purchased by Mr. Vanderbilt, comprises nearly 8,000 acres, stretches away four miles from Biltimore, over hill, valley, and mountain, and includes a variety of most charming scenery. The site of the chateau is an elevated plateau commanding a glorious view of mountains and of the sparkling French Broad, running down to the town of Ashville in the distance. The huge embankment is completed. The contract for the retaining walls of masonry, 400 feet long, 40 feet high, 20 feet thick, has been let.

The skill and taste of R. M. Hunt, the architect, and of Frederick Law Olmstead, the landscape engineer, who laid out Buffalo Park with such success, are enlisted in this notable project. Into the making of the plans for the chateau and its surroundings will go the fruit of a careful study by competent commissioners of the finest examples of castles in Europe. There may be hints of several historic seats in the new chateau on the French Broad, but the whole will be unique, not equaled by any similar place in the world.

It is estimated that this great country seat will require ten years for comp letion and an expenditure of $8,000,000 or $10,000,000. The whole scheme is a hopless riddle to the unsophisticated natives in the vicinity; but they are not disposed to quarrel with the whim or question the sanity of a man who sees fit to fu rnish an army of laboring men with employmen t for a term of years in this manner. When it is finished, although money cannot buy some of the historical associations and other accessories which give many of the old world piles their chief distinction, it is possible that the place will indeed be so rare and fine a thing in its way as to give "the house that Vanderbilt" real artis tic distinction of its own—an honorable and world wide fame. We cannot help from regarding it as a hopeful sign when Crœsus begins to feel an impulse to try to do something or make something that shall excel anything yet accomplished, if it is only a noble house set in an ideal landscape.

No pleasure if you have headaches. Stop i with Bradycrotine.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

SENT FREE Samples Wall Paper, with prices and book on how to aplyp it. M. M MAUCK, Atlanta Ga.

SOCIETY AT CARLSBAD,

THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE FAMOUS BOHEMIAN WATERING PLACE.

A Town Built on the Lid of a Boiling Kettle. Where Nobility, Wealth and Beauty Meet Every Year.

Fancy a town built on the lid of a boiling kettle—that is Carlsbad. Who first said this I am not able to tell, but all who know Carlsbad will appreciate the happy wit. And, though it is but the lid of a kettle, it is a very beautiful one. It lies in the romantic valley of the Tepel, and the Tepel is in Bohemia—just where its mountains rise darkly along the German frontier. There is beauty everywhere; the mountains look down upon the narrow little city, whose



CROWN PRINCESS STEPHANIE.

houses lie like beads along the rapid, winding river; they hold both banks of the stream and crowd against the hills, five stories high, perhaps, where they face the river, though but two or three in the rear.

Perhaps there are twelve thousand inhabitants in Carlsbad; boarding houses are everywhere, as one will readily believe when told that seventy thousand guests visited the town last year. It is a thriving manufacturing place, but the real source of its prosperity is naturally its mineral springs. They lie in nearly a straight line—presumably a crack in the lid, some one suggests—and while deep boring through the calcareous crust upon which the town is built has often penetrated the vast underlying reservoir, no attempt has ever succeeded in sounding this deep cavern, from which the mineral waters find their outlet under high pressure and sometimes with amazing force.

The Sprudel, the most famous, most abundant and hottest of the Carlsbad springs, after keeping for centuries its methodical way through the covered house men had set for it, took upon itself in recent years the liberty of varying the monotony of its existence, and one fine morning disappeared from its accustomed place and made for itself a new opening under the Tepel river, which grew warm and fell to steaming. It was turned back, but it was the work of many months. The bed of the river was leveled, and for many rods was paved with granite blocks, clamped and cemented. The banks of the river were also ceiled with cement. So it is

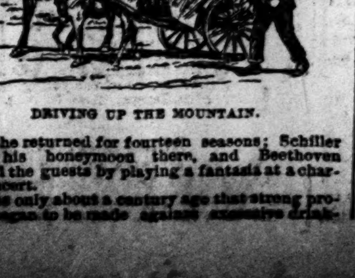


A "FLOWERY" MEETING AT THE SPRUDEL.

again a healing spring today, as it was in the fifteenth century, when Charles IV, emperor of Austria and king of Bohemia, coming home from the wars, stumbled upon the springs and was healed of a wound he had got at Crecy twelve years before. But that was not its first good turn to man, as the good people of Carlsbad are inclined to have us believe, in their natural desire to connect the Carlsbad discovery with the great king who gave the springs his august name; for it was called the "warm bath" long before Charles' time, and the Tepel—the "tepid"—was still an older name. But Charles made it famous, if he was not its discoverer, and when once he had built his palace in the town that grew up about the healing fountains, he set the fashion for royalty that royalty has never departed from. For hither came George III in his happy time and Peter the Great, and Maria Theresa, and a long line of kings and kingly men.

It has become the most famous of all mineral springs, and the most aristocratic watering place in Europe. Yet the town is always delightful in the thronged season, which lasts from the middle of June until the middle of August, though what is called the regular season begins earlier and lasts until the 1st of October. At the height of the season the throngs in the town are picturesque, as Carlsbad is far enough to the east to gain Asiatic guests, who bring an oriental gorgeousness to the long lines of promenaders going steadily along the colonnades of the "cure house." This is one of the sights worth visiting Europe for—the long line of slowly pacing men and women from all parts of the world, each one keeping his or her place in the line as strictly and as solemnly as one clings to his position before a railroad ticket office in some great out-of-town rush. It has its ludicrous side, too, for each one of all the promenading thousands carries an earthenware mug hanging by a strap passed around the neck; glass will not do, as the Carlsbad springs are too hot for that. Somewhere an amusing story is told of a native of Prague, who bore evidence in his person and habiliments of the oft-repeated assertion that Prague is the dirtiest city in Europe. Finding one day that he had left his mug at his boarding house, he turned to the gentleman behind him, who chanced to be an Italian duke, and said: "A drink from your mug, mein Herr?" "It is yours," the nobleman replied, with elaborate courtesy, and, presenting it, silently slipped from the line. The borrower drank and turned to give back the mug, but found the owner gone. "What wastefulness!" he murmured, pathetically.

But men of all sorts touch elbow here, and with frankness and courtesy in the main. One's mind returns and returns to them and women who have come hither for health and pleasure. Goethe came often, and always with advantage to himself. His first visit was in 1785, when he passed a pleasant month in the company of Herder, Frau von Stein and the Duchess Louise. It was Herder who had led him away from the false methods of the French school and brought to his notice Ossian, the Hebrew poets, "The Vicar of Wakefield," and Shakespeare. Indeed, Carlsbad and its society seem to have had a weighty influence upon his life, for it was while at the springs in the following year that he conceived his well-known scheme of stealing away and going to Italy and Greece for quiet study—a journey that bore great results for literature.



DRIVING UP THE MOUNTAIN.

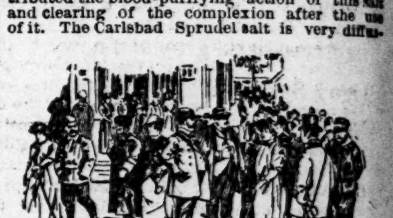
Goethe returned for fourteen seasons; Schiller spent his honeymoon there, and Beethoven pleased the guests by playing a fantasia at a charity concert.

It was only about a century ago that strong protests began to be made against excessive drinking at all watering places. It was an additional horror that the water could not be drunk in the open air, as it now is, but was taken in a warm room, where the effect must have been decidedly like taking water in a Turkish bath.

At first the drinking was alternated with bathing; seven days of one, then seven of the other; but the present system gradually came into use. That any such important medical aid as is now found in the valuable Sprudel salt could come from the springs the first believers in Carlsbad were profoundly ignorant. The townspeople were strongly opposed to the preparation and sale of this salt, which was first prepared in 1768, as they feared it would do away with the necessity far visitors coming to Carlsbad, and the absurd objection became so strong that for several years the manufacture ceased altogether. Finally an act was passed by the government permitting the exportation of the salt and the people gradually gave up their prejudice, finding that visitors were really attracted by the greater knowledge obtained of the spring through the widening sales of the salt. So great was the demand for the Sprudel salt that in 1868 new salt works were erected. The works were again enlarged in 1878 and are now undergoing further enlargements.

The natural Carlsbad Sprudel salt, which is obtained from the water of the Sprudel spring by evaporation, is an antacid, slightly laxative, and diuretic remedy, and, if taken in doses of a teaspoonful, is a gentle but effective purgative. It is taken in ordinary water, or as an addition to the Carlsbad mineral waters, for the purpose of increasing their effect. In cases of persons suffering from poorness of blood (anemic condition), with constipation, very gratifying results are obtained by the use of the salt, given in doses of one-half teaspoonful or one teaspoontul in four or six ounces of hot water, an hour before each meal. For chronic catarrh of the stomach, liver complaint, bile and simple jaundice, one teaspoonful of salt dissolved in warm Carlsbad Sprudel water or ordinary hot water before breakfast will be found invaluable.

Its action increases the flow of saliva, and in the stomach it obeys, without doubt, chemical laws and neutralizes any free acid contained in that organ. Given on an empty stomach, it is known to promote the acidity of the gastric juice by flavoring the outward osmosis of those constituents of the blood from which the acid of the stomach is elaborated, and to this is attributed the blood-purifying action of this salt and clearing of the complexion after the use of it. The Carlsbad Sprudel salt is very diffus-



PROMENADE AT THE MUHLBUNN.

ible and passes into the blood of the body with facility. The fact that the Carlsbad salts (powder form) cause the elimination of the products of the increased metamorphosis of tissue indicates that it has, medicinally, a very wide range. It is used with great advantage in many stomach disorders, as an excess of acid is undoubtedly relieved by it. The indigestion of obese or fatty persons is usually cured by Carlsbad salt. Where oxidation is deficient, as in the well-known bilious state, relief is quickly afforded, and in cases of chronic rheumatism and rheumatic gout, good results are obtained. The Carlsbad Sprudel salt, octained by evaporation from the hot Sprudel spring, is best taken during the spring and summer months. Buyers are cautioned that none are genuine without the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., New York, sole agents for the United States," on the neck of every bottle and on the outside carton.

AT AUCTION,

At 3 P. M., Tuesday April 14, 1891

-- 22 GRANT PARK LOTS. --

Comprising some of the most beautiful grove lots ever subdivided in Fulton county. With the benefits of quick and frequent transportation to the center of the city by dummy line, near new schoolhouse and just at GRANT PARK.

The lots of this subdivision already sold are already in the hands of the very best people, thus insuring a desirable community.

—— SALE ABSOLUTE. ——

We are instructed by the syndicate owning this property to sell every lot for what it will bring for final division of proceeds. We have a positive agreement with them that there is to be

No Limit, Reserve Nor By-Bidding.

DATE.—3 p. m., Tuesday, April 14th.

TERMS.—⅓ cash, balance 6 and 12 months, with discount on amount of any deferred payments for all cash.

FREE RIDE.—We will furnish free tickets on the dummy line to the sale to all who attend.

PLATS.—May be had at out office.

WELCH & TURMAN,
No. 2 Kimball House, Wall St., Real Estate Agents.

apr2—13td

A. S. Talley & Co., Real Estate Agents, 2 South Broad Street.

WINTER is broke. Real estate is on a boom. Come and let us sell you bargains now that you can make a handsome profit on in the next few months.

44 acres on the north side, just three miles from the carshed, a bargain, $800 per acre.
6 acres on Vine and Jett streets, $1,300 per acre.
14 acres on Simpson street, at $1,200 per acre.
24 acres, ¾ mile from carshed, for $1,200 per acre. Form your syndicate and buy this, plat it up, and make big money.
28 acres, 7 miles from city on McDonough road, with 100 apple trees, 30 pear trees, and 4 or 5 acres in grapes, for $1,000. This is the biggest bargain in the county.
115 acres, fronting 2,500 feet on Central railroad, at Hapeville, with 5-room house, orchard, etc. This is a bargain.
7 lots, 55x200, on Capitol avenue, near the Washington heights, $1,200 each.
1 lot, 50x200, on Capitol avenue, east front, belgian block and sidewalks, for $2,000.
4 lots, 50x175, Washington Heights, east front. Now is your chance, if you want a choice lot to build on.
7 lots, 50x200, on Cone street, just back of Washington Heights, $1,000 each.
2 6-r houses, new, Pulliam street, $2,000 each.
10-r h, new, on corner lot on Jackson street; a bargain.
1 vacant lot, 50x200, on Jackson street, a beauty, $3,000.
8-r h and lot, 120x200, Ellis street, for a bargain.
4-r h, new, Rhodes street, $1,300—$300 cash and $15 per month.
3-r h, Sims street, new, for $1,000—$100 cash and $12.50 per month.
6 3-r h, Vine street, all for $5,000.
We have railroad fronts for manufacturing sites, acreage property all over the county, and houses and lots in all parts of the city.
83 acres fine land, one-half heavily timbered, balance cleared; 3-r h, outhouses, orchard, etc. This place has on it a No. 1 corn mill, and is just 2 miles from Red Oak, on the Atlanta and West Point railroad, and 3 miles from East Point. Buy this, and the present owner will give you 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of corn to grind. This is a good place and cheap at $5,000. wed,sun



HOUSE CLEANING TOOLS,

Best variety of Brushes, Brooms, Dusters, Cotton Mops, Step Ladders, etc., in the city.

Wall Brushes with handles 8 feet long, Rubber Window Cleaners, Putz Pomade and Liquid Polish, for all kinds of metal, 10, 15 and 25c; boxes and cans Putz Polishing Powder, for glass and silverware, 10c. Nothing in the world equals these for quick and fine polishing.

For sale wholesale and retail, by

Lowry Hardware Co.,
Cor Peachtree and Walton Streets.
aug 10-d26fri sun

FIFTY

THE REMA... WELL-...

With a Short ... reer—Ben ... What...

FIFTY BOOKS IN ONE.

THE REMARKABLE WORK OF A WELL-KNOWN GEORGIAN

With a Short Resume of a Remarkable Career—Ben Davenport's Latest Break. What One Man Has Done.

Drop a nickel in the slot and get—
A liberal education!

An eminent litterateur is quoted as having made some such remark not long since when speaking of the possibilities of American inventive genius.

And that has been practically accomplished by a wide-awake American—a Georgian well known in Atlanta.

"Ben" Davenport is the genius in this case—a man whose romantic experiences have been such as to earn for him the soubriquet "The American Gil Blas."

Romantic indeed is the story of his life, as told by relatives here in Atlanta. A year ago he told me the story practically as his friends tell it, going into details on some points, sliding over others in a rather unsatisfactory way. He told, modestly, of having been ahead in this world's goods upon several occasions, but he did not say—as was the fact—that the money he accumulated upon these several occasions amounted to fortunes; and he did not tell of the boundless energy that has characterized his work at all times and under all circumstances.

But first of this particular work.

It is nothing less than the condensation into one volume of the "Fifty Best Books the World Has Ever Seen," from Homer's "Iliad" to Lew Wallace's "Fair God."

The volume is for busy people.

There is no reason, argues Mr. Davenport, why a hard-worked dry goods clerk, or a farmer's boy, tired out with the chores of the day, or a miner, over his tallow dip, or a street car driver, after his fourteen-hour vigil, should not have a fair opportunity to become acquainted with what men find greatest in Shakespeare, what they quote from "Hamlet," what they admire and revere in Milton, what they delight in in Balzac, what they laugh at in "Don Quixote," and they weep over in "Dombey and Son" or "Les Miserables."

So he thinks the end justifies the hours he has spent in the work.

The New York World devotes two columns to a description of the writer and his work, in the course of which Mr. Davenport is quoted as saying: "Some years ago, when I was one of the owners of a mine at Leadville, I discovered the peculiar way in which I read books enabled me to relate a story in my own words in an interesting manner. I was 'snowed in,' as they call it out there, for two weeks at the mines, and the miners, assayer and mining captains used to get around the office of the company at night and tell stories in a manner that was exceedingly graphic. Some of them were good story tellers. When it came my turn I had nothing that would be of interest to them to say, so that I would retail the story of Don Quixote's adventures, Gil Blas's peregrinations, Jean Val Jean's experiences, and do you know that I found among these rough diamonds as keen an appreciation of the great masters of literature as can be found among the 'Four Hundred' of New York? I became quite famous as a story teller, when really all I did was to utilize the creations of the imagination of the great men of literature. It gave me the idea that if some one would present in a manner to be readily appreciated and understood by the masses the great works of these great men that he would not only be doing a good thing commercially for himself, but he would place within the range of a great multitude of people, who know nothing now of Victor Hugo, Charles Dickens, etc., books which they could appreciate just as much as the scholar."

Of his early days, Mr. Davenport said:

"Coming upon the stage of life as I did in that troublesome period between 1861 and 1865, and being a Georgian, born and raised in Savannah, I appreciated, after one April day in 1865, the value of every moment. We had no time to be dilettanti in literature; it was bread we had to work for. Many and many is the time that I have worked all day in a cotton warehouse in Savannah, Ga., and gone home utterly worn out physically, and taken up a Greek or Latin grammar and studied for three or four hours, not as a matter of pleasure, but because it was to place me in the position in life that my family occupied in the old ante-bellum days.

"I began to win bread for myself with a cotton hook, in Savannah, Ga. I think there are twenty men in New York who knew me when I used to work all day, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, and go home and study Greek.

"I read law, was admitted to the bar, went to St. Louis, where I practiced my profession for ten years, and, feeling myself utterly unequal to the men who had had the advantages of wealth, I studied the harder. I read books with the desire to remember the contents of them, to use them, never as a matter of pleasure. I do not think I ever read a book as a matter of pleasure. I committed whole pages of Shakespeare to memory, because I was not brilliant enough to get it easily. I was educated in the great school of experience. I read books and studied on Herbert Spencer's theory to know what was the useful. My intellectual training was a necessity—the great taskmaster of us all. Every hour that I put in over books was put in under the rod of necessity. I read to know—not to appear to know—but to know.

"I was moderately successful in practicing law in St. Louis for ten years. But I never did find time, from sheer love of literature, to pursue this condensation, when I began to educate myself. It has been made from notes of mine that I took down to retain in my memory so that I could outline these fifty great works. It is as much of a surprise to me that I should suddenly have had fame thrust upon me by the publication of my notes to books which I had read, as I suppose it was to General Lew Wallace when he woke up and found himself famous over 'Ben Hur.' I never conceived the idea that there ought to be a condensation of these works. The idea of publishing these notes was given to me by the editor of a great New York journal, upon my relating to him the fact that many of the brightest men in this country had not had time to read in the original these books, and they were often embarrassed by some young cad who would meet them on some occasion and air his familiarity with literature and attempt to embarrass them. This journalist said to me: 'There is a great deal of heart in that, Davenport, and if you have done this work cleverly you have a fortune in it, because the Americans will appreciate it.'

"Really, I never had the idea of publishing the work. It was a New York journalist that suggested it. I did not believe that the public would be interested in knowing that to build the foundation upon which I have reared the edifice of my life I was engaged in mining, practicing law or various business pursuits. I could give a detailed account of my career, but I do not believe you care to know about that. Making money to support life is a mere incident of the journey. It is not the end and be-all of existence.

"My friends often say to me: 'Where do you desert to every now and then so that for two or three months no one hears of you?' I go out to my place in the country and write. I never have been a man-about-town; I don't think I have been in a theater ten times in ten years; I never play billiards; I never am around anywhere, and yet it has pleased people to think about me as a man-about-town. I never had any leisure; I never devoted leisure to anything—I have had to work. My life is based upon one idea—waste no time. Three score years and ten are short anyhow; what is necessary for me to know is, I have got to work awfully hard."

The dedication of this work is unique and appropriate. It is herewith given on that account:

THIS WORK
is respectfully dedicated to the following self-made men of our country:
Philip D. Armour, of Illinois; Thomas A. Edison, Jay Gould, Grover Cleveland, David B. Hill, John H. Inman, of New York; James G. Blaine, of Maine; Russell A. Alger, of Michigan; Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, and John D. Rockefeller, of Ohio.
Representing magnificently in their lives the possibilities offered in our century and country to the energetic and persevering,
EXAMPLE, LIKE BEACON LIGHTS,
to encourage and guide the weary to the haven of success.
To the self-made men of our land are we indebted for the development of our great resources, and consequently that
solid foundation of education,
ACCUMULATED WEALTH,
affording, as it does, time and fostering the desire for the ornamentation of the edifice of the mind.
Then like Solomon the wise, who resigned his throne to the Iron Worker to whom was due the credit for the strength and stability of his temple, let the schoolmen stand uncovered in the presence of those to whom is due all honor for laying
THE FOUNDATION
upon which the future edifice of education in America shall be built; recognizing, as they must, that ornamentation is but made possible by these great foundation creators.

Something of Ben Davenport.

In his talk above quoted, Mr. Davenport has told something of his career. As he says, he is a Savannah man by birth—of one of the most prominent of Georgia families. He is forty years old now. The end of the war found him, a fifteen-year-old boy, practically penniless. He had to work. Pulling off his coat, he went, as he says, on the docks and worked hard. Every minute of his leisure time he devoted to his books. He was bound to be a lawyer, and a good one, and in a few years he was admitted to the bar. The same energy he displayed at manual labor characterized his work in the lines of his chosen profession. He was a success.

It was only two or three years later that he wrote to a cousin, who is one of Atlanta's most prominent citizens: "I have saved $10,000. I have determined to go to St. Louis and put that money in my first year's practice there. It will either make me or break me."

That he did. He went to St. Louis, took offices exceeding in magnificence anything that city had ever known, took luxurious apartments at the Southern hotel, and he was "made." Not, however, by his $10,000, though that helped. It was by his indomitable energy.

He was soon the most prominent lawyer in St. Louis. He amassed a fortune of $500,000 or more. "Ben" Davenport was one of the wonders of the metropolis of the west. I remember that he and Frank Hurd, the great tariff reform apostle who has now given up politics and is amassing a fortune as a lawyer—Hurd and Davenport were counsel for Colonel John Cockerill in the famous trial for killing Slayback. It is history how they cleared Cockerill. It's simply a guess, but I've no doubt the journalist he refers to above is the famous editor, Joseph Pulitzer's right-hand man.

Trouble came—trouble which drove the spirit out of this Georgia genius. His fortune was swept away and Davenport strayed off to the mining regions of the west. There he picked up another fortune and, if remembered rightly, went from there to Chicago. For several years he was a "plunger" on 'change. At one time he was up on the top wave, and several times had what most men would consider a fortune; but he stuck to it too long and his money went again.

Then he invented—a corset fastner. That turn of his inventive faculties brought him something like $100,000. This money it was, I believe, that he took east and invested in the phenomenally successful illustrated publication, Life. His especial interest is in The Pictorial Weeklies branch of Life, and it was business for that feature of the company that brought him to Atlanta last year. While here he renewed old acquaintances and made many new ones.

He is a remarkable fellow and those who know him best are not surprised to see him continually breaking out in new places.

His latest is one of the most unique of all. But isn't it a good one? J. K. OHL.

A Curious Coincidence.

From The New York Sun.

"Speaking of coincidences," said the man with a wooden leg as he lighted a half-consumed cigar he had been carrying in his handkerchief; speaking of coincidences, gentlemen, I can tell you a very singular thing. I was going up Niagara street, in Buffalo, when I saw a man with a wooden leg on the other side of the street coming down. We looked across at each other and stopped. Says I to myself, and says he to himself:

"'That fellow lost his leg at the battle of Gettysburg, or I'm a sinner!'"

"Well?" asked one of the group.

"We looked at each other across the street for a moment and then says I to myself and says he to himself:

"'I'll strike him for a quarter and the old comrade and sufferer will shell out.'"

"Well?"

"Very curious coincidence, gentlemen—very curious," continued the man as he puffed away at his old stub. "We met on the cross-walk. We shook hands. We struck each other for a quarter, but didn't get it. We were both dead broke. Neither of us was in the battle of Gettysburg or any other battle. Then says I to myself and says he to himself:

"'Blast his eyes! but he's a traveling on his shape und telling a tale of woe, and he's no man for me to associate with!' and so we walked off. I don't like coincidences myself; here's no money in 'em."

The Inquisition

was established in Spain during the 15th century for the suppression of heresy. No matter how honest the funders may have been, history tells us that it was used solely for personal advancement and financial gain, and the means employed and measures used to force the heretics into subjection were fearful to contemplate. In the acquisition of a better knowledge and more advanced civilization, these measures were abandoned and religious toleration was the result.

Formerly the best informed would tell you that piles, fistula, etc., could only be cured by the use of the knife, caustic burning and other resources equally barbarous. In the acquisition of a more advanced knowledge, there is no necessity for any such treatment. My treatment of these diseases is based upon common sense. No pain, and you get a permanent cure. You can't want more. This is no experiment, but actual results that I have obtained in the exclusive treatment of these troubles for years. Do you want to investigate? If so write me, and I will give you any information you may wish. I am willing for you to put me to the test, and if you are willing to be convinced I can do it. Respectfully,

DR. JACKSON,
Hirsch Building,
mar27-fri sun wed Atlanta, Ga.

A Young Man's Fancy.

Large allowance is to be made for the sweeping assertion of the poet that "in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." It certainly is not true of the malarial young man, whose fancy, if he has any, is of the dull and heavy variety. The malarial young man marches around as the captive of General Debility. The readiest and most obvious means of escape are afforded by S. S. S., which, without any flourish, routs General Debility and his malarial allies. What is true of the young man is true of the young lady, and the whole host of sufferers. S. S. S. is a specific for malaria.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

SUMMER OPERA

HAS ALREADY PROVEN A SUCCESS IN CHARLESTON,

From Which Fact the Gate City Might Take a Hint—Manager O'Neill Tells the People About It.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11.—[Special.]—The dramatic season in Charleston closed at the Academy of Music this week with Rice's "Corsair" which, by the way, performed the unparalleled feat of filling the theater for two nights in succession, despite the mediocrity and somewhat chestnutty character.

This suggests a pointer which may not be available in the Gate City. Manager O'Neill, of the Grand Opera House here, last summer actually ran six weeks of comic opera at this theater, and made money at 25 and 50 cents admission. The venture was so successful financially that it is to be tried again this season, and the house will be open on May 4th, or the first period of twenty-eight operas.

MANAGER O'NEILL TALKS.

Manager O'Neill's plan is a simple one, and he readily consented to give THE CONSTITUTION's correspondent some points on how to do it.

"Last season's company—which, by the way, was a very good one—cost me," said he, "in the way of salaries and other expenses, about $500 a week. It is true, I have no great lyric stars at fancy salaries, but I have lots of good, young, fresh voices, good leading people and a bevy of pretty girls. The company is organized in New York about April by a competent manager, and is thoroughly equipped, costumed, and rehearsed there. The New York manager furnishes the company, and I furnish the theater and the advertising. Of course we divide the profits, or losses as the case may be—they were profits last season, and I expect to divide profits this season. Well then, we have a bill of $500 a week to meet to pay salaries. Last season I started out with a subscription list of 200 people who bought season tickets at $10 each. Then you see all the salaries are provided for, and whatever the nightly receipts amounted to came in as profits. The season tickets given subscribers consist of a card with the numbers from one to twenty-eight inclusive printed on each card. This entitles the holder to twenty-eight seats in the theater. He might either use one seat for each opera, or he might use all the twenty-eight seats on one night. All he has to do is to present his card at the box office, have it punched for as many seats as he desired, and there you are. It cost that man a fraction over thirty-five cents a seat. The floating population, at thirty-five cents general admission and 50 cents for reserves, with a 15 cents gallery, made up our profits, which were solid without being exorbitant. I wonder DeGive does not start a summer opera in Atlanta. We propose to run it here for two months this summer."

THE DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

It might be added that the summer opera company that played here last year consisted of about thirty-five persons all told. There were two leading sopranos, one contralto, two tenors, two basses and two comedians, and a chorus of about twenty-five men and women. Max Grau, who got the company together in New York, said there was no trouble in organizing it, inasmuch as most of the travelling combinations had finished their tours and the people are discharged about April or May. Many of these are glad to accept engagements at comparatively light salaries for two or three months in the summer season as they would else have to lie up idle at home. The thing took well here, and will doubtless succeed again this season. The company came here last season with only three operas in its repertory, but by diligent rehearsals it managed to give two operas a week and sometimes three. The variety caught the public favor.

* * *

TWO THOUSAND REALIZED.

The returns are not all in, but the amateurs who gave "Richelieu" at the Grand opera house on Thursday night for the benefit of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum at Atlanta, will probably realize about $2,000 on the entertainment. Mr. Nathaniel Lewis, who played the role of "Richelieu," is over seventy years of age and is a life-long friend of Edwin Booth, having been a contemporary with the elder Booth. His "Richelieu" is really something never seen on the amateur stage. When he played the part about ten years ago it is said that Booth, who saw him, remarked that was so close a study of his own Richelieu that he almost thought that he was looking at himself. The company will probably produce the play in Savannah for the same cause.

THE POLITICAL SPLIT.

The political split in Charleston, which has been foreshadowed in this correspondence, is in a fair way of becoming a reality. The so-called ward presidents have had a conference, and have called a convention to meet in May. The purposes of this convention are not definitely known, save to those who are behind the scenes pulling the strings, but there does not seem to be any doubt but that the purpose is to kick over the traces and attempt to oust the present party organization. The supporters of the powers that be may be confidently counted upon not to be thus cleverly elbowed out of the way. We are going to have a lively and red-hot political campaign in Charleston this fall. It will be all to ourselves, and the fun will be fast and furious, and fur will fly in huge quantities. Sambo, in the meantime, is beginning to open his eyes to the situation, and for the past week has been getting to the registration precincts in great shape—in fact, he has been catching up rapidly with his white brother. He will have a finger in the political pie when the time comes for dishing it up.

* * *

THE ITALIANS MAD.

The Mafia war talk has settled down here. There never was much danger of bloodshed in this place until Tom Miller, the canary-colored congressman from the black district, "shot off his mouth" to a reporter who published an interview in which the yellow congressman was made to say that the negroes made a better peasant class than the Italians because he never knew a nigger to eat buzzard like the Italian laborers in the phosphate mines around Charleston. This was more than the hot Italian blood of Signor Chico, of the "Umberto Cafe," could stand, and Tom Miller left here suddenly, and at last accounts was hiding in the fastness of Hell-Hole swamp. The bearing of this anecdote lies in its application to the fact that the Charleston turkey-buzzard is a protected bird and as sacred in the eyes of the municipal laws as the American eagle. In fact, he is known as the Charleston eagle, and it costs $5 fine to injure his majesty. Heaven alone knows what would be done to anyone who would eat him.

There is no place like Charleston.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this evening. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

Cancer.

The B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) has been given the credit of curing that terrible symptom of hereditary blood poison called cancer.

Allan Grant, Sparta, Ga., writes: "A painful sore came on my lip which was pronounced epithelial cancer by prominent physicians. I also had much pain and great weakness in the back. Eight bottles of B. B. B. healed the sore, gave me strength and made me well."

G. F. Kellar, Wrightsville, Ga., writes: "B. B. B. is curing an ulcer on my nose said by all to be a cancer."

James A. Greer, Athens, Ga., writes: "For ten years I have been a sufferer from a cancer on my face, which discharged offensive matter. Nothing I tried gave relief. Finally I gave B. B. B. a trial. The discharge gradually decreased and the cancer grew less until now there is nothing left except a scar."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

STILSON,
JEWELER.
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods.
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

THE BELL RINGS
— FOR THE —
PEOPLE'S BENEFIT
— AT —
EISEMAN & WEIL'S,
One-Price Clothiers and Furnishers,
3 Whitehall St.
It Will Ring For Every Tenth Sale.
On SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 11th, 13th and 14th.
Our Three Spring Opening Days
IT MAY RING FOR YOU
If it does, we will refund the money for the full amount of your purchase, whether it be 5 cents or $25.
WE WILL ALSO GIVE
a beautiful Souvenir to Each Customer.
This Is Our First Spring Season
and we make it to your interest to buy your Spring Clothing and Furnishings from us.
Eiseman & Weil,
3 Whitehall St.

GET YOUR PRINTING, BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of
JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
(THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE,)
State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.
Consult them before placing your orders.

SCHENCK'S


MANDRAKE
PILLS
are the safest, surest and speediest vegetable remedy in the world for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver.
They clean the linings of Stomach and Bowels.
Reduce congestion in all the organs.
Heal irritated and excited parts.
Promote healthy action and sweet secretions.
Correct the bile and cure biliousness.
Make pure blood and give it free flow.
Thus send nutriment to every part.
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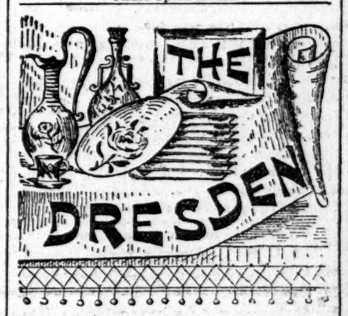
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62x150, Courtland..	3,500	65x97,	Jackson st	1,500
50x250, Courtland..	3,200	60x127,	Jackson st	2,250
50x175, Crew st.....	850	100x100,	Georgia av	2,250
61x106, Cherry st..	1,750	200x124,	Hunter st.	2,100
60x150, Howell st..	1,200	80x108,	Hilliard...	1,800
92x400, Marietta st.	4,250	25x140,	Linden ave	400
43x125, Peachtree st	5,000	30x100,	Marietta st	2,500
54x140, Spring st...	2,000	64x152,	Rankin st.	500
100x152, Estora st..	1,600	237x196,	Summit av	4,000
45x150, Fortress st.	900	200x154,	Estora st..	3,200

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Marietta street lot, 50 feet extending through to Plum street, $3,750.
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East Fair street, 5-r h, 57x196, side alley, $3,000.
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ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 12, 1891.

Farmers and Their Revolutions.

It is hard to believe that the quiet, long-suffering and conservative farmers are ever revolutionary in their ideas and methods.

They submit to a good deal of oppression and plundering, but it is dangerous to crowd them to the wall.

In at least two great modern revolutionary movements the farmers took the lead, and came out on top.

In England in 1381 the farmers and the masses generally had scarcely any rights that were respected by the governing classes. The story is too long to tell in detail, but something like a Farmers' Alliance was organized, with Wat Tyler at the head. The movement spread to the towns and cities, and the people were soon banded together to resist unjust taxation and oppressive laws. The countrymen with their town allies got together in a compact body and swept over the land like a prairie fire. From county to county, and from town to town, they pushed their rapid march until they reached London, where, after losing their leader in a skirmish, they dispersed when the king had made them certain promises. The government succeeded in punishing many of the prominent ringleaders, but the solid fruits of victory rested with the revolutionists. From that time for about a century English farmers and workingmen had the use of as much land as they could cultivate, and were free to combine together for self-protection. That period was the golden age of England. Then there was no poverty. All were well fed, well clothed and well paid. After that, in the sixteenth century, the monopolists or privileged classes, forcibly gained control, and the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few plunged the many into poverty.

Another farmers' revolution was the one in France in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The French countrymen were as much oppressed as their English brethren were in the fourteenth century. They organized local societies with a central society, and in the course of a bloody carnival of several years' duration brought their king and queen and thousands of their oppressors to the guillotine. Generations of suffering made them unreasonably violent, and they gave France what is known in history as the "Reign of Terror." Yet this revolution was a great triumph for democracy. It greatly modified monarchical rule in Europe, and paved the way for the present French republic, under which the farmers are the most prosperous people on the face of the earth.

These two revolutions were essentially farmers' movements. There is much in them that will shock the readers of today, but it should be remembered that in those days the people did not have the ballot to right their wrongs, and they had to resort to force. In both England and France these popular upheavals resulted in substantial victories for the farmers.

The uprising in this country at the present time of the agricultural population recalls the historic events which we have briefly outlined. Like the tillers of the soil in England and France, our farmers are kept down by unjust taxes, oppressive laws and monopolists, who, in their way, are as dangerous as the feudal barons of old. But our people, armed with the ballot, understand the power of organized action, and they know the full significance of the supremacy of numbers. Yet, while this great struggle for reform is thoroughly peaceful and in the interests of peace, it bids fair to be as sweeping a revolution as the others that we have mentioned.

The cause of the united farmers is the cause of democracy. It is an effort to restore a government of the people, for the people and by the people, with equal rights for all and special privileges for none. It is a cause that will win, and its triumph will be all the more glorious because it will be a victory of peace, a victory of honest labor, won through ballots instead of through bayonets, won at the polls and not on battlefields.

This hurried glance at the past is suggestive. It shows what organized farmers have done, and foreshadows what they will do.

Burning Issues in Minnesota.

At a time when every other state in the union is boiling over with wrath on account of some public grievance, Minnesota is concentrating the full force of her statesmanship upon two subjects—the evils of anonymous journalism and the immorality of tights.

In other states the people are organizing for tariff and financial reform. In some a third party movement is discussed. Everywhere there is a determination to lighten the burdens of the people and wrest the government from the hands of the privileged classes. Everywhere, except in Minnesota. In that placid commonwealth the questions of the hour are whether John Smith shall be allowed to write an editorial without signing it, and whether a favorite of the footlights shall be permitted to wear pink tights without a long skirt to cover them. Already the senate has passed bills making it criminal for a writer to hide his name, and for an actress to show her limbs in tights.

It is mere foolery. When people become accustomed to tights they are not demoralizing. Nor is there any danger in a newspaper filled with the unsigned matter with which we are so familiar.

The whole business would seem to indicate that the Minnesota statesmen are so far behind the times that they do not realize the importance of the really vital problems of the day. They will find out before they get through that their constituents are willing to wink at pink tights so long as they enjoy liberty and prosperity; but long skirts on the stage and the persecution of their journalists are not likely to compensate them for oppression and poverty.

Republican Arguments.

The republicans are in the habit of coming to the front with some remarkable arguments whenever a discussion is going on. We all remember the wonderful declaration made by Mr. McKinley during the discussion of his tariff law. "Cheap!" he exclaimed—"It is a nasty word. Cheap goods make cheap men." He used this as an argument in favor of his tariff law before audiences composed of men who are compelled to earn their living by the sweat of their faces.

We had supposed that this argument in favor of high taxes on the necessaries of life could never be matched for brazen lack of ingenuity, yet here is Senator Hoar explaining the decay of agriculture in New England, declaring that the abandoned farms of New England are evidences of the prosperity of those who once occupied them.

The leading republicans are great men.

The State Negro College.

The bid made by Savannah for the state negro college was so much more advantageous for all concerned than the bids made by the other competing cities, that the commissioners very properly accepted it.

The selection of Savannah is to be commended on another account. The city is in close proximity to the great mass of the state's colored population, is easy of access and is probably the point that will best suit the students for whose benefit the college is designed.

It is the idea of Hon. P. W. Meldrim, chairman of the commission, and, in fact, of all the commissioners, that this should be a thoroughly Georgian institution, equipped and officered by Georgians. The colored Georgians who will be educated within its walls will go out into the world to seek their fortunes untrammeled and unhampered by outside influences. They will be, in every sense of the word, Georgians. They will be in sympathy with their white fellow-citizens, and will realize the fact that they are their best friends.

An institution under such auspices and conduct promises great results for the future, and the competent and earnest Georgian who shall be selected as its head will find that the good people of Savannah, and the state at large, will vigorously sustain him in his work. The college will be a benefit to both races in this state.

War Prisons North and South.

The Century Magazine, having printed the experiences of union soldiers in southern prisons, recently gave reputable ex-confederates a chance to tell their story of prison life in the north.

One of the southern contributors, Dr. John A. Wyeth, a man of national reputation, residing in New York, wrote for the April Century a full account of the sufferings of the confederate prisoners in Camp Morton, near Indianopolis. The facts and figures presented showed the percentage of deaths to be 14.6. This article did not gloss over the brutality of the prison officials and guards. It told in plain English the story of the starving, the freezing and the unprovoked shooting of the prisoners.

The result has been a protest from northern readers. Misled by their newspapers and historians, they are unwilling to believe that Camp Morton was as bad or worse than Andersonville, and they have so rattled the editor of The Century that he has written an apologetic and explanatory letter on the subject to The New York Sun. A Mr. Halloway, of Indianapolis, is also stirred up. He promises to reply to Dr. Wyeth, and disprove his statements.

Now, Dr. Wyeth's paper cannot be successfully answered. The editors of The Century in a foot note to his article admit that his figures about Camp Morton are correct, but they attempt to show that the percentage of deaths was greater in the southern prisons than in northern prisons.

Let the ugly truth come out. We have submitted to false history long enough. Confederate prisoners in the north were starved, and shot without cause. They were so famished that they ate rats and dogs. This can be as easily proved as the horrors of Andersonville. No one denies that the union prisoners had a hard time in the south.

But the responsibility rests upon the federal government. It would not exchange prisoners. It would not allow medicine to pass through the lines. It stripped the south of food and the ordinary comforts of life. Under the circumstances, when the confederates in the field were half starved, it was an absolute impossibility for their authorities to supply federal prisoners with things that even money could not buy. The north, however, had no such excuse. It could have exchanged prisoners. It was prosperous, with open ports, well supplied with all the necessaries and luxuries of life. There was no pressure that compelled its prison officials to starve and murder prisoners.

When the situation is briefly stated in plain words, supported by facts easily proved, the story is so horrible that we expect protests and dissatisfaction.

It is all right. Truth has been crushed to earth for many long years, but she is rising again, and the tons of false history sent forth by the northern press will have to be rewritten.

At the present stage of the controversy The Century is conducting itself with admirable strategy. In its foot notes to Dr. Wyeth's article it soothes its northern readers by making it appear that the confederate prisoners were about double the number of union prisoners. In order to do this it had to count the confederate armies surrendered at the end of the war, while the number of union prisoners reported represented men captured in the field. This latter fact, however, is not stated, and the impression conveyed by the foot notes is, to say the least, so indefinite that it is in the interest of false history. But The Century will not be able in the end to hide the true story of the war from the American people. It is subjected to the strain of conflicting interests, and should be charitably judged, but if it continues to deal with history it must let the facts come out, and stand the consequences.

Is Blaine Hypnotized.

It is difficult to believe that Mr. Blaine has as sensitive a nature as his friends claim for him. It may be that age has sapped his vitality and destroyed his vigor, but, whatever the trouble may be, it is certain that he no longer fills the place in public eye and mind that he once filled. He has lost the dash, the vigor, the nerve and the independence that led the republicans to attach a romantic interest to his name and made his personality attractive even to his political opponents. The superserviceable Mr. Blaine, who is doing political hackwork for the Harrison administration is not the Blaine who was the republican leader a few years ago. The Blaine of that day seems to have disappeared entirely from public view, and his place has been taken by an old man who is engaged in obsequiously fetching and carrying for the small man who occupies the white house,

When Mr. Harrison announced some weeks ago, to a reporter of The New York Tribune, that Mr. Blaine would not be a candidate for the republican nomination in 1892, but would bend his energies toward securing that honor for Harrison, a great many republican papers were shocked. Even The Tribune, the editor of which is enjoying the honors and emoluments of an office bestowed by the republican president, was inclined to discredit the ears of its correspondent. The acting editor of The Tribune, being familiar with the situation and understanding the republican view of Harrison, could not believe that such a man as the secretary of state would undertake to tote the skillet of the little Indiana politician. Yet, events have shown that the correspondent of The Tribune was correct.

By some means, Mr. Harrison had succeeded in hypnotizing Mr. Blaine, and he who was once the leader and idol of the republican party is now the willing servant of the third-rate politician who chances to occupy the executive chair. It is not probable that a great many republicans enjoy this spectacle, for it is certainly not an agreeable one. The only redeeming feature about it is the fact that Mr. Blaine seems to thoroughly enjoy the position in which he is placed.

The latest phase of this remarkable situation is the terrible snubbing that Mr. Harrison has given Blaine in the matter of Canadian reciprocity. In one shape and another, reciprocity is Mr. Blaine's fad, and he has been endeavoring to use it as a means of weakening the effect of the McKinley law. Not long ago Mr. Blaine extended a cordial invitation to the Canadian government to send a delegation to Washington for the purpose of discussing the propriety of making a reciprocal treaty with the dominion. Canada consented to the conference, and it was arranged that it should take place on the 7th. On the 6th, the Canadian delegates, consisting of Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson and the Hon. George E. Foster, arrived in Washington. The next day they made an early call at the white house, going merely as sight-seers.

While they were examining such parts of the mansion as are open to casual visitors, Mr. McKinley made a call on the president, and shortly afterwards went away with a self-satisfied air. Whatever may have been the nature of his business—whether he convinced the president that reciprocity with Canada would cripple his tariff law, it is impossible to say. It is certain that when the Canadian delegates called on Mr. Blaine at noon they were politely informed that the whole matter had been postponed to a later date. The excuse was that Mr. Harrison, who wanted to have a finger in the pie, was preparing for a journey through the provinces of the republic.

The Canadian representatives swallowed this explanation as best they could, but they had not recovered their surprise when the newspaper correspondent got hold of them several hours later. They were the eye-witnesses to the snubbing Mr. Harrison gave Blaine; in fact, they were a part of the show, and had the felicity of beholding the American business of log-rolling in full blast. What Mr. Harrison really said to Mr. Blaine can only be conjectured, but it is certain that such a snubbing as the "premier" received—and before company at that—would have led a sensitive man to tender his resignation. Brother Blaine, however, is on deck as smiling as ever.

The Third Party Movement.

Mr. Edmunds, who has lately resigned from the senate is not a specially brilliant man. A few years ago he had something of a reputation as a constitutional lawyer, but this reputation is merely a reminiscence and not an existing fact. Nobody now talks of Mr. Edmunds's attainments as a constitutional lawyer. Persons who are inquisitive about such matters remember that, when Mr. Edmunds was posing as a great constitutional lawyer, he was going about Washington arm in arm with Judge Allen G. Thurman, and taking his dram out of the bottle used by this distinguished democrat. The inevitable conclusion is that the Vermont senator took friendly advantage of the attainments of the great democrat to make his reputation as a constitutional lawyer. When Judge Thurman retired, Mr. Edmunds practically retired, although his resignation from the senate has been postponed until now.

In spite of the fact that the Vermont senator is not a great statesman in the larger meaning of that term, he has streaks of common sense that crop out occasionally and boldly make their way to the surface. We have recently had an evidence of this fact in the newspaper report of an interview with Mr. Edmunds. In this interview, the retired senator speaks with refreshing candor of the probable results of a third party movement in the west and the south.

The republican organs, it is to be observed, are inclined to pooh-pooh the possibilities of a third party movement, but Mr. Edmunds takes a clearer view of the situation. He perceives that the result among the republican farmers against the result of republican legislation is taking definite and serious shape; and he acknowledges that the movement, while not at all dangerous to the democratic party, is extremely threatening to the republican organization. Mr. Edmunds says that "if the Farmers' Alliance should carry many states without having a majority of the whole electoral college, the simple result would be that there would be no election by the people, and the present house of representatives, having a very large democratic majority of states as well as of members, would elect the democratic candidate in a constitutional and regular way, although he may have carried the smallest number of states."

The third party in the west and northwest is a perfectly natural outgrowth of the farmers' protest against the vicious and extravagant legislation of the republicans. It is true that they could make their protest more emphatic by acting with the democratic party, which is as one with the alliance so far as the most interesting and significant features of its platform are concerned—namely, the reduction of taxation, the reform of the tariff, financial relief and the free coinage of silver. But the prejudices of the human mind must be taken into consideration. A few months ago, the republican farmers of the north and west were bitterly opposed to the democrats of the south, eagerly endorsing every appeal to the spirit of sectionalism and hate. Now they are arrayed against the republican party, but it is perfectly natural that they should retain a prejudice against the name of democrat. Under the circumstances, they will be doing their full duty if they oppose the republicans. All we ask is for the republican farmers of the west and north to boldly press the third party button. The democratic party and the solid south will do the rest.

BROTHER BLAINE don't want the maccaroni negotiations to be carried on in public. Is the Marky Vermicelli de Spaghetti really tousling our great American premier?

BARNUM, THE circus man, is dead, but there are many Barnums still in politics.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA has again escaped. Nevertheless, he is uneasy.

IT SHOULD be borne in mind that Chicago is a democratic city.

THE FAMILY of Mr. Edmunds should have a medal struck. He is the only prominent republican that ever resigned an important office.

DIRTY JOE CANNON is not only a vulgarian, but a blasphemer. He says he is a candidate for nothing but "the grace of God."

JOHN SHERMAN'S barn is to have a cupola. John will need a place to retire to when Foraker and his gang get after him.

SENATOR PLUMB, of Kansas, is still hitting the McKinley law some severe diffs. He is trying to arrange matters so that when the alliance sticks its thumb in the political pie it will pull out a plumb.

BARNUM MADE $5,000,000 by advertising.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

OCCASIONALLY THE old doctrine of state rights bobs up, and receives the sanction of the federal supreme court. Recently one Manning, who contended that he had been convicted by an unlawful court in Wisconsin, carried his case to the United States supreme court. On Monday last the court held that the highest state court had decided Manning's case, and that the federal supreme court is bound by the decision.

A CIRCULAR FROM the American Economic Association contains the following announcement: "The prizes offered by the American Economic Association for the best essays on the subject of 'Women Wage-Earners' have just been awarded. There were about thirty competitors for the prize. The first prize of $300 was given to Miss Clare de Graffenreid, of Washington, D. C. The essay written by Mrs. Helen Campbell, of New York, received the second prize of $200. Miss de Graffenreid is a descendant of Baron de Graffenreid, one of the eminent companions of Oglethorpe, who planted a coloney in Georgia. Her father was a lawyer of distinction, who resided in Macon, where she was born and spent her early days. Her girlhood was passed amid the strife and strain of the civil war. After her father's death she taught in a private school some thirteen years. She has always been interested in educational and social questions. After her appointment, in 1886, to the position in the United States department of labor, which she at present holds, her studies led her into a very active acquaintance with the industrial conditions of this country. In her economic studies she has traveled over a large part of the east, west and south. In company with Miss Dodge, she spent a month last summer in London, investigating the conditions of labor there. A recent number of The Century contains an article from her pen on 'The Georgia Cracker,' and she was one of the two who equally divided a prize offered by the Economic Association in 1889, for an essay upon 'Child Labor.' This essay has been published. A paper by Miss de Graffenreid on 'The Needs of Self-Supporting Women,' has also been published in connection with 'Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Politics.'"

THE EVANSVILLE, IND., STANDARD says: "If Italy were wise she would appeal to the republic's justice, not to the republic's fear. The same sunlight that sparkles from the bayonets of the boys of the Pelican State will tip with silver the steel of Massachusetts and Illinois. Blood is thicker than water. If our southern brothers have to go behind the cotton bales once more, yankee shoulders will be touch and touch with them, and yankee guidons will dance in the southern breezes side by side with the Palmetto flag and the Lone Star banneret. The veterans that almost a generation ago met each other face to face, may yet dress in one long line, where blue and gray will once forever fade into loving comradeship and mutual endeavor for the union. War would be a misfortune, but if it could show the south the real heart of the north; if it could prove to our kinfolk how warm is our love and our loyalty; how strong the buckler that we stand ready to place between their bosoms and a foreign foe, it would do more to bring these United States back to the good will of Washington's days than a century of peace."

WHY DO the western states submit to the folly of maintaining schools for foreigners, in which the English language is not taught? This policy has caused thousands of persons born in this country to grow up and remain as distinctively alien as they would have been if they had been born and educated in Europe. We must Americanize our foreigners as soon as they land here.

SUNDAY IN THE SANCTUM.

The Georgia editors are in great demand as orators on all special occasions. Perhaps the principal reason is not that they have more talent in this respect than other men, but, being in the newspaper business, they are well aware of the value of time and space, and know when to stop.

NO CARDS.

First, the Georgia girl
With her teeth of pearl,
And her cheeks like wild peach blossoms;
Then the Georgia boy,
And a life of joy
In the land of the peach and 'possum.

Gentle Sam Whitmire proudly says that he never made a speech at a firemans' banquet in Rome. And, come to think of it, he didn't make one at a press banquet in Albany.

There is a young man in wiregrass Georgia, who will yet make his mark in the literary world, and his name is Robert Charlton Wright.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"To the dime museum, sir," she said.
"May I go with you, my pretty maid?"
"There are too many freaks there now," she said.

Editor Young, of The Greenesboro Herald-Journal, gave the Georgia Chautauqua the best "write-up" that we have seen in the weekly press. His pen was as eloquent in its praises as his voice was when it thrilled the assembly on the night of the press banquet.

The editor of The Cuthbert Liberal-Enterprise says that one boarding house cannot keep a newspaper going. It strikes us, however, that it is a great institution when run in connection with a newspaper.

Printer—Major Jones wants to borrow a pint of whisky for medicinal purposes.
Editor—Sorry, but I haven't got a drop.
Printer—Why, you had six gallons yesterday!
Editor—I know it; but you must remember that I was serenaded last night by the Sons of Temperance.

A Georgia poet, who is also somewhat of a philosopher, sends us the following:

Frown if you must, laugh if you can,
Is good advice for every man;
Tickle the earth and make her grin—
The more you tickle the more you win.

The Carnesville Enterprise and The Tribune are at outs, and the town is livelier than it has been for years. The columns of these contemporaries fairly bristle with fight.

The Buford Gazette has been enlarged to eight pages, presenting a great variety of interesting reading matter. Editor Hendrix is doing his best for the town and the people in the way of a newspaper, and his efforts should be appreciated and sustained.

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

Ohio people who have made Atlanta their home, and others who have been here the past week, have taken a great deal of interest in the recent elections in the Buckeye state. Governor Campbell's vigorous fight on what is known as the Cincinnati "gang" was, it will be remembered, widely published by the adherents of that gang as his political deathknell. Since the election, and the defeat of the democratic candidate for mayor in Cincinnati, the anti-Campbell crowd have been more vociferous, if possible, in their predictions of Campbell's defeat in his candidacy for reelection.

This is all talk. So far as the Cincinnati election is concerned, I regard it as a victory for Campbell and the small majority which Mayor Mosby received bears me out in this estimate of the result. Had the republicans carried the city overwhelmingly it would have indicated that the gang had succeeded in downing Campbell, but despite the efforts of all that wing of the democratic party, Mayor Mosby, who had before received a handsome plurality, got in this simply time by the "skin of his teeth."

If Governor Campbell has no more serious set-backs than that Cincinnati election, you may be sure he will not only be re-elected governor, but will be a strong possibility in connection with higher honors.

* * *

But what about the Hamilton election? you may ask.

There is a story in that. Hamilton is the county seat of Butler county, and is Governor Campbell's home. Here the republicans elected their city ticket. It was certainly a republican victory, but that can't be laid up against Governor Campbell. Another decidedly interesting figure in Ohio politics lives at Hamilton, a prominent republican, P. L. Morey.

"Lee" Morey, as he is familiarly called, is "Jim" Campbell's brother-in-law. Whatever their personal relations, they are political rivals, and bitter enemies. Twice Campbell beat Morey for congress in a strongly republican district, and both times by such a small margin that it gave him the name "Lucky Jim."

At the first election the face of the returns showed a majority of two or three votes for Morey. Campbell contested, showed illegality in the votes of certain negro students at a college in the district, and got his seat. At the next election the two men were pitted against each other again. The negro college question came up again, but this time Campbell had the majority when the votes were counted and there was no contest. It was a very small majority, as I remember, not over ten or twelve. These close contests only increased the novelty.

Now, Morey who has been out of congress for two years, I think, wants to be governor. He went quietly to work to carry Hamilton for the republican ticket, thinking thereby to give Campbell a political "black eye." That's the reason for the republican victory.

Whether it will have the desired effect of securing for Morey the republican nomination is hard to say, but from the democratic standpoint it seems not at all unlikely that Governor Campbell will be his own successor. Democrats who view the battle from afar hope that this will be the case. He should not be made to suffer for the cleaning out he gave the Cincinnati gang any more than the enraged citizens of New Orleans should suffer for wiping out the Mafia.

* * *

My friend, Major Eberhardt, takes a different view of the situation. He is a republican, and proposes to sniff republican victory in the breezes that blow down from Ohio.

"It was a great victory throughout the state," said he, "for the republican party. It was more than we had hoped for, so sweeping and thorough was it. It served as an indication of how it will go this fall. McKinley will be elected governor."

"Can he beat Cambell for the place?"

"Yes, and then too, it looks to me just now, like Foraker will do Sherman for his seat in the United States senate."

Major Eberhardt has many friends in Atlanta who are pleased with his great success in the south, and who wish him every possible success financially. But these same friends would not be sad to see him disappointed in his political predictions as far as the governorship of the Buckeye state goes.

The Reverses of Time.

From Life.

"It's strange how time reverses things, isn't it?"

"Yes, I suppose so."

"Miss Kiddling, whom we just passed, was three or four years older than me when we went to school together. Now, I find I am three or four years older than she is."

His Innocence.

"Ma," said Bobby, "is it wrong for little boys to tie tin kettles to dogs' tails?"

"Decidedly wrong, Bobby. I hope you never do such a thing as that."

"No, indeed, ma," replied Bobby, emphatically. "All I do is to hold the dog."

The Result of Angling.

From West Shore.

Bloobumber—Fishing was the favorite amusement in King David's time. Indeed, I may say that it was well nigh universal.

Fosdick—I didn't know that.

Bloobumber—Yes; you will remember that David gave it as his opinion that all men are liars.

THE THOUGHT OF YOU—A SONG.

I care not whether the skies are blue,
Or the clouds gloom black above me;
A sweet thought comes with the thought of you—
You love me, dear, you love me!

When the world is cold and its friendships few
And toil is a vain endeavor,
A sweet voice sings to my soul of you.
And the world is sweet forever.

And love, my love, with the bright eyes true
And the red lips kind with kisses,
There is no love like my love for you—
No joy in the world like this is!

And whether the skies are dark or blue,
With stars or storms above me,
My life will shine with the thought of you—
You love me, dear, you love me!

—FRANKLIN L. STANTON.

CRISP TO WATSON.

THE FORMER'S REPLY TO THE LETTER OF MR. WATSON.

In Which He Clearly Defines His Position Upon the Tariff Question and the Insinuations Against Him.

THOMSON, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—THE CONSTITUTION'S telegraphic request to get from Hon. Tom Watson Judge Crisp's letter, replying to that of Mr. Watson published in THE CONSTITUTION a few days ago, reached here while the young congressman was out of town.

On his return he very promptly found the letter and gave it to THE CONSTITUTION, with this statement:

"Observe that in my first letter, Mr. Crisp's attention is called to two points—tariff reform and the Ocala platform. His reply does not allude to the latter.

"Mature reflection has convinced me that I should vote for that candidate for the speakership, who, being a democrat, has been most active and aggressive for tariff reform, and who stands nearest to the Ocala platform of the Farmers' Alliance.

"This is the only course which is thoroughly consistent with the views I have so often expressed, and which have been endorsed by the people who elected me."

Judge Crisp's Letter.

In his letter to Mr. Watson, Mr. Crisp, writing from Americus under date of April 2d, confesses surprise "not at your views, because I supposed that I understood them before, but at your utter misconception of mine."

Then Mr. Crisp goes on to say:

Now my position cannot be misconceived by any one who will take the trouble to look into it. When I went to congress Mr. Randall and Mr. Carlisle were opposing candidates for speaker. I voted for Mr. Carlisle.

I have voted always with the most advanced tariff reform or any bill or measure that has been before congress in the last eight years. I am and have always been a tariff reformer of the advanced kind, so to speak. I have made such speeches in my district for years. I have made them in New York, in Maryland, in Virginia and in Massachusetts. I have not led in any tariff fight in the house, because I have never been on the committee on ways and means, but I have always been in perfect accord with my party, and any old member will so say.

This assault in the Republic is entirely without any foundation, so much so that I have received letters from a member of the Missouri delegation, denouncing it.

Now, of course, I fully appreciate your position, and admire a man who acts and votes according to his honest convictions. I shall not fall out with you at all if you do not cast your vote for me, but I do not want you to do that under any misconception as to my views on the tariff or any other question. Do me the kindness to look up my record, or confer with some impartial representative who is familiar with it, before you commit yourself against me, and pray do not accept as true, opinions expressed by a paper which is trying to defeat my election in the interest of another candidate, when no facts are given to sustain such opinions. A man's record cannot be assailed except by his own acts or votes. Let them name one of mine which is adverse to your views of tariff reform if they can. The attack is utterly without foundation, and I hope my friends—I esteem you one—will judge me by what I do, and have done, and not accept the opinion of an unjust and unfair adversary as to my opinions on any question.

I believe I sent you a copy of my tariff speech. Not being certain, I send another. I have written you frankly and freely, and hope you will understand my only purpose is to correct the erroneous views you seem to have of my ideas on the tariff.

Sincerely your friend, CHARLES F. CRISP.

SCENES IN GEORGIA.

From The Montezuma, Ga., Record.

If all the editors received money as freely as they do advice there would be more of them bowlegged.

From The Bowersville, Ga., Union.

Uncle Billy Bowers says that we should not now stop the plow, even to look at the train; and if your horse should run away, let him run, but keep the plow in the ground.

From The Jackson, Ga., Argus.

The fish and snake liars are about ready to resume business at the old stand.

From The Cumming, Ga., Clarion.

The awful lies the poets sing
But add to our distress;
They daily sing of gentle spring,
But where's the gentleness?

From The Meriwether, Ga., Vindicator.

The fishing at Maffett's pond has been remarkably good for the past week or two. Mr. Jack Maffett brought in two carp last Saturday weighing nineteen pounds.

From The Pulaski, Ga., Recorder.

What are we country editors going to do? Watermelons, plums, blackberries, peaches, pears, all killed. Maybe we can form a "trust on the crop of picnics.

From The Cuthbert, Ga., Liberal-Enterprise.

When Mr. A. A. Lewis got tired of the sawmill business, he just walked right off and left the saw midway a log and didn't even pick its teeth.

From The Dublin, Ga., Post.

Spring poets might be utilized in sinking artesian wells. There are unsurpassed in boring qualities.

From The Oconee, Ga., Enterprise.

"Doctor Jim" is making a path "through to Liberty." He has a patient there in such a condition that he has to sit up with her nearly every night.

From The Oglethorpe, Ga., Echo.

A Lexington young man came out in a straw hat Sunday last, and another in a pair of tennis shoes. Somewhat crowding the season.

From The Crawford, Ga., Herald.

J. D. Burt and J. J. Smith are still on the lookout for a wife each. Some good ladies would do well to get them, for they are smart and intelligent young men, and we are glad to say that we have such young men in our midst.

From The Early County, Ga., News.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has offered a prize to the person sending the longest list of words made from "constitution." This is only a ruse to find out who is the wordiest person in the United States, and we doubt not that this will be a lady, and probably a Blakeloy lady at that.

HOME.

The hills are dearest which our childish feet
Have climbed the earliest; and the streams most sweet
Are ever those at which our young lips drank,
Stooped to their waters o'er the grassy bank.

Against the cold, bleak north wind, Home's hearth-light
Shines 'round the helmsman, plunging thro' the night;
And still with inward eye, the traveler sees
In close, dark stranger-streets, his native leas.

—CLARK WOOTEN.

Emory College.

DESTINY.

A tree, 'midst other trees, proudly stands,
And seems to scoff with unholy hands.
A lightning's flash from out the livid skies—
A blackened corpse the proud one lies.

—MARK A. CANDLER.

Another Step Forward.

From The Camilla, Ga., Clarion.

THE CONSTITUTION has made another step forward. Its daily edition will hereafter consist of ten, instead of eight, pages. It goes without saying that these pages will be well filled with the most choice news and reading matter.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Forecast for Sunday: Fair weather; southerly winds; stationary temperature.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 11.—7 a. m.—Barometer, 30.18; thermometer, 57; dew point, 52; wind, south; velocity, 8; rainfall, .01; cloudless. 7 p. m.—Barometer, 30.08; thermometer, 66; dew point, 38; wind, northwest; velocity, 7; cloudless.

QUAY, THE FISHERMAN,

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

A Man of Scholarship and Refined Tastes. His Record in Public Life—Some Incidents of National Note.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—[Special.]—Probably no man in public life has suffered more vituperation from the partisan press than Matthew Stanley Quay, the junior senator from Pennsylvania. He has been a politician, and as such has been subjected to the flings and arrows of his political enemies for thirty-five years. The popular impression of him is that he is a political devil with unabreviated horn and tail; that he has graduated from the hurly-burly of ward politics into the national field, which many people consider simply ward politics on a magnificent scale. Yet, Senator Quay is as mild a man as ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship. He is a college graduate, and was a gallant soldier during the war. I saw him a few days ago at his home on I street, in this city, where he lives the life of a scholar and a gentleman. One has but to enter his residence to see that his tastes are refined and cultivated. His house is large and built on the southern plan, with a great broad staircase in the center leading directly to his library on the second floor. That is the room in which he does his work and few men have so much to do in the way answering of correspondence.

The room is large and spacious, with a high-vaulted ceiling. On three sides are arranged bookcases, in which there are, at a small estimate, 1,500 volumes. There is probably not a better private library as far as general literature is concerned in Washington. One case is devoted to ancient history much of it being in the original Greek and Latin. There is a beautifully bound volume of Homer's account of the "Seige of Troy" in the original Greek, and Livy's histories in Latin; both well thumbed. The best books in the English language are on his shelves.

Senator Quay seems to have a weak spot in his heart for war and the generalship of strategy.

A MAN OF WARLIKE TASTE.

In his drawing room, halls and library are pictures of battles, sieges and moving accidents by flood and field. Two companion pieces which attract considerable attention are the pictures of the Arab Bedouins charging the solid squares of Napoleon in Egypt, and the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. There are also many fine paintings and engravings of critical battles of the late civil war. This interest in the art of war is manifested everywhere. His son, who is named after Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is a lieutenant in the regular army. On the broad, flat-topped desk upon which Senator Quay does his work, there lay, on the day I visited him, a recently issued critical account of the movements of the two armies at the battle of Manasses, which the senator had been poring over. On the mantel were several unique instruments of warfare which he had gathered from all parts of the world. It was in reality a collection of knives, ranging from the old western Bowie to the long, keen, delicate stiletto of the modern Roman. The most repulsive of these barbaric instruments was a reverse knife, used by the Algerian brigands, who plunged them into the stomach after the fashion of Jack the Ripper, and cut upwards. There were also samples of Armenian, Circasian and Tuxedo blades. Interposed among these warlike surroundings were several fine steel engravings on the order of the prints which adorn the walls of farmhouses, representing angels sailing through rifted clouds into the shining kingdom, blowing their horns and carrying crowds of dimpled cherubs in their train. One, which was particularly striking, was that of the angel of death sweeping up through the gray morning from a peaceful hamlet, from which he had just exacted the tribute of life.

SHORT AND STOCKY.

The general of President Harrison's campaign is a short, stocky man about fifty-five years of age. Although slow and deliberate in manner his face gives evidence of strong intelligence. His eyes are set wide apart in a compact round head, the distance being accentuated by the fact that one is "off alignment" turning slightly outward from the normal direction. Senator Quay has earned a great reputation for silence yet in private he is rather voluble taciturn. He talks exceedingly well and with a pleasing vein of humor running through his conversation. He is spending most of his time now attending to his private business and keeping up his communication with the army of subalterns throughout the country who go to make up the republican machine of which he is the head.

"I am simply answering letters, paying bills and renewing notes now," said he. "It is remarkable," he continued, "with what exasperating promptness a man's outstanding obligations are presented for redemption."

Senator Quay, as is well known, is a great fisherman. He loves the sport and unlike the scientist who spent a fortune trying to extract moonshine from cucumbers, he is usually successful in the prosecution of the science of Isaac Walton. For many years he has spent weeks and sometimes months angling for brook trout and bass. Of late years, however, he has been after bigger game and has made annual and frequently semi-annual trips to Florida after tarpon. The tarpon is caught with a hook and line, and as it is both gamey and of enormous size it is unquestionably the most difficult fish that swims to successfully land. In size there is no other fish caught with a line that is comparable to it with the possible exception of the muscalonge, which is caught on the great lakes. No matter what the subject of a conversation may be in which the senator is participating, if he is given a good opening he will lead it across the bridge to fish. On his desk there is a photograph of a tarpon weighing 140 pounds, which the senator landed in Florida, and of which he is extremely proud.

THIS IS A FUN.

"While I was in Florida last fall," said he, "the papers said I was sawing wood, but I saw fish, and plenty of them. I caught that one there," he continued, pointing at the photograph, "and intended to send it to President Harrison, but Professor Veile, of Chicago, who is connected with the Smithsonian institute, wanted it as a specimen, and I let him have it. As it was the last one I caught the president had to go without his."

"How do you catch tarpon, senator?"

"They are caught," he replied, "with a No. 7 Virginia hook and a mullet fish is used as a bait. Usually we go out at night in a row-boat with an oarsman. This saves us from the excessive heat of the day in summer and does not interfere with the fishing, as tarpon bite as well, if not better at night, than they do in the daytime. I have caught tarpon on nights which were as black as the inside of a horse. It takes an expert, too, I assure you." said the senator, laughing quietly over his own skill and prowess. Senator Quay said that on his Florida fishing trip he caught nothing but the tarpon. Spotted tail bass and red snappers were so numerous, he said, that there was absolutely no sport in landing them. A man could wade out in the river and kill them with clubs.

HIS TWO DAUGHTERS.

Senator Quay's two daughters who are beautiful, refined and accomplished young ladies go to Europe with their brother next month, and will bring back with them another daughter of Senate Quay, who is studying music and art in Berlin.

Senator Quay himself has no definite plans for the future, but he says he believes he will try to make another angling excursion before the hot weather sets in. It is not probable that he will press the libel suits which he has pending against several papers in spite of the sweeping and indignant denial he made last winter on the floor of the senate of the charges which had been made against him. Senator Quay is a good fisherman. All that comes into his net is fish, but he is too good a fisherman to waste his time angling for something he knows is not there for him to get.

Mme. Demorest's Portfolio of Fashions

For spring and summer; new and elegant designs; price 25 cents, by mail 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, No. 31 Marietta st. mar29-tf

See "announcement" of Standard Wagon Co. in another column. apr3-2w

OFFICIAL FATALITY

WHICH HAS PREVAILED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Death of the Secretary of State Followed by that of the Governor—No More Persecution of Democrats.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 11.—[Special.]—The present month will not be forgotten in a great while here, for it has seen the death of the state's two chief officers—the governor and secretary of state, and the capitol is now draped in mourning in memory of both, it being the first time that such a double loss has ever occurred. A great many inquiries have been made as to the cause of Governor Fowle's death. It now appears that it was due to fatty degeneration of the heart.

Governor Holt, who, on the 8th instant, formally assumed the executive duties, is a man who stands very high in the estimation of North Carolinians. His success in the conduct of an immense business has for years been a subject of comment. The Holt family is one of the most substantial in the state, and controls no less than seventeen cotton mills, of which his own are the largest. He has a wide acquaintance with public life, having served in both branches of the legislature, filling the positions of speaker of the house and president of the senate. During several absences of Governor Fowle from the state, he officiated as governor pro tem. He had many callers at the executive department today, the chief among these being Senator Ransom. The governor expressed himself as deeply gratified at the respect paid the memory of the late governor, by the officials, the troops and the general public.

PERSECUTING DEMOCRATS.

It does not appear that there are going to be any more prosecutions of democrats for alleged prevention of republicans from voting. Certainly the republican attempts in this direction have been ridiculous, during the past two years. The only conviction was that of a very black man who intimidated some of his brethren, who had expressed a desire to vote the democratic ticket. It is safe to say there will be no more intimidation. Thousands of the negroes now vote the democratic ticket, and the republicans can never again pull them all in line.

NEGROES CHANGING FRONT.

One of the most earnest white republican leaders states to your correspondent that the negroes in great numbers are quitting the republican party and going to the democrats. Though an eastern man, he declared that he stood ready to join with the white republicans of the western part of the state in their movement to eliminate the negro from their party, and make it a white man's party. He further expressed the belief that the color line in politics would be dropped in the next campaign.

THE TEACHERS OF THE STATE.

The next session of the North Carolina teachers' assembly will be the most successful of all so far held. It will be the seventh, and Mr. Harrell, its secretary, states that 3,000 persons will attend it. There is no question of the fact that the meetings of the assembly have had a most happy effect in inciting the teachers to do their best, and have also popularized and elevated the profession of teaching. The session begins June 16th and ends June 30th. One of the special events will be a lecture by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage. Of course, there are other lecturers, and the intellectual bill of fare provided is certainly a very choice one.

Fourteen educational associations are to compose the Southern Educational Association, which will hold its first session at Chattanooga July 8th to 11th. Eleven of these associations have thus far pledged their support and co-operation.

THE ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

Every effort will be made to secure a more proper assessment of property in this state. If this is successful the property value will run up to $250,000,000. That amount is far under the actual value, which, the state treasurer intimates pretty plainly, ought to approximate $400,000,000.

Professor J. A. Holmes will take the field as state geologist in June. No detail of the work of the survey will be omitted. The survey will be by sections, and arrangements have been made for the prompt publication of the results. The co-operation of the government geological and engineer corps will be complete.

Georgia has fallen into line in the interstate exposition plans. The railroads will very probably take occasion to make special exhibits just as they will at the Atlanta exposition. The exposition here, which, as stated, begins in June and ends in December, will be all together of a practical nature, and will differ from any ever held. It is certainly going to be one of the best advertised affairs on record. Work on the buildings is now actually in progress.

THE FRUIT PROSPECT.

The fruit in this state, as well as the early berries, has thus far escaped damage by the frosts and freezes. The shipment of strawberries from the southeastern section of the state has already begun. The area in these berries has increased veary greatly within the last three years, and for many miles north of Wilmington the railway runs through miles of strawberry beds. That same section of the state is also the center of what may be termed the tuberose industry in the United States. It will astonish many people to learn that one man there has 500 acres in tuberoses. The same part of the state leads the world in the whortleberry business, 1,000,000 quarts having been shipped from one little station last season. The legislature has enacted a law regarding the gathering of whortleberries.

AT A STANDSTILL.

The prohibition movement appears to have made very little headway this year. The attempt to have an election in this city on that question was a complete failure. The late legislature passed a prohibitory act for Gaston county, in which, strange to say, there are thrice as many distilleries as in any other county in the state.

Under the provisions of the amended pension law the county advisory boards are being rapidly selected and appointed. These boards will be of great service in preventing pension frauds which are always to be guarded against. Each of these boards is composed of five ex-confederate veterans.

DISCOVERIES OF JASPER.

Discoveries of large quantities of jasper have just been made in Moore county. It will be quarried for use in mantels, etc.

The state inspection of the 218 brands of commercial fertilizers on sale in North Carolina is nearly finished, but one or two inspectors will be kept in the field a couple of months longer.

Governor Holt will probably occupy the executive mansion during the present month. Much new furniture, all in oak, and very handsomely finished, has lately been placed in the mansion. Governor Holt is the owner of one of the handsomest private residences in the state, with spacious and beautifully adorned grounds, and he has also one of the largest landed estates in North Carolina.

SOMEWHAT SOCIAL.

Social life here has been considerably interrupted by the death of the secretary of state and governor. After midnight Tuesday night the news of Governor Fowle's sudden death abruptly ended one of the most delightful dances of the season. It was a pink domino ball given by some young ladies at the assembly room of the Capitol Club. Governor Fowle had been specially desirous that his daughter, Miss Helen, should attend this ball, but though he was only slightly indisposed that evening, she declined to leave him.

On the 22d instant, at Christ church, Mr. Thomas L. Eberhardt, a prosperous young merchant here, who has many friends in Atlanta, his former home, will be married to Miss Eliza Marshall, one of Raleigh's most agreeable young ladies, who is the daughter of Rev. Dr. M. M. Marshall, rector of the above named church.

Next Monday evening, Mrs. R. S. Tucker will give at her pretty home here a "harlequin" party. Mrs. W. R. Tucker will give an "at home" at her residence next week also. This as well as the "harlequin" party, have been postponed on account of the death of Governor Fowle. In Durham this week Mrs. E. A. Heartt, a well-known society lady gave an "at home" at "Granville Heights," her lovely home there, the occasion being her wooden wedding.

THE FREED CAPTIVE.

An Interesting Story of Animal Life for the Children.

By PAUL GRANT.

A large flock of sheep were grazing on a bleak hillside at the foot of a mountain, on the highest crag of which an eagle had made her nest and now was on the lookout for a dinner for her young. A feeble lamb lay under a clump of hawthorn resting till it grew strong enough to frisk with its little mates, and near by its mother cropped the scanty herbage.

All at once the eagle spied the feeble creature and swooped down upon it, seized it in her talons and soared away, leaving its frantic mother wildly answering it's wailing cries.

The shepherd lad, who had the flock in charge, came running up, but all too late. He, however, followed the eagle and proceeded to climb the mountain. The way was steep, and at times almost inaccessible, but the lad was strong and active, and up, up, up he went, scaling the sides of the steep rocks, running along the edge of narrow ledges, jumping from point to point, or climbing with foot and hand up the face of a precipitous cliff. Up and up climbed the mountain lad, over places that would have made a less practiced head dizzy, till at last he reached the top of the bleak crag where the eagles had their nest.

The eagles were warriors, not workers, and their nest was a rude affair; a few sticks loosely put together, in which the callow young birds lay. Neither were they tidy housekeepers, for on all sides were scattered bones and half decomposed remains of animals which they had captured to feed their young.

Indeed, the unpleasant smell would of itself have driven back a more fastidious person than the shepherd lad; but Jock was indifferent to the smell; he was enraged at the loss of the lamb and longed to wreak vengeance on the marauder. The lamb, of course, was not only dead, but had been torn to pieces and fed to the young eaglets, for Jock saw fragments of its little woolly coat scattered about, and the eagle in company with her mate had gone away in search of more food. This was fortunate for the adventurous boy, or he might have been severely injured by the savage birds.

The eaglets were quite young and lay in their rude nest looking like two little cushions of whitish down, till at sight of the shepherd lad they opened their curved beaks, but whether to offer fight or beg for food he did not know, nor did he trouble himself to decide.

"Now," said he, "your mother has robbed me of my lamb, and I will pay her back by robbing her of her children."

Seizing the young birds, who were too feeble to offer much resistance, he thrust them into the bosom of his coat and hurried off before the eagles should discover him. After much hard scrambling he returned in safety to the bleak hillside where his sheep were pastured. He was now a little proud of his capture, and on driving up his flock at night, reported the loss of the lamb, and produced the eaglets, which his master, the farmer, purchased of him as a reward of his daring in defense of his charge.

The farmer's wife undertook to rear the new pets, and was partly successful, as one of them lived through all the different stages of moulting and emerged at last a full-fledged young eagle of the beautiful golden species. Its feet were yellow, its legs and sides white, as was part of it's tail, while the rest of its body was of a reddish brown. This was its first suit of clothes; with age it would take to darker colors; the white would turn to a blackish brown, lit up by reddish golden hues of its neck and head, from which it takes its name. But at present it was clad in the light-colored garments so suitable to youth.

He, for it was a male bird, had been raised in a large cage and kept near the farmhouse for fear his parents might discover him and bear him off. But after he was fully fleged he moped and drooped so in prison that the farmer gave him the freedom of the barnyard after clipping his wings to prevent his escape. But the poor captive was, if possible, more lonely than in his cage, for he was now in a crowd and not of them.

His feathered neighbors crowded about the newcomer (who, being well fed, did not think of devouring them), and freely criticised him.

"Where did he come from? What is he good for?" said they.

"He cannot run like me," said the turkey, striding by on her long legs.

"Nor ruffle up like me," said her mate, the gobbler, dragging the ground with his wings till he looked like a great feather ball, from which his face shone big and red.

"You need not speak of running when I'm about, Mrs. Turkey," said the guinea hen in her high nasal voice, "for no one in the barnyard has ever yet equaled me for swiftness."

"Move!" cried the peacock to the gobbler, in his harsh, discontent voice, "move, you silly fellow. How can you be so ridiculous, trying to show yourself off. What are your bronzed feathers to my gorgeous plumage? Let me dazzle the newcomer!" And spreading out his magnificent tail, he bent it forward as if bowing to the young eagle.

"Of what use is he?" said the barnyard fowls, who were practically having no special beauty nor accomplishments to boast of. "Although his claws are so long, he can't scratch in the earth for worms."

"Nor swim in the water, for they are not webbed," quacked the duck.

"Nor can he fight," said the gamecock, "for he wears no spurs. He is some monstrosity our master has brought here, and we will have nothing to do with him."

On hearing this haughty speech of Mr. Gamecock, the feathered community was thrown into great commotion. The gander, who was naturally cross, stretched out his long neck and gave an angry hiss at the unhappy eagle.

The gobbler, who was an overbearing fellow, strutted by under full feather and tried to push him over. The hens pecked at him; the little bantam cock flew up in the air and then lit just before him with an insulting crow; the gamecock was just about to try the power of his spurs on the newcomer's head, when the farmer's wife, hearing the clamor, came out and drove off the angry neighbors and put her pet in a small sheltered corner out of their reach.

Then they all went their way, and as they went the ducks quacked, the geese screeched, the peafowl screamed, the hens cackled, the cocks crowed, the turkeys gobbled; each in his own tongue expressed his contempt, while high above all rose the derisive cry of the guinea hen, "Come back! come back!"

In this fence corner the young eagle moped, bored and lonely; he had no companions to talk to and he had nothing to do, for he could not swim, neither could he run; what could he do? He stretched his wings and found that he could fly; delighted, he mounted the fence of his enclosure.

"Look! look! look at the eagle!" cried the barnyard.

Just then the farmer came quickly up, and before he could make any use of his newly found gift, his master had secured him and clipped his wings.

Once more bound to earth, the eagle moped, yet more unhappy from the knowledge of the powers he knew he possessed. He knew now he was a prisoner—he had not known it before.

But, as time went on, his wings grew out again and the farmer being busy with his sheep-shearing forgot to notice him. But the captive knew nothing about the change and stood moping in his corner listening to the chattering of his neighbors, which was unintelligible to him, and dimly longing for some one to talk to.

But one day he heard in the air above him a wild, fierce cry. Never had he heard it before, and yet he understood it. He raised his head and gazed upwards far, far away was a dark speck in the blue sky.

Wildly the captive beat with his wings and rose from the ground. Afraid to launch away he lit upon his prison wall and gazing upon the circling spot in the distance gave an answering cry shat startled the barnyard. Never before had he spoken.

"Upward, upward, come upward!" cried the old eagle. "Spread your wings and breast the air."

"I cannot, I cannot. My wings will not bear me," wailed the timid captive.

"Try them! Launch away!" called the mother, circling downward.

Blindly obeying the voice he had never heard before, the young eagle stretched his wings and rose from his prison bounds, and as he rose answered scream for scream.

Round, and round, round he circles. Higher and higher, and higher he rises at every circle above the barnyard, above the trees, up and up, and up, he breasts the air; he breathes in the light; answering scream for scream. High in the blue ether he sails, till reaching the upper air he joins his mother, and with a wild, exultant cry the prisoner is free!

But soon the young eagle's untried wings wearied of their flight and began to feebly beat the air, unable to support him. Seeing this the old eagle sailed slowly downward uttering an encouraging cry which meant "Follow me, follow me," keeping just ahead of her charge she at last lit among the crags where the young eagle first saw the light and where he now sank, panting and exhausted.

Soon another eagle joined them bearing in his talons a hare he had just captured. Although the young bird had no recollection of the eagles, yet he recognized them as of his race and comprehended their speech, the language he had so longed to hear in his lonely prison life. And, strangely enough, the old birds seemed to know him as their offspring and administered to his wants, sharing with him the captured hare.

After this they proceeded to educate him, teaching him to use his feeble wings in short flights, making them longer as they strengthened; and then they taught him the noble art of hunting.

"The hares are getting shy," said the old eagle, "and keep close in cover; we will have to use a little craft in getting them out."

To this his wife agreed, and taking their son with them they sailed in a slow and lazy manner from their home amid the crags down into a gentleman's park and there lit upon a tree. But the hares spied them and immediately hid themselves in the undergrowth.

"Stay you here, son, and look on," said the mother eagle, "and soon you will learn to shift for yourself."

Although the hares had been swift to hide, they had not been swift enough to escape the eagles, who, noting where they were concealed, laid their plans to catch them. They now flew into a small tree near by the cover; the female eagle perched in among the lower branches, all at once her mate darted down upon the cover and beat it with his wings. A terrified hare darted out like a shot. Mrs. Eagle was upon him and before he realized the fact, was bearing him off to her craggy home. Her mate followed in charge of their son who was greatly delighted at what he had seen.

But his joy was yet greater when his parents took him to the sea shore after the game became scarce and showed him how to fish. Perched upon a cliff by the ever restless sea the eagles watched for their prey.

The young eagle viewed the scene with wild joy; how different from that wretched barnyard! On all sides of him was boundless space. He breathed in the moist air from the clouds which over-hung the cliffs; he rocked in the winds which circled round them; as far as his keen eyes could search stretched the limitless sea.

In his boundless joy he could have sung, had he only known how to sing; not knowing he expressed the delight of his heart in fierce yells. The mother eagle listened to him with pride. Her mate stood upon a dizzy hight gazing at the sea below.

"Yonder go a school of salmon!" cried he, and like a swift bolt he cleaved the air and dashed into the sea from whence he rose with a great fish in his claws.

After a while the young eagle began to learn to fish, and followed his mother as she swooped upon the prey, and, like her, snatched the hapless salmon out of their briny home.

But the old eagle scorned to work for them; and as they perched upon the cliff the keen eye of the mother eagle spied a fish-hawk laden with a salmon making off with his booty; with an angry cry she dashed down after him; just as she swooped upon him the fish-hawk, by a skillful movement swerved to one side and darted upward on his quick, muscular wings; up, up, up he flew clutching fast his booty, and uttering cries of terror.

With another yell the eagle shifts her course, rises on her powerful wings and follows her prey in his dizzy flight. To save himself the frightened hawk drops his game and escapes to his home, uttering hoarse cries of rage. With scarce an instant's pause the eagle alters her flight, darts downward and clutches the fish as it touches the water.

The young eagle watches her with fierce delight; to wrest the fish from the hawk was more to his taste than to snatch it from out the sea.

"When can I do that?" he asked.

"When you learn to use your wings," said his mother. "Here, take a lesson from me now."

The female eagle is larger than the male bird; her wings are longer, so she is a swifter flyer. And now, spreading her pinions she took to flight. Round, and round, and round she flew, rising higher and higher with every circle, till high in the air she hung on wide balanced wings, and right on her track, as it were, followed the young eagle.

"See," cried the mother as her son reached her, "spread your wings thus; now, look about you. See, over there are sheep with their lambs; in yonder park see the hares at play?"

The young eagle looked, and saw all the world it seemed stretched out before him.

"There goes a covy of partridges," cried the mother. "Use your eyes—see! Now follow me and do as I do."

All at once she lauched away and darted like a thunderbolt toward the earth. Before the partridges knew their danger she was upon them and had seized on one. So powerful was the blow she delt as she caught it that the bird was instantly killed.

Close after the royal mother flew the young eagle and seized his prey; close upon her track he rose and followed where she led, back to their home amid the crags.

"Thou hast done well, son," said she as he showed his game.

And now the young eagle is fully lauched upon his career, the career for which he was made; followed his parents in their attacks on other birds; battling with the winds and clouds; sailing in mid-air and gazing unwinking at the sun. His life is one of wild, fierce joy, amid which his memory of his eaglet-life in the barnyard seems like an ugly dream to be cast behind him.

HIS DREAM CAME TRUE.

How Mr. Arnold, of Lexington, Found His Lost Property.

LEXINGTON, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—Mr. L. M. Arnold, who runs a mill on Big creek, had a remarkable dream recently. Some days since he gave his eighteen-months old babe the key to the millhouse to play with, and she lost it. A thorough search was made, but nowhere could the key be found. Several nights after it had been lost he dreamed that it was in a certain box in his wife's flower pit. So vivid was the dream that, though he had no faith in dreams, he went the next morning, and much to his surprise, found the key hidden just as he had dreamed of it.

ROUGH ON THE BOYS.

A Strict Watch Is Kept Over the Schoolhouses at Harmony Grove.

HARMONY GROVE, Ga., April 11.—[Special.] It will be remembered that firing was heard in the vicinity of Harmony Grove schoolhouse some time ago, and the day after a portion of the schoolhouse was found riddled with bullets. Now the boys of Harmony Grove are almost afraid to pass the schoolhouse. Some one watche the house all the time and if one of the boys stumps his toe, he is said to be drunk. We don't know why they are around there unless they are afraid the boys will shoot at the house.

A Time to Buy Lots.

You can purchase a lot next Thursday, April 16th, at the great sale of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company, on the easiest terms ever heard of. One-fourth cash, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months; or one-fourth cash, balance from one to seven years. Will you be there?

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

The Great Piedmont Air-Line and the Washington Vestibule Train.

The Washington Limited Pullman Vestibule Train, composed of Sleeping, Drawing-room, Library, Smoking and Observation Cars, to Washington in 19 hours, to New York in 26 hours. Elegant dining car service. Additional fare Atlanta to Washington, $6, which includes Pullman accommodations. Two other through trains without change between Atlanta and the National Capital. Through Pullman service to New York city on the night train. Connections assured and service unequaled. Ticket offices in Union Depot and at No. 13 Kimball House.
fed 14-d3m. 4orSp

BALLARD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare. jan23-d1y

You can get any amount of stamps you want, at any hour, at THE CONSTITUTION office.

Ouija Boards.

The new, wonderful and mysterious game. We have just received a new supply. Boles & Bruckner, 6 and 8 Marietta st, apl11—2t

POSTAGE stamps for sale at The Constitution usiness office.

See "announcement" of Standard Wagon Co. in another column. apr4 d2w

Mme. Demorest's Portfolio of Fashions

For spring and summer; new and elegant designs; price 25 cents, by mail 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, No. 31 Marietta st. mar29-tf

ANNOUNCEMENT

Of the Standard Wagon Company.

Buggies, carriages, carts, harness, etc., "world without end." Now you have an opportunity to buy a fine or medium grade vehicle at a bargain. On or about August 1st we will move into our elegant new five-story building, now being erected on Walton street, immediately in rear of the postoffice. Before making the move everything in our present repository can be bought at a bargain. It may be a new departure for a buggy and arriage house, but we propose a clean sweep. Hardly necessary or possible to enumerate, but you will find almost everything on wheels, from the very finest down to medium grade. We cordially invite you to call and see for yourselves, or send for catalogue and prices. Standward Wagon Co., Alabama street. T. M. Barna, manager.

TABLE LINENS

Now is the time for Spring Cleanings. Hotels and boarding houses as well as homes will need new Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, D'Oyles, Tray Cloths and Bed Linens. We have a large stock in all the grades of

PURE LINENS.

We have now in stock all the qualities, from a low-priced, unbleached 58-inch Damask to the very finest satin-finished, snow-white 2 1-2 yards wide. Everybody can get what they want in Linens from us. In Fancy Cloths we have the

Pink, Blue, Cream, Red and Snow White,

In square and oblong fringed and hemstitched, with extra large D'Oyles and Napkins to match each set. Our stock of Towels is complete in all the grades.

OUR BED LINENS

Are the best made. We make a specialty of House Furnishing in every detail. We promise first-clas services to every customer, and as low prices as same quality of goods can be sold by any retail house in the United States. The best is the cheapest. It will pay you to examine with us before placing your orders.

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Headquarters for Dry Goods, Carpets, Furniture and Shoes.

Armour's Extract of BEEF.

The best and most economical "Stock" for Soups, Etc.
One pound equals forty-five pounds of prime lean Beef.

Send for our book of receipts showing use of ARMOUR'S EXTRACT in Soups and Sauce
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MINARD'S LINIMENT cures Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Neuralgia Sciatica, Lame back or side, and stiff joints.
Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Cracks, Swellings, Scratches, and all wounds healed by **MINARD'S LINIMENT** Relieves contraction of the Muscles. The genuine is made only by Nelson & Co., Boston, Mass.
MINARD'S LINIMENT
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS, 25c A BOTTLE



Nothing helps more to make a favorable impression than a stylish, well-fitting suit.

The trade says we have been especially successful this season in getting up the handsomest stock of Clothing ever seen in Atlanta.

From a strictly all-wool $10 suit up to the finest grade of custon suits, we are headquarters.

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"SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, is sold with a Written Guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs, in either sex, caused by over-exertion, youthful indescretions, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package, or 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sent by mail to any address. Circular free. Mention this paper. Address,
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GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

PLUNKETT ON THE "OVER PRODUCTION" OF COTTON.

The Old Man Calls to Mind Many Things Which Will Apply to the Great General Principles.

The same general principles apply to many different things.

I'm ergin wimen having so much finery, yet I was persuaded into squandering $4.85 for er dress last week. The argument is that if other folks have these things, we must, or we're "left."

Seven or eight little car boxes, not more than one-third as large as car boxes are now, uster be er big load for an engine to pull from Atlanta to Macon. Now they string out for half er mile behind er big "mogul" and make thirty miles an hour. It has to be done kase other folks do it, and any railroad that did not keep up in the new methods would soon have to go into bankruptcy.

I've seed the day when regions blessed with mill sites along the streams turned up their noses at unwatered prairies and wondered how prairie folks could afford to go so far for their grinding. Steam has equalized these regions, the mill sites on the streams have depreciated in value, and many owners of 'em stiffened their necks till some pineywoods runt sort of fellow slapt up er steam mill on the dry ridge in the forest and went to grinding—then the mill-site fellows was "left."

There is lots of talk right now erbout the over production of cotton. I have give the subject some thought and its my notion that the south must keep an "over producting" or get "left."

The idea seems to be, and I believed it till I went to studying, that we can't raise home supplies and produce such great quantities of cotton, and that so much cotton keeps the price down. Right in this low price lays the salvation of our southern states. We must produce cotton to such an extent and at such prices that competition will not be stimulated in other sections of the world, and yet our section must be self-sustaining in bread and meat, and how to do this is the great question to be solved, is my notion.

It is not in "nigger labor," nor "cheap" labor; machinery is what we must come to. I was down to Truitt's and became convinced of this. He run one of his harrows, I forgit what they call 'em, but at one round in er big field he broke more ground, and broke it better, than one hand could have done in half er day with our old "scooter" method. The fellow that farms must keep up with every improved implement, or he will get "left." is the notion I've come to believing tihs and if the southern farmers will work this plan they can afford to sell cotton cheap, so cheap that the balance of the world will not hanker arter competing with 'em.

Brown uster make more money hauling bamboo briars to town and selling 'em to the town ladies for hoops—they put 'em in skirts and they answered every purpose that the steel hoop skirts did, and they were more samer on "tilting" and boys liked 'em, but Brown he thought he had er "monopoly" on bamboo, and the first thing he knowed an old "nigger" in the settlement went to getting out white oak splits for the same purpose and bought his own freedom in two years and Brown was "left." I seed this same old nigger boast in his "monopoly" and harp upon it till er yankee seed the profit, got up "steel hoops" and the nigger got "left" and died in the poorhouse. I think it would be wisdom for these southern states to raise catton cheap, er plenty of it and "saw wood" erbout the profit.

I am in for machinery. There is where the south has been behind the procession. The nigger has kept the section from advancing in this line, but now, since they are getting into the trades of the towns and will crowd the white man back into the fields I have great hopes. Its er little bad; its sad, at first, but it must come and will come. Recently I watched the "strikers" on the railroads up at Atlanta, seed 'em boasting in their strength to carry their point for higher wages, but the nigger came in, took their places and the world jogs erlong. The white man must go back to the field. There is not an industry in the great city of Atlanta but what could be carried on by "nigger" labor. The skilled industries can be bridged over emergencies by the niggers taught in the technological schools of Atlanta colleges. This is what makes me feel sorry for the imprudence of the strikers. Strikes make opportunity for these folks to assert themselves and are suggestive, to the mind of the man with money; but all is well that ends well, and I am happy in the hope that the white man will be forced into the field, then will come a striving for improved farm implements, and the south will be the garden spot of all the world.

Town folks had better wake up to the conditions in prospect. The concentration of machinery in the cities, where all sorts of mechanical work has been reduced to er question of pulling er throttle, drained the country of its wagon-makers, blacksmiths, wheelrights, etc., and the girls who could have caught er young heifer by the tail and frailed thunder outen her with er board, had to learn to crochet, sing in the choir and play on the piano. Now, it's my notion, that the nigger will crowd these people back to the country again, not to follow their trades but to work in the fields, and with the knowledge of the economy in the use of machinery, they will verify the saying that time is nothing with the Lord, and everything works together for good.

The town girl who learns to "set the hens," milk the cows and have the table teeming with good vegetables in their seasons, are the ones who won't be "left" in the years to come—in the near future—is my notion.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

Marion Harland

Says that "soup is the introduction to the ceremony of dining." A plate of hot, nourishing, savory soup is an essential to the beginning of a good dinner. Care and skill, however, and generally the personal effort of the housewife herself, are required to make good soup. We are glad to announce to our many patrons that good and nutritious soup, at a moderate price, can be had without the trouble of making. Our stock of the Franco-American Food Company's soups has just been replenished, and you can find any variety you may want upon our shelves.

"Care and cleanliness" should be the motto of the cook, says Mr. Biardot, its proprietor, and the motto is carried out in every department of his enlarged edition of a model kitchen.

Isn't it pleasant to have customers compliment you on the quality of your goods? Our constant aim has always been to keep only the best, and the result has been pleased customers and business a genuine pleasure.

Now, is it not hard for you to always get butter to please you? We have just made a contract with the finest creamery in the bluegrass regions of Tennessee. The contract will run a year, and the butter will always be the same. Leave your name and address, and let us supply you regularly, and you will always have good butter.

Our California peaches, pears, white cherries and apricots are selling rapidly. Their fine flavor and low prices commend them to all. The price still remains at $3.50 per dozen.

Thurber's Windham corn at 15 cents is also a rapid seller. Our home-made blackberry jam and apple jelly are fine. We are the only merchants in Atlanta that reduced the price of granulated sugar to seventeen pounds for $1 on the 1st of April. Our sugar came in on the 1st, and we at once gave our customers the advantage of the low price.

Won't it pay you to trade with a live, energetic house?

W. R. HOYT.

Successors to Hoyt & Thorn, 39 Whitehall street.

M'CONNELL REPLIES.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE QUARREL OF THE CARNESVILLE EDITORS.

Lon J. McConnell Invites Miss Ellen J. Dortch to Get Some One Who Does Not Wear Petticoats to Represent Her.

CARNESVILLE, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—The combat deepens, and the quarrel between Miss Ellen J. Dortch, of The Carnesville Tribune, and Mr. Lon J. McConnell, of The Enterprise, is at white heat. In The Enterprise of yesterday Mr. McConnell replies to Miss Dortch's attack in severe language. The article is headed, "Miss Ellen J. Dortch," and is as follows:

Those who go to war take the risk of being wounded. Honor is as sacred to a man as to a woman, and those who slanderously attack it deserve only to be known as crawling creatures. Miss Ellen J. Dortch, through The Tribune, has said many things about me that are slanderously false, and if she will put some one to the front who does not wear a petticoat, that will back up her charges, I will endeavor to convince him that I am not the coward that she would have me be.

I stated the facts about the grand jury presentments and that is what hurts Miss Ellen J. Dortch. Why did not Miss Ellen J. Dortch publish all I said, and publish it together, and then comment on it? She did not want to do me justice. Miss Ellen J. Dortch's article is a begging slander from one end to the other, and no truly brave woman would have written it. Miss Dortch says she did put in a bid for the printing. One of the committee whose business it was to take bids, and another one of the grandjurymen, said that she did not. That was my authority.

Miss Ellen J. Dortch charges that The Enterprise has been a conspicuous "straddler" on public issues. This charge is an infamous falsehood, and every reader of The Enterprise knows it. The Enterprise has not seen proper to go into exaggerations about measures it opposed, and will not do so hereafter.

Miss Dortch insinuates that The Enterprise would have never received any of the legal advertisements had the sheriff been other than my brother. With equal fairness I can state that The Tribune would have none of the legals but for the fact that the ordinary is her uncle.

Miss Dortch does not hesitate to display her egotism by praising the ability of The Tribune at the disparagement of The Enterprise. Miss Ellen J. Dortch knows that, at the time I bought The Enterprise outfit, her father was editor and proprietor of The Tribune. Miss Ellen J. Dortch knows that her name did not appear as editor of The Tribune until just three days before the first issue of The Enterprise. Miss Ellen J. Dortch knows that her father shoved her between him and the people, to keep The Tribune from sinking, and Miss Ellen J. Dortch further knows that The Tribune was not worthy of the county's patronage at the time she assumed the editorship. Knowing all this, it is unseemly unfair for her to claim so much for The Tribune and allow so little for The Enterprise.

The charges I made were against the action of a part of the grand jurors, and unless words have lost their meaning and common sense is an enigma, the following should have satisfied Miss Dortch's mind that her skirts were clear. Here are the exact words:

"Let it be plainly understood that we do not charge anything whatever to the editor of The Tribune that is questionable in this matter from any standpoint, and that everything that we have said that might be thus construed is wholly independent of her good name."

This removed Miss Dortch from any and every charge in my article, and whether she understands what was meant by the charges or not, others do. As to the statement of Miss Dortch, that the matter cannot stand where it is, I will state that the charges were not made against her, and that I will consult my own wishes as to designating individuals—that is a matter between me and them.

It is true that my financial condition is anything but desirable, having recently lost over $4,000 by fire, which left me badly in debt and nothing to pay with, but Miss Dortch is the first one to publicly rejoice at it.

As to Miss Dortch's educational trimmings, and lucrative positions that she holds at her disposal and egotistically publishes for my benefit, I have nothing to say. I was once an inmate of the schoolhouse myself, and have since had some very good positions offered me, but it may be of interest to Miss Ellen J. Dortch to know that I have about made up my mind to stay in Carnesville and witness her efforts to kill The Enterprise.

LON J. MCCONNELL.

PUBLIC SAFETY DEMANDS

That only honest and reliable medicines should be placed upon the market. It cannot, therefore, be stated too emphatically, nor repeated too often, that all who are in need of a **genuine Blood-purifier** should be sure and ask for

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Sarsaparilla. Your life, or that of some one near and dear to you, may depend on the use of this well-approved remedy in preference to any other preparation of similar name. It is compounded of Honduras sarsaparilla (the variety most rich in curative properties), stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, and the iodides. The process of manufacture is original, skilful, scrupulously clean, and such as to secure the very best medicinal qualities of each ingredient. This medicine is not boiled nor heated, and is, therefore, not a decoction; but it is a compound extract, obtained by a method exclusively our own, of the best and most powerful alteratives, tonics, and diuretics known to pharmacy. For the last forty years, Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

has been the standard blood-purifier of the world—no other approaching it in popular confidence or universal demand. Its formula is approved by the leading physicians and druggists. Being pure and highly concentrated, it is the most economical of any possible blood medicine. Every purchaser of Sarsaparilla should insist upon having this preparation and see that each bottle bears the well-known name of

J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

In every quarter of the globe Ayer's Sarsaparilla is proved to be the best remedy for all diseases of the blood. **Lowell druggists** unite in testifying to the superior excellence of this medicine and to its great popularity in the city of its manufacture.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists. $1, six $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

A Time to Buy Lots.

You can purchase a lot next Thursday, April 16th, at the great sale of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company, on the easiest terms ever heard of. One-fourth cash, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months; or one-fourth cash, balance from one to seven years. Will you be there?

SUMMER RESORTS.

HARRISON HOUSE, YORK, MAINE.
A pleasant home for the summer. For particulars, address,
SANBORN & PREBLE, York Village, Me.
apl 12-sun wed fri

Go to the Constitution Business Office for your stamps.

DRY GOODS, FURNITURE, DRAPERIES, CARPETS!

M. RICH & BROS.

Our splendid lines of imported and domestic Dress Goods continue to elicit the unstinted praise of buyers. No other house in the south displays as complete and elegant assortment of fashionable Novelties. Our China, India and Evening Silks are marvels of beauty. Our department of Trimmings, Jeweled, Tinsel and Plain, is incomparable. We keep the finest Laces and Embroideries to be found south of New York.

Our stock of Spring Wraps is the largest and choicest in the city.

We are headquarters for Table Linens and House Furnishing Goods.

We are exclusive agents for "Mothers' Friend Shirt Waists," and the celebrated Trefousse KID GLOVES.

We still lead the van in Fashionable Furniture. Our stock of Parlor, Hall, Library and Office Furniture is the largest south, and our prices cannot be equaled by any other house. We have all the fashionable styles. We are constantly receiving new goods, and can fill the largest orders immediately. We make a specialty of beautiful Oak Dining Room Chairs at $1.25. We offer the cheapest Extension Dining Room Tables in the city.

We are exclusive agents for the Windsor and the Andrews' Gem Folding Beds, the best in the world.

Give us a call.

In Draperies and Curtains we have no competition. We take special pride in this department, and keep it filled with the rarest Artistic Novelties. Exquisite Portieres, in Plushes, Velvets and Chenilles at low prices. Splendid hand-painted Satins and Printed Silks. Lovely Draperies for Bed Rooms and Boudoirs. Many of the designs have been specially prepared for us, and cannot be matched elsewhere. The daintiest effects are studied by our Draping Artists, and we guarantee that the most exacting taste can be gratified.

We are direct importers of European and Oriental Carpets and Rugs, and our stock of the finest domestic manufacture is unequaled in this city. We offer this week a few elegant Moquettes at $1.50 a yard, made and laid. Also ten misfit Carpets at $20 each, worth $30.

Beautiful Jointless Mattings at 25c a yard. This is a remarkable bargain.

Our stock of Brussels, Wiltons and Axminsters is immense, and superb in quality and designs. As we are direct importers of Carpets we can undersell any other house in the south. Orders respectfully solicited and prompt attention guaranteed.

M. RICH & BROS.,

LEADING DRY GOODS, CARPET and FURNITURE HOUSE

54 and 56 Whitehall Street, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 East Hunter Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MOORE'S

MEN'S SHOE SALE!

Is now in force and knocks Competition into a "Cocked Hat."

MEN'S SHOES.

James A. Bannister's, H. Hess & Bro.'s, Storey & Carroll's

Finest Hand-Sewed, French Calf Shoes, at

$3.00!

Price everywhere $7.50 and $7. Don't miss this, as my doors close in two weeks.

LADIES' SHOES.

I will continue the sale of Ladies' hand-sewed Dongola button at

$1.50!

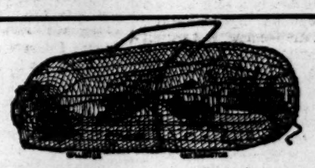
Price of these shoes at other places, $3 and $4.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Lower than ever before, and with everything offered at from twenty-five to fifty per cent less than cost.

JOHN M. MOORE,

33 Peachtree Street.

RATS!  RATS!

This is the MARTY RAT TRAP (made in France), guaranteed to "catch 'em" or money refunded.

Read its record in Atlanta:

Hampton & Co., produce merchants, on Peachtree street, caught sixteen the first night and over 100 the first week. They used the medium size trap and baited with corn meal.

E. C. Allen, grocer, on Capitol avenue, caught eighteen the first night, and in one week caught all the rats on his premises.

J. B. Smith, on Decatur street, used largest size trap, and caught thirty-six the first night and 114 during one week.

A Baker "Takes the Cake."

W. J. Keeling, of the Vienna Bakery, on Peachtree street, bought one of the largest size, baited it with dried herrings, and caught SIXTY-SIX the first nigh, twenty on the second night, twelve on the third, twelve on the fourth and ten on the fifth—making

One Hundred and Twenty Rats in Five Nights.

Hundreds of such reports as above could be furnished if necessary, and all of them verified by parties referred to.

In the "interview" with Mr. Phil Dodd, given in Friday's Journal, he interspersed about "phosphate lands in Florida," with the following, remarks about this trap:

"This is the best rat trap on earth."

"This trap will fool any rat in the world."

"I wouldn't give a cent for a cat to catch rats. Give me a trap like this every time."

"I'll bet I can catch a hundred rats in this trap in a week.

"It will fool the cunningest rat in the world."

If you are troubled with rats or mice, buy a trap and try it, and if you do not "rat-ify" the above we will refund the money.

PRICES—Large size, $4 each; Large Mouse Trap, $1.
Medium size, $2 each; Medium Mouse, 75 cents.
Liberal discount to hardware trade.

LOWRY HARDWARE COMPANY, Sole Agents.

"Without Question" The Finest



SOLD BY ALL LEADING DEALERS.

BLUTHENTHAL & BICKART,

46-48-50 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
jan 20 dly

PLANTS

Now Ready for Shipment!

500,000

Bedding and Greenhouse plants, Roses, Palms, Azaleas, etc. Catalogues free. Address,

P. J. BERCKMANS,
Fruitland Nurseries,
Augusta, Ga.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Monday and Tuesday, April 13 and 14. | Matinee, Tuesday at 3 o'clock.

PROF. GENTRY'S

EQUINE and CANINE PARADOX.

Fifty Wonderfully Educated Ponies and Dogs will give the

Grandest Entertainment Ever Seen in America.

Two hours solid enjoyment never to be forgotten.

The funniest show in the world; strictly moral, refined and instructive.

Indorsed by pulpit, press and public. Prices—15, 25, 35 and 50 cents. Matinee 25c; children, admission 15c.

Reserved seats at Miller's.

HOUSE NUMBERING.

SEALED BIDS ADDRESSED TO THE MAYOR and general council will be received at the city clerk's office until 3 p. m. Monday, May 4, 1891, for furnishing and putting up the numbers necessary to renumber the houses in the city. The numbers will be designated by the city engineer, and the contractor will be required to paint the same and place them correctly on the houses, according to instructions. Bidders must furnish a specimen of the number they propose, and all numbers must be equal in all respects to the specimen furnished. Bids will be made at —— cents per number. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

H. G. HUTCHISON,
Chairman Committee.

apr 12 to may 4 sun wed.

Get your stamps at the Constitution Office.

SUNDAY TALK ON TIMELY TOPICS.

A WOMAN'S ADIPOSE TISSUE

Should Be Considered in Her Methods of Dress.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Gossip That Interests the Fair Sex.

A woman who frankly declares herself entirely too stout for beauty or comfort writes to know how she should dress herself.

She says, "I am fond of society, have plenty of money and can have any quantity of handsome gowns. I become wild over every pretty new thing I see in the shape of dry goods, and I buy the daintiest of French bonnets and hats, but someway my things don't look as I wish them to after I put them on. How is it possible for a stout woman to satisfy her taste in the matter of dressing elegantly, in having many costumes and looking well in them all?"

Now, it is far easier to tell a stout woman what not to do in the matter of apparel than to give a long list of graceful robes that would become her.

When a woman who has been possessed of a full, perfectly rounded figure finds herself on the increase to such an extent that her friends, looking at her critically, say politely, "Oh, you are just right, but you mustn't get any stouter," then she could consider herself seriously. She should abjure all delicate shades for the material of entire costumes. She may have a soul which loves to float on clouds of palest blue and pink crepon, but she must not, in consequence clothe her corpulent body in the same. She must not wear blouses or full shirt bosms, even if they do look passing winsome to her envious eyes upon her slender sisters. She must not wear full sleeves or paniers, or plaids. While her corset must be the very finest and best fitting satin French-made affair, she must not draw it in the least bit at the waist. If she does, the adipose tissue below and above this line becomes monstrous, and especially grotesque is the effect of the fat shoulder blades in the back, which would lead one to think that the head was turned the wrong way. She should never wear paniers, of course, nor indulge in many ruffles about the neck.

In the matter of hats the stout woman should be equally careful. It is so easy for fat people to look absurd—almost impossible, in fact, for them to keep from it—and the hat is either the crowning absurdity or the crowning beauty of a costume. The lady of increasing avoirdupois sees some French confection in a window that reminds her so much of a sweet bonnet she wore when she was engaged to John, and the dear fellow admired it so much! Forgetting that at that period she weighed 125 pounds and had an oval instead of a very round face, she goes in that shop, purchases the airy bonnet, puts it on the next day and reminds her friends of a cabbage adorned by a butterfly.

The stout woman can't indulge in "loves of bonnets." She can't wear hats that are smart or piquante. The adornments upon her head must be handsome, but simple in trimming and shape. If wide brims become her face, she can wear fine straws adorned with tips and elegant ribbon. Toques nearly always become her, and if her chin is cut too heavy, strings should be worn with the bonnets that permit it. She must buy nothing cheap and tawdry, and there must not be as much trimming as slender women indulge in.

In the matter of gowns, everything she wears on the street must be tailor made, and dark in color, of course. If she must have a light gown for spring and summer, let it be in some solid delicate shade with very little trimming. These rough camel's hair and figured stuffs turn a stout woman into a circus. Not even with black for a background should she permit herself to enjoy figures or flowers; silk brocade in one color is bad for her looks and should never be worn unless in a train. Stripes, of course, are the boon of fat women, but they should not be wide or conspicuous.

In the matter of evening dress, there are many beautiful things to choose from that are both elegant and inconspicuous.

Stout women always look well in velvets, and the black grenadines, laces, embroidered chiffons and so forth are exquisite for evening gowns. Upon these black fabrics a reasonable amount of jeweled trimming or colored silk passementerie can be allowed. Satin in grays and the dull shades of rose, green and blue—these latter trimmed with black lace flounces—make charming gowns.

The most becoming thing to a stout woman, next to black, for evening wear, is pansy purple. A velvet gown of this shade made in perfectly plain princess fashions with an imposing train gives to a woman with too much flesh, more grace and queenliness than anything else she can wear.

In the matter of evening gowns the cut is a matter of serious consideration.

The woman whose plumpness made her dimpled arms and marble throat things of enchanting beauty, bares these same members after gaining many pounds just as she did before. She does not recognize that an exposure of too much flesh is worse than an exhibition of bones, since the latter has at least no element of coarseness. No very stout woman should bare her arms above her elbow or wear a real low cut gown. A bodice with the neck cut V and elbow sleeves shows quite as much and sometimes more than is desirable.

Poor proscribed stout women! Their lot is hard indeed. But being proverbially good, natured they don't care much, and have just as good a time as the sylphs who feed on ambrosia and robe themselves in clouds.

To find a house in perfect harmony with itself is as rare a thing as to find a woman who always dresses faultlessly. There are houses and houses, handsomely furnished, artistically built; but so few of them carry out to the letter in furniture and arrangement that fine harmony which makes the perfect dwelling. So many superb structures seem untenanted and cheerless. The down-stairs blinds are closed, and the reception room, when you call, is musty and inhospitable.

But of the house beautiful I have something to write, for I found it in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Kendall. The house is early colonial, and this idea is perfectly carried out in the interior. One enters a wide, square hallway with polished floors, scattered with rugs and soft skins. The walls are terra cotta, with a frieze of delicate gray-blue, with a white design of quaint garlands held up by bow knots. The woodwork is all white; the stairway is simply charming; the white steps are carpeted in solid terra cotta; the railing is tall and severely plain, and the two landings have low, white, wooden seats. Above the second is a tall, cathedral glass window in dull blue and yellow tones. The little reception room on the right can be thrown into one with the hallway by folding doors. This apartment is deliciously high and airy. The walls are cream, and the curtains are white embroidered swiss. The windows here are particularly lovely.

The one which looks out to the front is high and broad, and its frame contains one solid pane of heavy beveled glass. A ruffle at the top of this window curtain is an heirloom in Mrs. Kendall's family, being a part of her great-grandmother's wedding gown; and strange to say, it is just such a ruffle as the belle of today would delight in, being of softest white mull, embroidered in colored garlands and bow knots. Some charming pieces of light furniture, white and gold, upholstered in artistic satin damask, several dainty etchings and water colors, and bric-a-brac make the room complete.

To the left is that delicious apartment, the living room, the place where the men can smoke and friends can come in with their sewing for a morning's chat. The woodwork here is polished English oak. In one corner the room curves out into a deep sunny window with a seat upholstered in rich fabrics, and scattered with comfortable silk cushions and pillows. The draperies here are all in dull tints, the walls pale gray, and every chair is, in itself, easeful enough to invite long visits. In the right hand corner are some artistic book shelves and near by the cheering little afternoon tea table, with its eggshell china. Above is a photo-lithograph of that famous picture of Botticelli, in which the Virgin, as the central figure, is surrounded by Cupid, Flora, and various other mythological gods and goddesses—a valuable and quaint picture in keeping with the old-time atmosphere of the house.

From here a wide door leads to the dining room. Here again, plenty of windows and an effect of good cheer and harmony.

The flooring and the other woodwork is all of highly mahoganized curled pine, the effect being very rich and cheerful. The high mantel has a broad beveled glass going across its length. The tiles are bronze green and so is the main tone of the walls and large rug.

The room curves at the end where there are two windows on either side—one formed of opal glass set on small circular pieces. Below is a bright little mahogany buffet, rich in handsome silver, and in the corner to the left another is built into the wall and is filled with rare china. Eastern curtains in rich dull tones are gracefully draped at the windows, and the ideal room is completed by several fine engravings and etchings from Landseer and Bonheur.

It is a perfect home indeed, and its every detail bespeaks individual taste and exquisite refinement.

A little girl writes to know how she shall dress her doll, a bisque beauty with flaxen hair, rosy cheeks and blue eyes. It has been a long time since I considered such a matter seriously, but from past memories I would say, make all the clothes with button holes and buttons so they can be put off and on easily. I'll wager that every little girl has had sometime in her life the sad experience of having a beautiful doll given to her and finding out that the gay clothes thereon were sewed to the poor thing's body. This sort of clothing is no pleasure whatever to a child who wants to dress and undress her toy people a dozen times a day. Every garment should be made as neatly and exactly like those of real people.

A blonde doll should have one blue dress at least and the prettiest thing for her head is a little muslin cap or poke bonnet.

Then she should have some plain, white muslin home dresses, and some white aprons to keep from getting them soiled when she makes mud pies and has tea parties.

If her neck and arms are dimpled china instead of kid, she ought to have some low-neck and short-sleeve Swiss dresses for summer parties. I saw a beautiful young lady dressed for a party the other day, and although she was a tall brunette, I am sure a blonde dollie would look lovely in just such a gown, and as the young lady made hers with her own dainty fingers, I'm sure the little girl could make one like it for her bisque daughter. The dress was fine Swiss, and the skirt had all the gathers drawn to the back, and was finished with three narrow, lace-edged ruffles. The neck was cut round and the full waist was fastentd in front with a heart, set with conch shells and three gold buttons. The elbow sleeves were puffed very full, and a wide, watered, red sash, red slippers and a cluster of carnations in the lovely, dark hair completed the costume.

This would make a lovely doll's party dress, wouldn't it?

Of course a well-regulated doll must have some pretty little night gowns, and these can be nicely made by any little girl after her mother cuts them out for her. Dolls are like grown folk's children, and can be dressed according to the taste and the pockets of their mothers, but they are easier to please in their clothes than her babies, being just as contented when cuddled up in old calico raps as when robed in the finest raiment.

Barili's Benefit Concert.

Elaborate preparations are making for the Barili benefit concert, which is to be given the night of April 21st, in DeGive's opera house. Last week the ladies and gentlemen who are to sing in the chorus had several successful rehearsals, and they will have two or three more this week. The next practice will take place Tuesday night, at 7 o'clock, in the music rooms above the store of Phillips & Crew, near the corner of Marietta and Peachtree streets.

Gounod, the great French musician, a few years ago wrote the "Messe Solennelle," and it has become one of the most popular of this class of choral works. It has been produced in the great cities by large choruses and orchestras, and has always proved exceedingly effective. Two years ago it was rendered for the first time in Atlanta by a chorus and orchestra under Alfredo Barili's baton. It is a noble work of systematical proportions. At the benefit concert to Barili it will be rendered in its completeness by a body of singers and instrumentalists capable of giving it proper interpretation. The members of the Polymnia Society will be assisted by some thirty or forty gentlemen who rank among the best singers in the city. The cast of soloists will be: Soprano, Mrs. Anna Mays Dow; contralto, Mrs. Charles Sindall; tenor, Mr. D. P. Brisben; bass, Mr. Eugene Hardeman. The mass is replete with lovely solos for soprano and tenor. The orchestra, which is now preparing the work with great care, will be composed of some twenty of the most efficient instrumentalists in Atlanta.

The concert will be divided into two parts, the latter half being devoted to the rendering of the mass, the performance of which consumes about an hour. The first part will be full of variety. The orchestra will perform several overtures, and the soloists will be heard in vocal and instrumental selections. Miss Emma Charlotte Habr will be the solo pianist, and it needs not to be affirmed that she will, as she always does, charm her hearers. Already dozens of ladies are out in the streets selling tickets, and the indications are that the attendance at the concert will be exceptionally large.



We are always glad to see you whether you wish to purchase or not—delighted to show goods because that gives us an opportunity of convincing you how much lower our prices are than our competition. You do yourself an injustice if you buy anything in the way of diamonds, precious stones, watches, art goods or silverware, before seeing our stock. J. P. Stevens & Bro., 41 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

SOCIETY NEWS AND SUNDAY GOSSIP.

MANY VERY PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENTS

In Honor of Two Popular Visiting Young Ladies.

A WEDDING AND AN ENGAGEMENT

In Both of Which Society Is Interested---State Gossip.

The past week has been as gay as the other which followed Easter, and, in fact, people seem to be rushing things now that they see the season for gaiety fast departing, with more spirit than they did during the autumn and winter. Every household is breaking out into a tea, dinner, luncheon or card party, ere the warm weather makes such amusements uncomfortable. Indeed, the multiplicity of card parties is simply wonderful. Euchre and whist clubs have been organized in every set and every part of the city, and many of those who don't belong to these clubs play cards anyway at other people's houses and their own. Any girl who has been fortunate enough to win a lot of favors at the progressive games she has played, must by this time have a valuable collection of bric-a-brac.

The visits of Miss Needy and Miss Forepaugh to the city have been the occasion of a great deal of gaiety. The young ladies both possess personalities charming enough to attract admiration under any circumstances, and to this good fortune has been added that of having for hostesses two very popular society women. Those who are guests of Judge Tompkin's private car party to Miss Forepaugh report a journey perfect in every way, with the most elegant attention in the two cities they visited. Miss Kitty Pomprey's dinner to the party in Knoxville was an elegant affair, and it was a great happiness to her Atlanta friends to meet again the lovely hostess. The party was also royally entertained in Kentucky, and they returned with happy faces and a great many charming stories to tell.

Mrs. Wilkins's euchre party on Wednesday evening added one more to the already long list of entertainments given Miss Neely, whose visit here has been, from the beginning, a perfect ovation. This last entertainment was one of the loveliest and most enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins are delightful entertainers, and their home is one where all the young society folks love to gather together.

The ladies' afternoon euchre party given by the Misses Harwood was in every way a charming affair. Their home is one of the most popular on Peachtree, and the ladies of the house entertain a great deal, and always delightfully.

For next week there are a number of small affairs spoken of, in several of which the lovely visitors already so feted will be especially honored and the large entertainment of special interest to the dancing set will be a "chip in German" to be given Wednesday evening at the Capital City Club. Those who have attended the germans given by the several clubs of most importance have in this one to look forward to a dance in which all these clubs will exert themselves to make a perfect evening. Of course, the entertainment will be unprecedented in its elegance and the handsome clubrooms will present upon the occasion a more than usual brilliancy.

Major Livingston Mims returned last week from Washington and New York, and from the flattering attentions paid him he must have brought back many delightful memories of his visit; always feted and enthusiastically admired by northern people who recognize in him the ideal of the lordly, elegant, southern aristocrat. The New York and Washington papers contained many allusions and compliments to him that must be very gratifying to his Atlanta friends. His eulogy of General Johnston was declared by the press one of the most eloquent ever made by an orator, and his address before the Southeastern Tariff Association was highly lauded.

Among the social honors tendered him, the New York papers mention a dinner with the Kindals, and in Washington he was dined and wined right royally by the great dignitaries of our capital.

A great many ladies of Atlanta are taking an active interest in the foundation here of the new society, "The Daughters of the Revolution." Mrs. General Lawton is regent of the state of Georgia, and Mrs. Henry Jackson is regent of Atlanta. I am told that it is a democratic society, and its object is certainly a laudable one, to-wit: The founding of monuments upon historical spots, the preservation of documents and relics, and the preservation in every way of the memories of those American fathers who fought in the great cause of American independence.

The requisite for membership in this society is proof of descendance from our ancestors who fought in any way for the cause of independence.

Any one in the city who can furnish the proof and who is desirous of joining the society, can do so by applying to Mrs. Jackson and receiving from her the paper necessary for an application for membership. This paper, being filled out, is then sent on to Washington, where the name of the applicant is enrolled.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison is president general of the society, and the ladies interested therein are the first in the land.

One of the most delightful concerts of the season was that given by the Christian Endeavor Society, of the Fifth Baptist church, Thursday evening, April 9th. The programme consisted of music and recitations. The duet by the Misses Jones was greatly enjoyed. Special mention should be made of the Orpheus Glee Club, of the Second Baptist church. One of the most charming features of the programme was the piano solo by Mr. Strickland. Miss Johnson's recitations were delightful. Miss Heidt also sang charmingly. Professor Kruger honored the audience with two very fine organ solos. There were others that took part in the exercises who acquitted themselves well. Altogether the evening passed most pleasantly.

The brief mention, the other day, of the Utopian Club's last meeting, at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Bowden, 52 Capitol avenue, was too short to do justice to the brilliant programme arranged by Miss Anna Ebbert, Miss Estelle King and Mr. Jack Calhoun, the committee, and rendered under the supervision of Miss Ebbert.

After a musical introduction the doors of an adjoining room were thrown open, and in front of a background of effective screens were seen twelve figures in picturesque costumes. One by one the actors stepped forward and recited a few lines descriptive of the characters they represented, while the spectators proceeded to write on blank cards their guesses at the character speaking.

Miss Florence Barnard made a graceful and beautiful "Empress Josephine."

Mr. A. J. McIntosh sustained effectively the role of "Enoch Arden."

Miss Marion King made a quaint, dainty-looking "Priscilla."

Mr. W. J. Mallard, in his elaborate Indian costume, was a splendid "Hiawatha."

Miss Florence Newton realized the ideal "Maude Muller."

Miss Madge Ebbert's pantomime of the jewel scene from "Faust," was one of the hits of the evening.

Miss Jennie Mallard dressed and acted "Peggotty" to the very life.

Mr. C. A. Peek, as "Sir Walter Raleigh," bore himself like a gallant knight, and was handsomely costumed.

Mr. I. T. Heard, with his snow-white locks and beard and quaint garb, made "Rip Van Winkle" live again.

Miss Ariena Barnard, as "Nydia, the blind girl," was a decided success.

After the actors disappeared from the scene, a prize was awarded to the correct guesser of the characters represented. The charming hospitality of Mrs. Bowden made the occasion one to be long remembered by all present. The next meeting of the club will be on Monday night at Dr. Newton's residence.

There was a most delightful and profitable entertainment given last Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Gray, 30 Church street, for the benefit of the North Avenue mission.

Quite a number of Atlanta's most popular young ladies assisted in making this entertainment a most successful one. The mission is due many thanks to Mrs. Gray and the young ladies for the handsome sum realized.

Miss Laurette Nisbet Boykin, who has been ill for several months, is convalescent. She left Atlanta yesterday for the country home of her uncle, Judge Nisbet, where she will make an extended visit.

Miss Genie Orchard has returned from South Carolina, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Colonel Thomas Lipscomb.

Amadeo von der Hoya, the phenomenal young violinist, will tomorrow start for Germany, via Savannah, where he will first make a short visit to his parents. He carries with him his Gobetti violin, which is valued at $2,000.

Miss McPheemy, of Danbury, Conn., is the guest of Miss May King, at the "Normandie." Miss McPheemy is a very charming and cultivated woman.

The engagement of Mr. Rapael Semmes, of Atlanta, and Miss Katie Flannery, of Savannah, is announced and the wedding will occur on the 30th of April.

Miss Flannery will be remembered by Atlanta society people as being the guest last winter of Miss Lily Williams, and while here her beauty and charming social qualities, won her the most enviable admiration and attention. Mr. Semmes is one of the most popular and delightful men in Atlanta society and he has many friends to offer congratulations upon his happy choice. Mr. and Mrs. Semmes will live in Atlanta and will be at home to their friends, after their wedding journey, at the "Normandie" on Peachtree.

Mrs. Willis Ragan returned last week from a delightful visit to her relatives in New Orleans.

Mrs. Harvey Johnson's luncheon upon Wednesday afternoon was one of the most delightful small entertainments of the past week. Mrs. Johnson is a charming hostess and her pretty apartments made a fit setting for the lovely women present.

The table was artistically arranged with handsome silver and cut glass and a profusion of spring blossoms.

The guests present were: Miss Clarke, Miss Joan Clarke, Miss Harwood, Miss Frances Harwood, Miss Neely, Miss Grant, Miss Julia Hammond, Miss Tiny Hammond.

The important matrimonial event in high life this week will be the Tyner-Hunnicutt wedding at the First Methodist church Wednesday evening. The wedding will be an elegant and elaborate affair. The church will be richly adorned in rare flowers and palms, and the effect of the bridal party will be very charming, as each bridesmaid will wear a gown of delicate tint, but different in colors from the others.

Miss Hunnicutt will make one of the queenliest brides ever seen in the city; the man who has won her fully deserves his happy fortune. The wedding party will be as follows:

Maid of honor—Miss Sallie Hunnicutt.

Best man—Mr. James L. McKeldin.

Bridesmaids—Misses Clara Sanders, Jim Wylie, Annie Bass, Annie Wilson, Dessa Dougherty, Mary Ella Reid, Janie Smith, of Danville, Va., and Claudia Lewis, of Montgomery, Ala.

Groomsmen—Mr. Isham Daniel, Tom C. Erwin, Mr. Tom J. Felder, Mr. J. E. Carlton, Mr. Percy Adams, Mr. A. E. Calhoun, Mr. L. L. Hunnicutt, Mr. W. D. Greene.

Ushers—Dr. W. S. Elkin, Dr. H. O. Harris, Mr. W. P. Hill, Mr. W. S. Hall.

After the wedding reception at the home of the bride the young couple will leave for the north.

Miss Mae Kimball leaves for New York Monday, to the regret of her many friends and admirers in Atlanta.

Mrs. Rhode Hill is rehearsing a number of talented young people for the comedy of "Our Boys" which she proposes presenting at the opera house some time in May. Mrs. Hill and her success in such affairs are so well known that it seems scarcely necessary to say the play will be a perfect success.

It is seldom that an entertainment for sweet charity's sake excites as much interest among gay society girls as the entertainment for the benefit of the Funsten Memorial Society is doing. Mrs. Harwood has generously put at the disposal of the committee of arrangements her elegant home. The entire second story of the mansion will be used for boothes and tables and a great deal of study is taking place in the minds of artistic young people as to the decorations of these pretty places.

All the girls are making wonderfully pretty things in the shape of baby sacks, caps, dresses, buffet and dressing table covers, hemstitched table linen, etc., and the articles put on sale will be exquisite in material and needlework. Just how the fair young maids and matrons will adorn their tables and their own charming persons hath not yet been disclosed, but it is understood that something out of the usual in artistic loveliness will be revealed at this entertainment about which the girls are clumping themselves together with their fancy work in the evenings.

When the affair does come off it is doubtful whether even such a spacious house as Mrs. Harwood's will be large enough to contain the many people who come to see and to purchase.

The Chattanooga papers have many pleasant things to say of Miss Mary Lou de Graffenreid who is visiting the city. A very delightful cotillion was recently given her by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stone and she has received many other charming attentions.

Miss Hillyer and Miss Minnie Hillyer are visiting Miss Lizzie Lawton, of Macon.

Miss Adda Evans, who returned with the bridal party to attend the Corrigan and Supple wedding reception, is a guest of Miss Mamie Corrigan, 389 South Pryor street. Miss Evans is a charming society belle, and is one of the most beautiful women in the state.

Mrs. J. D. Owings has just returned from a pleasant visit to New York.

Mrs. E. Cahn, of Columbus, Miss., is spending a few days with relatives in the city, after a visit in New York of two weeks.

Miss Katie Harris, a charming young lady from Savannah, will spend this week with Miss Flora Abbott, on Pryor street. Her Lucy Cobb schoolmates and other friends will be glad to hear of her arrival in the city.

On the 14th of April, at the Episcopal church in Tuscaloosa, Mr. Joe Willingham, of Atlanta, will wed Miss Christine Tyler, one of Alabama's loveliest and most attractive young ladies.

The ceremony will be performed at twilight. Five couples will be in attendance—Miss Pet Willingham, acting as maid of honor, and Mr. Winnie Willingham, Jr., as best man. An elegant reception will be tendered them by the bride's parents at their lovely home.

Yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Haygood, at Kirkwood, Miss Lilly May Haygood was married to Mr. J. G. Bostwick. Rev. F. M. Haygood officiated.

Miss Amelia Hutchins, of Tuka, Miss., is visiting the family of her brother, Dr. M. B. Hutchins, in Edgewood.

Miss Margaret O'Hear has returned home after a pleasant visit to relatives in Charleston and a trip through Florida.

The G. R. P. will hold a picnic on May 1st. It will take place at Grant park, and promises to be highly enjoyable.

Mrs. A. Schindler gave a kaffee-klatsch on Thursday afternoon at her home on Garnett street to a large number of friends. The occasion was a most delightful one.

The Gate City German Club holds its last dance of the season at Concordia hall on the 21st instant.

The Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society gave a kaffee-klatsch at Concordia hall Wednesday afternoon. There was a very large attendance, and the many young people present concluded an enjoyable occasion with an impromptu dance.

Mr. Daniel W. Rountree gave a delightful driving party last Wednesday afternoon, complimentary to Miss Neely, of Memphis. Luncheon was served in the open air at the Piedmont exposition clubhouse.

There were present: Mrs. Carroll Payne, Misses Nelly, Grant, Inman, Marsh, Maude, Clarke and Lewis, of Montgomery; and Messrs. Payne, Rountree, Orme, Redwine, Peters, John Grant, Hall, Edwards, Westmoreland, Peter Grant, Paine and Jackson.

The party went out to the club in carts.

THE SURPRISE STORE

40 WHITEHALL STREET.

We Are Going to Boom Our Millinery Department.

Can you imagine the immensity of our GREAT MILLINERY OFFERING when we shall inaugurate tomorrow a special sale of TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS, the prettiest and most becoming of styles, richest of trimmings and trimmed with that care and taste that has placed us at the very top as leaders in this special line, and the prices only $2.90, $3.50, $3.98, $4.50, $5.40; full worth double the money. Don't miss this chance! There never has nor never will be a comparison to this great Millinery sacrifice.

Special sale of Black Can-Canton Hats, 5-inch brim, 12c.
Special sale of Children's Trimmed Sailors, 12c.
Special sale of Ladies' Rough and Ready Sailors, 12c.

J. Regenstein & Co.

Special sale of fine Black Lace Flats 25c, worth 50c.
Special sale of fine Milan Flats, with Lace brim 25c, worth $1.00.
Special sale of Children's Sailors, with satin streamers, 25c.

The Surprise Store.

Special sale of fine Leghorn Flats, white or black, 98c.
Special sale of fine Milan Flats, black, 50c, worth 85c.
Special sale of Black French Chip Flats, 48c, worth $1.

J. Regenstein & Co.

Special sale of heavy all Silk Ribbon, all widths, 5c yard.
Special Sale of No. 5 all Silk Moire Ribbon, at 4 1-2c yard, worth 10c.
Special sale of No. 22 and No. 30 all Silk Gauze Ribbon at 17c, worth 35c.

The Surprise Store.

Special sale of fine long Rose Wreaths, at 56c, worth $1.
Special sale of long Blossom, Violet or Buttercup Wreaths, 21c.
Special sale of fine montures in Roses, Grasses, Asters, etc., at 29c.

J. Regenstein & Co.

Special sale of Tourist Ruching, 6 yards to box, 10c per box.
Special sale of Cut Veils, in all styles, per veil 10c, worth 25c
Special sale of double-width all silk dotted Veilings, 19c per yard.

The Surprise Store.

Special sale of Torchon Laces, 1 to 4 inches wide, 5c yard.
Special sale of 27-inch Swiss Flouncing worth 50c, at 25c per yard.
Special sale of 45-inch Swiss Flouncing, worth 85c, at 45c per yard.

J. Regenstein & Co.

Special sale of Gold and Silver Braid, all widths, 15c yard.
Special sale of Steel Buckles and Slides, your choice, 5c each.
Special sale of riveted steel ornaments, at 5c, worth 20c.

The Surprise Store.

Special sale of boys' mixed and white Straw Hats, at 25c.
Special sale of boys' mixed Yacht Hats at 39c, worth 50c.
Special sale of boys' fine Straw Hats, worth $1, at 48c each.

Special sale of Mousquetaire and Lacing Gloves, odd sizes, 50c.
Special sale of 8-button length Tan Mousquetaire, 75c.
Special sale of 4-button tan and black Kid Gloves, 50c.

The Surprise Store.

Special sale of Misses' ribbed Hose, fast black, 8c.
Special sale of Ladies' regular made Hose, fast black, 15c.
Special sale of Ladies' fancy striped Hose worth 50c, at 20c.

J. Regenstein & Co.

Special sale of French Woven Corsets, worth 75c, at 50c.
Special sale of "Sylvia" Corsets, sizes 22 to 30, worth $1.25, at $1.
Special sale of drab and white Corsets, worth $1, at 50c.

The Surprise Store.

Special sale of Mull Caps, slightly soiled, at 5c.
Special sale of Mull Caps, with bow, at 23c, worth 45c.
Special sale of large Sun Hats, in pique or mull, at 75c, worth $1.

J. Regenstein & Co.

Special sale of Corset Covers, Drawers and Chemises, at 15c, worth 35c.
Special sale of Gowns, Skirts, Corset Covers, Drawers and Chemises at 25c.
Special sale of elaborately Trimmed Garments at 48c.

The Surprise Store.

Special sale of pleated front Jerseys, at 50c, worth 75c.
Special sale of all wool fancy front Jerseys at $1.
Special sale of extra fine all wool Jerseys at $1.50.

J. Regenstein & Co.

Special sale of Gingham Umbrellas at 50c, worth $1.25.
Special sale of Gloria Silk Umbrellas, at 95c, worth $1.50.
Special sale of fine Gloria Silk Umbrellas, at $1.45, worth $2.

The Surprise Store.

Special sale of parchment folding fans at 5c, worth 10c.
Special sale of folding and flat Japanese Fans at 10c, worth 25c.
Special sale of Folding cloth Fans, all colors, at 25c.

J. Regenstein & Co.

Special sale of Ladies' white hemstitched Handkerchiefs 5c.
Special sale of Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 10c.
Special sale of Gents' White linen Handkerchiefs at 8c.

40 WHITEHALL ST.

WILL CALL GET IT?

THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE FLORIDA SENATORSHIP.

Important Measures Before the State Legislature—The Geologists at Work—Developing the Wealth of the State.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 11.—[Special.]—The convening of the legislature of Florida on Tuesday, April 7th, has of late been a topic of most absorbing interest throughout the state, and, although matters of great public importance require legislation, the question uppermost in men's minds was evidently that of the vacant senator's seat, and a long and hot fight between Call and the opposition to Call was anticipated. The day before the opening of the legislature the streets of Tallahassee were crowded with representatives and interested people, all busily engaged in discussing the question of the organization of the two houses, the details of which have been fully covered in THE CONSTITUTION's dispatches of the past week. Caucuses were held by both branches of the legislature wvich, as foreshadowed, resulted in the nomination of Jeff S. Browne, of Monroe county, for president of the senate on the third ballot, and of Dr. J. L. Gaskins, of Bradford county, as speaker of the house on the first ballot. Both of these nominations were greeted with enthusiasm by the Call men, as both are strong in their support of the ex-senator, and their easy victory seemed to prove incontestably that Call had a stronger following than his friends had hoped. The caucus nominees were elected, of course.

A decided sensation was caused by the publication in The Floridian, of April 8th, by a letter written by R. F. Rogers, president of the Farmers' Alliance, expressly declaring that he could support neither of the two.

The one hope of the opposition to Call now seems to be that the alliance legislators will put a candidate of their own in the field upon whom all can unite, but such a step is hardly possible under the circumstances, even in the face of the great pressure which is being brought to bear upon them from the outside.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

There are a number of important measures to come before this session of the legislature, and prominent among them will be an effort to readjust the tax laws of Florida. At present they are in a very loose shape, and complaints from property owners, and particularly non-resident owners, are both loud and deep, and justly so. Under the present system there is no law compelling the tax collector to send bills for taxes due on lands, and the land owner is obliged to make inquiry each year in order to ascertain the amount of his taxes. Nor is this all—tax collectors are not required by law to answer inquiries addressed to them by letter (which is about the only means non-resident owners have of obtaining information), and as they are generally an overworked and underpaid set of men, they very often do not answer, and every year lands are sold for taxes that property holders have made every effort in their power to pay. This state of affairs has operated very disastrously to the welfare of the state, and there will be strong pressure brought to bear to have the matter remedied. Already, on the second day of the session, a bill has been introduced in the senate providing that on and after its passage no more land shall be sold for non-payment of taxation.

RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

A decision of great importance to the phosphate owners has just been handed down by the supreme court of Florida. Much of this mineral now being mined is taken from the beds of streams by dredges, the property owners on either side of the streams claiming that the holding of land along the banks also gives a right to the land extending under the water as far as the center of such streams or as far as the channel. Under this supposition several companies have been formed which have been busily engaged in raising and shipping phosphate from the beds of streams. Some months ago the state of Florida, thinking it saw an easy way to acquire a large amount of money on the ground of its rights in the navigable streams of the state and the beds thereof, decided to make a test case of the Black River Phosphate Company, operating in the Black river or creek, a small stream in Clay county, emptying into the St. John's river not far from Jacksonville. In pursuance of this policy the state appealed to the circuit court of Clay county to issue an injunction to restrain the company from the removal of phosphate or other deposits from the bed of the river, and to oblige said company to pay over to the state the purchase price of all phosphate and other deposits taken from the Black river. Judge Young, of the lower court, decided against the claim of the state, and the case was appealed to the supreme court of Florida. The decision of the supreme court sustains that of the lower court, on the grounds that the bill does not directly aver the ownership of the state to such stream or to the deposits therein, and does not allege the title or right of the state with sufficient certainty to warrant the granting of the injunction prayed for. The decision, however, goes on to say that the state, in the absence of any prior better right, is the owner of the entire beds of all streams within her borders that are navigable by the public. This decision will, for the present, leave the phosphate companies free to dredge at their will for the treasures at the bottom of the streams, but it is entirely unlikely that the state will rest satisfied to see her wealth carried away without endeavoring again to get a share of it, and it is highly probable that an effort will be made during the present session of the legislature to have the matter put into definite shape. The importance of the question may be appreciated from the fact that within a year's time thirty-two phosphate companies have been incorporated in Florida, with a capital stock ranging from $10,000 to $5,000,000, and that about $22,250,000 have been invested, with active work just beginning. It is no wonder that the state of Florida would like to see some of this cash diverted into its none-too-well-filled treasury.

GEOLOGISTS AT WORK.

There has never been a thorough geological survey made of Florida, and it is only within a short time that the United States government has been aroused to see the necessity for one. The discovery of phosphate in the state no doubt stimulated its action in this particular, and the economic importance of the deposits determined the initial point of the survey to be made. Several months ago the surveyors and geologists commenced their work and they have been busily engaged ever since. The region around Gainesville was the first to be surveyed, and afterwards that around Dunellon, where are situated important phosphate mines. At present the surveyors are at work in Marion county. They comprise a band of ten, exclusive of servants, camping out in the woods and moving their camp every few days as they finish the surrounding country. Their particular work is the preparation of a series of topographical charts. The one they are now engaged in is called the "Ocala sheet," and when completed it will be an accurate map of 300 square miles of country, of which Ocala is the geographical center. This map done, they will move their quarters to the region around Orange lake, which will be the next to be surveyed and mapped, and the chart of this country will be called the "Orange lake sheet." Work will continue until some time in June, when the camp will be broken up for the summer, to resume again in the fall. All this work is merely preliminary to the real geological survey—the geologists forming a separate party, following after the surveyors, and using the topographical charts prepared by them for the purpose of definitely locating the geological formations which they discover. The latter party are at present investigating the region mapped out in the "Dunellon sheet," their chief, Professor E. M. Eldredge, having established his headquarters at Ocala. The whole state is greatly interested in this survey, for since the various and wholly unexpected discoveries of phosphate, kaolin, ochre, potash, etc., every land owner in Florida has a lingering hope in the recesses of his mind that something exceedingly valuable may be found upon his own particular piece of property, and, although he does not exactly feel like spending money himself in a search for the unknown treasure, he would very much like for the government to find it out for him.

PRESTON'S RED-AXE
cures any headache—nothing else.

THERE WILL BE FRUIT,

NOTWITHSTANDING THE FEARS OF MANY PEOPLE.

The Generous Sun Enlivens All Nature Again. What Three Days of Sprinklike Weather Have Done.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—The three days just past of warm, springlike weather, has changed the feelings of the fruit growers, and the prospects of a peach and plum crop very much. THE CONSTITUTION has kept posted on the condition of affairs since Monday, and notwithstanding several of the county papers have sent it out that the fruit crop in this section was killed by the recent cold wave, I am prepared to give and prove a more favorable report, which is based on daily investigations by some of the best informed horticulturists in the south.

Peaches of the best shipping varieties, the Elberta, Crawford's Early, the Chiltons and Chinese Clings, and the Amber and Wild Goose plums, were not injured by the recent cold, only the low damp places and on the south side of hills and other places, where they were protected from the northwest winds, thus allowing the air around the trees in these localities to become as scientists say "dead."

Mr. L. Shumway, of Deitzen & Shumway, an experienced fruit grower of Michigan, who has been residing here two years, is my authority for this statement.

He has been in his buggy for the past four days visiting every orchard in this section and reports direct to THE CONSTITUTION that if no cold wave comes in the near future the peach and plum crop will be as large as the growers in this section can handle with twice the amount of labor and crates they can secure.

He found only one orchard where the fruit was all killed, that of Sperry Brothers, of Marshallville. This was on account of location and quality of the soil—a yellow clay soil.

Rumph and Moore and S. H. Rumph say they can spare fully 50 per cent of the good sound fruit now on their trees, and they have just as much as they desire.

Mr. T. V. Fagan, who has one of the most flourishing orchards near here, said yesterday evening: "I have watched the effects of the recent cold upon the peaches for the past few days as closely as any one could, and I am sure I am correct in saying the best peaches and plums for shipping are still unhurt by the cold; and with no future cold wave there will be an average crop of these fruits. I feel like somebody had just paid me $2,000 on a bad debt."

There is not a fruit grower or farmer in this section but what says the best varieties of peaches and plums are safe, as none of them are falling off the trees, or even blighted except in a few isolated places, where the trees are in an unfavorable and non-adaptable location. Everybody is in better spirits than since the commencement of the new year.

GENTS' SPRING STYLES.

Mr. J. P. Northrop's New and Elegant Line of Goods—His Special Manufacture.

The season is at hand when a change of apparel is necessary.

Mr. J. P. Northorp, at 13 Peachtree street, is the largest shirt manufacturer in the south. He has recently remodeled his building and his show windows are as handsome as any found in Atlanta.

He has every facility now for manufacturing gentlemen's shirts, and never fails to give satisfaction. The very best people in the city are his customers. He has over 2,000 regular customers in the southern states.

It is true you cannot get a first-class shirt made to order at as low a price as you can get a ready-made shirt for, at the large dry goods stores, but then you must remember Mr. Northop's shirts fit you, and you know what that means. If a gentleman appreciates a fit in any garment it is his shirt. You have been wearing probably a home-made shirt for some time and doubtless are sick of it. Call at Mr. Northrop's, 13 Peachtree street, and give him your order for one-half or a dozen. They will cost you very little money and you will be pleased with them.

Mr. Northrop does not stop at the manufacturing business. He has one of the largest and most select lines of gents' furnishing goods to be found south of Baltimore.

Everything he carries is strickly first-class. If you expect to get something cheap and shabby, you need not go there, because he hasn't it for sale.

His beautiful show windows are filled today with the latest in spring neckwear, and it is an attractive sight. In making your purchases tomorrow, and for that matter, the rest of the week, remember that Mr. Northrop has the very best and fullest line of gents' furnishing goods, and that he manufactures strictly a first-class shirt. His address is 13 Peachtree street.

A Time to Buy Lots.

You can purchase a lot next Thursday, April 16th, at the great sale of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company, on the easiest terms ever heard of. One-fourth cash, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months; or one-fourth cash, balance from one to seven years. Will you be there?

See "announcement" of Standard Wagon Co. in another column. apr4 d2w

Central real estate is rarely on the market. I will sell a choice residence, twenty-six rooms, big lot, Tuesday, April 14th, at 3 o'clock, 86 Ivy street. H. L. Wilson.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."* Price 25 cts. *Sold only in boxes.*

Good income property is awful comfortable. 86 Ivy street pays $167 per month. Come and buy it Tuesday, April 14th, at 3 o'clock. H. L. Wilson.

Something Good.

Young's Hotspur Relish and White Artichoke Pickles for sale by Tidwell & Pope and Frank E Block. Try them. Young & Morris, Manufacturers, 59 South Broad st. dec26—d6m

You can get any amount of stamps at THE CONSTITUTION business office.

Read "announcement" of Standard Wagon Co. in another column. apr3-3w

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Will You Take the Queen and Crescent Route?

Because it is the best line and gives better accommodations. Through sleepers to Cincinnati on all trains, arriving at Cincinnati in time to make all the connections for the east and northwest. Sleepers on all trains for New Orleans and Shreveport, making connections at New Orleans with all the lines west. For rates and other information write or call on S. C. Ray, passenger agent, 2,017 First avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

Postage stamps for sale at The Constitution business office.

Mme. Demorest's Portfolio of Fashions

For spring and summer; new and elegant designs; price 25 cents, by mail 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, No. 31 Marietta st. mar29-tf

Stamps for sale at THE CONSTITUTION office.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething softens the gums and allays all pain. 25c.

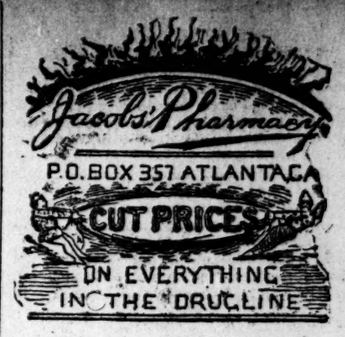
THE FAIR
THE CENTER OF
BARGAINDOM!

THE FAIR
THE CENTER OF
BARGAINDOM!

We have extensive improvements to make, among other things a brand new Millinery department. You will help us make space for this new stock. We need more shelf space, and you wili be the gainer, because the "mark" downs and bargain sacrifices are the most stupsndous ever shown. No half-way bargains. We need more space for our new improvements. If we are flourishing and opening new departments it is your kind fault. Now it is our turn, and we thank you with healthy bargains:

3,000 yards fine dress plaid Ginghams, worth 12½c per yard at 4c yard.
2,500 yards Challies at 2c yard.
5,000 yards handsome wool Dress Plaids at 25c yard.
2,750 yards tan and gray Henriettas, double width, at 22c yard, worth 40c.
1,000 yards figured China and India Silks at 24c yard, worth 50c.
1,000 yards surah Silk at 20c yard.
50 dozen ladies' ribbed Vests, 5c each.
100 dozen ladies' fast black seamless Hose, 16c pair, worth 25c pair.
500 boys' Shirt Waists, 16 plaits, at 19c each.
500 unlaundried Shirts, linen bosom and reinforced front at 25c each.
Cuticura Soap, 10c.
300 pieces all silk Ribbon, from two to three inches wide, 10c yard.
50 dozen Lace Curtains at 74c pair.
A bargain heap of leather Shopping bags, worth from $2 to $5 each. Choice at 50c each.
50 dozen fine Aprons, drawn work at 10c each.
A bargain heap of fine Laces and Embroideries, not a yard in the lot worth less than 25c yard, at 10c yard for choice.
A bargain lot of ladies' muslin Underwear comprising Drawers, Chemises, Skirts and Corset Covers worth $2 each, fine tucking embroidery and lace trimmed garments, choice for 50c each.
A new lot of our famous bargain damask Towel, 20x40, at 15c each.
100 dozen all linen 4-ply Collars for gentlemen in new correct styles at 8c each.
A new bargain lot of ladies' ready-made wrappers at $1.48, we also have new Gingham and serge Wrappers, handsome patterns.
50 dozen handsome Blazers at 99c each. New Capes and Blazers just unpacked.
50 dozen fine fast black children's Hose, sizes up to No. 8 at 10c pair.
100 dozen black, all wool Jersey Jackets at $1 each, worth $2.50.
1,000 yards all silk, fine Grenadines in satin stripes, etc., at 74c yard, others ask $1.25.
5,000 yards bleaching, full yard wide and as good as others sell for 6½c and 7c, for 5c yard.
Bargain sale of Glassware and Flower pots this week. Tumblers 3c, Flower pots 4c.
100 large bowls and pitchers, toilet sets, at 98c each.
Our bargain specialties this week: Door Mats 48c. Nickel-plated Cuspidors, 19c. New Brass Trays, 8c. Feather Dusters, 8c.

THE FAIR,
74, 76 and 78 Whitehall Street.
ONE-PRICE, PLAIN-FIGURE HOUSE.



Study the Following Prices.

It stands to reason that the proper place to buy articles pertaining to the drug line is from a drug store, particularly if the drug business is conducted on a close margin. The druggist ought to know what he is selling, the circus man rarely does.

Coal Tar Camphor, 25c pound.
Wooden Toothpicks (2,500) 4c.
Vaseline, pure, 5c.
Canary Seed, plain, 5c and 8c.
Canary Seed, mixed, 5c and 8c.
Hemp, Rape and Millet Seed, 5c and 8c.
Ammonia, large bottle, extra strong, 7c.
Lemon and Vanilla Extracts, 5c.
Putz Pomade, 2c, 5c and 9c.

A SOAP FAKE.

Occasionally Cuticura Soap is advertised by some fake concern for 10c. The would-be customer finds it "all out" the sale restricted to one cake. We will give fourteen (14) cents for all the Cuticura Soap we can get, no limitation to quantity.

Jacobs' Fine Old Rye Whisky

—AND—

Pure Rock Candy, with Tolu Gum.

A pleasant and efficacious remedy for throat and lung affections, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Etc., and in cases of Consumption or Debility it will be found a valuable tonic and stimulant.

We guarantee this article to to made from the very best copper-distilled Rye Whisky and clean, pure brown rock candy.

DIRECTIONS—Adults: For coughs, colds, etc., take from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every two hours.

As a tonic or stimulant—A wineglassful three or four times a day, and on retiring. Large bottles, 75c; per dozen, $8.

Dr. Fred B. Palmer's

BLOOD PURIFIER

Now is the time to renovate your system and prepare for the summer months.

Do not experiment with old grandmother remedies and worthless nostrums, but use a medicine that is carefully prepared by one whom you all know, and who, in the course of an extensive and diversified practice, has acquired a thorough knowledge of diseases and the remedies best calculated to remove them.

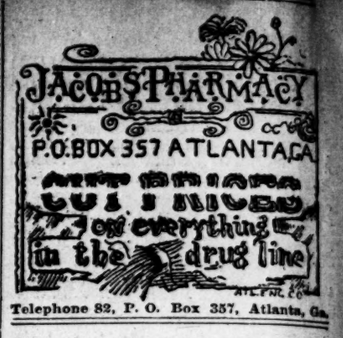
You therefore have a guarantee of the true merits and scientific composition of

DR. PALMER'S
Blood Purifier

As a remedy for all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood, it has proved to be superior to any preparation upon the market. It is composed of Vegetable Ingredients, such as Sarsaparilla, Sampson Snake Root, Burdock, Queen's Delight, May Apple, Yellow Dock and Dandelion.

Put up in large bottles (twice the size of Ayers', Hood's, etc.) at $1, or six bottles for $5.

JACOBS' PHARMACY,
Cor. Peachtree and Marietta.



Telephone 82, P. O. Box 357, Atlanta, Ga.

Our stock is large and complete in every department. No limitation is offered to any quantity. Prices given below will be observed by us at any time in the future. Goods delivered free in the city. No charge for packing goods sent out of city. Out-of-town customers will please remit by postal note, registered letter or money order. Exact change given. Pennies taken in payment.

Medicine glasses, with graded measures, given away.

Our new souvenir for the spring consists of an elegant Pocket Memorandum Book, morocco covered and gilt-edge paper. It is given to customers purchasing goods of our manufacture.

Fernoline Balsam	$ 35
Malydor	69
H. G. C.	70
West's Nerve and Brain Treatment	50
B. B. B.	67
Delectalave	33
Topaz Cinchona Cordial	68
Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure	68
Radway's Ready Relief	33
Cheney's Expectorant	35 and 15
Teethina	18 and 35
Pond's Extract	33 and 75
Lactopeptine	68
Lemon Elixir	75 and 35
Tutt's Hair Dye	69
King's New Discovery	75 and 34
Fischer's Cough Syrup	75 and 15
Bull's Cough Syrup	38, 76 and 17
St. Jacob's Oil	35
Lubin's Extract, in 1 oz. bottle, all odors	55
Darby's Fluid	34
Allcock's Plasters	10
Benson's Capsine Plasters	13
Rose jars filled with extra fine Pot Pourri each	30
Dr. J. A. Magill's Orange Blossom, box	74
Bradycrotine, bottle	33
Brown's Iron Bitters, bottle	67
Jacob's Fragrant Cologne, the most lasting of all perfumes, regular $1 size bottle for	50
Compound Quinine and Dover's Capsules, a specific for colds, an old and efficient remedy, box	25
Warren's Mocking Bird Food, bottle	25
Syrup, Tar and Wild Cherry, for Coughs and colds (money refunded if not satisfactory)	13
Domestic Ammonia, full pints, bottles	15
Antipyrine, in capsules, dozen, 25, 35, and	50
Davidson's No. 59 Atomizers	1 50
Harriet Hubbard Ayer's Recamier Cream, jar	1 11
Horsford's Acid Phosphate, bottle	75 and 34
White Rose Soap, No. 4771 (3 cakes in box), box	45
Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Soap, cake	21
Cuticura Soap, cake	13
Hagan's Magnolia Balm, bottle	50
Bay Rum, St. Thomas, bottle 14c, 24c and	48
Hop Bitters, bottle	68
Hostetter's Bitters, bottle	75
Brown's Bronchial Troches, box	18
All Worm Candies, box	15
Acker's English Pills	15
Acker's English Remedy	18, 36 and 73
Acker's Blood Elixir	73
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, bottle	66
Jacobs' Emulsion	50
Wampole's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil, bottle	68
Gouraud's Oriental Cream, bottle	99
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, bottle	69
Pierce's Favorite Prescription, bottle	69
Sage's Catarrh Cure, bottle	33
Brown's Essence Jamaica Ginger, bottle	35
Mellin's Food, can	37 and 80
Nestle's Milk Food, 40c; dozen	4 50
Hall's Hair Renewer, bottle	57
Ayer's Hair Vigor, bottle	65
Sozodont, bottle	50
Vin Marianni Cocoa, bottle	99
Swandown Powder, white and flesh, box 5 and	10
Pozzoni's Powder, white and flesh, box	35
Saunders Bloom of Ninon, box	25
Viola Cream	33
Blush of Roses, bottle	63
Congress Water, bottle	15
Buffalo Lithia Water, bottle	50
Hathorn Water, bottle	15
Hoyt's Cologne, bottle	18
Hunter's Invisible Powder, box	19
Hunyadi Water, bottle	25
Hypophosphite, Fellows', bottle	99
Mexican Mustang Liniment, bottle	18
Pain Killer, bottle	38, 75 and 18
Liebig's Extract Beef Antwerp, jar	40
Hoff's Malt Extract, 30c; dozen	3 50
Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste, jar	38
Oriental Tooth Paste, jar	41
Carter's Little Liver Pills, bottle	13
Tutt's Pills, box	18
Compound Cathartic Pills, box	10
May Apple Pills, box	10
All 25c Pills at	15
Packer's Tar Soap, cake	15
Bradfield's Female Regulator, bottle	68
Holmes's Liniment or Mother's Friend, bottle	99
Powers and Weightman's Glycerine, 5 oz. pint	40
Murray's Cyclone Liniment, bottle	35
Electric Hair Curlers, each	10 and 15
Winslow's Soothing Syrup, bottle	15
Canadian Catarrh Cure, bottle	35
Smith's Worm Oil, bottle	17
Brewer's Lung Restorer, bottle	65
Boschee's German Syrup, bottle, large	50
Vaseline	8c, 18c and 35
Vaseline Camphor Ice	10
Vaseline Cold Cream	15
Vaseline, large parcel in jar	25
Warner's Safe Cure, bottle	88
Paregoric, pint	50
Castor Oil, Baker's, pint	25
Quinine in Pills or Capsules, 1 grain 5c, 2 grains 7c, 3 grains 10c, 5 grains, per doz	15
Pears' Soap	10
S. S. S.	67 and 1 17
Arnicarboline	17 and 85
Parker's Hair Balsam	34
Shakers' Extract Roots	50
Lawshe's Cough Lozenges	17
Best Tonic, dozen	2 50

JACOBS' PHARMACY.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 24 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THIRD PART. Pages 17-24

VOL. XXII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS

SEVERAL GOOD REASONS
COGENT CAUSES
—FOR—
THIS ECLIPSE SALE.

1st—The tardy coming of halting spring has slackened sales of our first novelty installments.

2d—The importers were late with subsequent shipments.

3d—Our resident New York buyer has had a most fortunate opportunity for the

PURCHASE OF PRIZES
—AT—
A RECENT FORCED SALE!

They will all be at your disposal

Tomorrow Morning.

TO MISS

This Opportunity

WOULD BE FOR YOU,

A CALAMITY!

R. E. O'DONNELLY. F. S. ELLIS, New York. JNO. MORRIS.

KEELY COMPANY

Beg leave to announce that beginning Monday, April 13th, they will inaugurate a sale of

SEASONABLE DRESS STUFFS

Which for magnitude and merit will eclipse all former sales.

MONDAY'S DRESS GOODS SLAUGHTER WILL BE AN EVENT!

KEELY COMPANY
Throw on Bargain Counters Monday
112 Novelty Suits
—AND—
FRENCH ROBES
Which average in value $12.50 to $18.50, at
$7.69
FOR YOUR CHOICE.

THESE DRESS GOODS PRIZES
Have several individual features which will commend them to the Intelligent Public.
THEY ARE FRESH.
Not a rejected style in the lot. They are not damaged. They have not been in contact either with fire or water.
They Are Offered For One-Third Value.

KEELY COMPANY
Offer for Monday every imported
NOVELTY SUIT,
Valued heretofore at $21.50 to $37.50, at
$11.90.
A Cyclonic Bargain.

—THE—
PRUDENT PURCHASER,
The Wary Bargain Seeker,
The Intelligent Expert
The Fashion Critic,
The Lover of the Beautiful,
The Belated Woman
(Who has not yet secured her suit),
are all asked to attend this
Rousing Reception!
Gems of Foreign Art,
Novelty Suits,
Pattern Robes,
Imported Gowns.
$11.90
Is the Uniform Price.
Not one cost less than $20 to import.

SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR EXAMPLES OF PRONOUNCED BARGAINS!

French Challies,
All Wool,
Selected Styles,
Both in bright and dark grounds.
No back number styles.
29 patterns from which to select.
Your Choice Monday,
50 Cents.

ALL WOOL,
40-inch Dress Goods,
Plaids, Broken Checks and Stripes.
64 pieces go Monday
—AT—
39 Cents;
VALUE 75 CENTS.

38-inch
DRESS GOODS,
Stripes, Checks and Figures, including the prevailing
POLKA DOTS.
Two cases, to liven the Dress Goods aisle, go at
10 CENTS,
MONDAY.

A STARTLER
FOR MONDAY.
2 Cases Satines,
Modern Patterns in
CHOICE STYLES,
Fresh from the mill,
5 Cents.
10 cents is their real worth.

36-inch
WASHABLE SILKS
For Monday
SILK SALES.
28 pieces, yard-wide,
83 Cents.
The Early Comer
Gets Choice.

PUNJUM SILKS.
The only genuine in the city.
These are a late arrival.
They were ordered long ago.
They should have reached us some time since.
We made a claim on the commission man. The claim was allowed.
THEY ARE YOURS
While they last, at
83 Cents.

Novelty Embroideries.
THE TRADE
FOR THESE GOODS
CENTERS HERE.

A Special Sale of
LACES THIS WEEK
SEE THE
New Arrivals.

GRENADINES
In Every New Style.
WE ARE
Without Competition.

100 pieces Nainsook and Mull Embroideries
To be given away at
10c Yard Monday.

One Case
New Challies,
In dark grounds, go Monday,
4 Cents.

SURAH SILK SALE
MONDAY.
110 pieces, assorted colors,
34 Cents.

KEELY COMPANY. KEELY COMPANY. KEELY COMPANY. KEELY COMPANY. KEELY COMPANY. KEELY COMPANY.

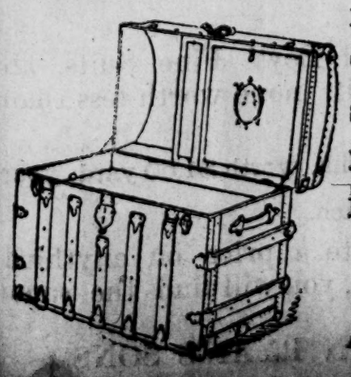
Monroe Indurated Fibre and Stoneware Lined Dry Air Refrigerators.

1. Its superiority over all metal-lined and wood-lined Refrigerators is in the fact that Indurated Fibre is clean and free from all oxides and poisons so common in metal-lined Refrigerators, and will not absorb and thus become foul and poisonous as will wood lining after the shellac has been worn off, and the pores of the wood opened by use and cleaning.
2. Its circulation of dry cold air is perfect.
3. It will not sweat, get sour nor musty.
4. It is as easily cleaned as a piece of chinaware.
5. Its drip pipe CANNOT OVERFLOW and is ALWAYS CLEAN.
6. It will greatly outlast any other Refrigerator.
7. It is filled with mineral wool, the best non-conductor of heat in use.
8. It is fitted with the best castors.
9. Scientific and practical tests have proved that no Refrigerator can be as economical of ice as one lined with Indurated Fibre.
10. It is the only Refrigerator especially adapted to warm climates.
11. Every one guaranteed to give satisfaction.

This Refrigerator is cheaper to buy than to have any other kind given to you. Call and examine them.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

Apl 14 sun tue fri



La Bridal Trunks.
European Trunks.
Tourist Trunks.
Sole Leather Trunks.
Sole Leather Valises.
Grain Leather Satchels.
Pocketbooks,
Purses, Etc.
Ladies' and Gents
Toilet Cases.
We are Headquarters.
LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN,
ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY.
— Whitehall.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS ON EARTH.

IN TEN CARLOADS FINE

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE

Just opened and will be sold THIS WEEK at 50 cents on the dollar. $250 Suits for $125. SEE IT. A week of sensation in all grades of Furniture. Over 100,000 worth on my floors. 1,000 Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Suits.

100 FOLDING BEDS

the best in the market. 50 Roll Top Desks at half price.

500 FANCY CHAIRS.

THE HANDSOMEST
GOLD ROOM
in the south. 300 Hotel Suits.
PEYTON H. SNOOK.

tues thur sat sun

ATLANTA MACHINE WORKS,
Founders and General Machinists.

OFFICE AND WORKS ON GA. R. R., CORNER KING AND HUNTER STREETS, ATLANTA, GA.

Manufacturers of Cook's Improved Absorption Ice Machines. Steam Boilers and Tanks. Smoke Stacks. Marble and Stone-working and Quarrying Machinery. Gang Saws and Rubbing Beds. Gold Mining Machinery. Stamp Mills. Architectural iron work of every description. All kinds of iron and brass castings. Locomotive and all kinds of repair work. mar29-dly



STILL CROWING

THE GREAT REDUCTION IN ENVELOPES still continues. Come quick before they are gone.

OUR PRICES:

1,000	$1.90	5,000 at	$1.70 per M
2,000 at	$1.80 per M	10,000 at	$1.62 per M

These prices are strictly net cash. Remember we furnish samples of these Envelopes and guarantee them the best quality ever printed for the money. We have printed over 150,000 for the merchants of Atlanta during the past week. We do all classes of Job Printing and our prices consistent with good work. Call and see our new "fakes" in Commercial Printing; something new. We are original in designs, others imitate. ☞This is no "CATCH THE EYE PRINTING" AD.

Cor. Pryor and Alabama Sts. PEASE PRINTING CO.

FIRST AUCTION SALE
—OF—
LOTS
—AT—
CALHOUN FALLS,
ABBEVILLE COUNTY, S. C.,
FRIDAY, APRIL 24th, 1891.

THE GRANDEST OPPORTUNITY

Ever presented in an enterprise where all the conditions are highly favorable for the building of a large

Commercial and Manufacturing City

At the crossing of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and Port Royal and Western Carolina railroads, 148 miles from Monroe, N. C., 119 miles from Atlanta, Ga., 70 miles from Augusta, Ga., 214 miles from Charleston, S. C., and two miles to the Savannah River and the famous Trotter Shoals, destined by nature to become the

Fall River of the South,

Where in the near future the most gigantic movement for the purpose of utilizing this immense water power will be carried out, and where a grand city on a grand scale will surely be built.

Cheap excursion rates have been secured from Charleston, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Charlotte and intermediate points.

For further information and maps of Calhoun Falls address

O. GEISBERG,
Manager Western Carolina Land and Improvement Co.,
OR CALL ON
A. J. WEST & CO.
7 PRYOR ST., ATLANTA, GA.

SAVE THESE GIRLS!

FIFTEEN YEARS OLD AND ON HER WAY TO THE PENITENTIARY.

A Mother and Two Daughters at the Station House—Their Story—Captain Couch's Appeal.

A mother and two daughters on their way to the penitentiary.

This is a sad case.

Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Jones, of Union county, brought to the station house Mrs. Eliza Goff and her daughters, Lizzie and Cinda, aged eighteen and fifteen respectively.

Mrs. Goff and her daughters were convicted of keeping a disorderly house. The mother was sentenced to serve one year and the girls six months each.

They are on their way to the Chattahoochee Brick Company's broom works, there being no suitable place for their confinement in Union county.

Lizzie, the older of the two girls, is rather large, and fine-looking. She takes her trouble philosophically, and stoutly protests her innocence.

A CHILD CONVICT.

Cinda, the fifteen-year-old girl, is of delicate build, and in the cell where all three are confined she spent most of the night in crying.

The mother and daughters are country people, of only average intelligence, but they talked and acted in such an orderly, respectful manner as to gain the sympathy of the officers.

While they stand convicted by the law, the girls assert earnestly that they are innocent, and the story the mother tells, if true, shows an outrageous state of affairs.

"We live at Brasstown, near Blairsville," she said to a CONSTITUTION reporter. "My mother and my little son, besides my daughter, make up our family. My mother gets a pension, and I helped make the living by farming. I plowed, hoed and grubbed, and everything like that, and Lizzie, she worked out most of the time. I hired out too, some.

"My husband left me with the family on my hands. I admit that I did not do just right always, but, so far as I know, my children have been raised honestly.

THE MEN WHO SWORE.

"One day two young men, Will Lewis and Andrew Satterfield, came to my house. They had passed by there many times, and sometimes would stop at the gate a little while. This day when they came they had been drinking. They insulted Lizzie and Cinda. My mother and I interfered and tried to make them leave. They struck me a hard blow on the side from which I have never recovered, Lizzie and my mother were hurt too.

"After they did this they got afraid we would report them, and so they went right straight and had us arrested for keeping a disorderly house. And this was all because I interfered for my children.

"These two men swore against us, and we were found guilty. They were the only witnesses and the very day they swore, both left the county, because the grand jury had a true bill against them for what they did at my house. That is all there is about it. We never did anything like what they swore against us."

The three women will be kept at the station house until tomorrow, when they will be taken out to the broom works.

An Appeal.

"This is a case for charity and humanity," said Captain Couch. "It is an outrage that these young girls should be sent to the penitentiary.

"If the good people of Atlanta knew the circumstances it would not be an hour before the money necessary to pay their fines would be raised, and homes found for these girls—almost children.

"I want you to call public attention to it. Fifty dollars each will pay the fines of the girls and $100 will release the mother. I will subscribe to a fund myself."

Several other members of the department will also go down into their pockets to help raise a subscription.

"I am not easy to deceive," said Captain Couch, "and I want you to say that it is a shame if the people of this city allow these girls to be sent to the penitentiary.

"As to Union county, from where they come, words do not express my disgust for any place that will send a fifteen-year-old child to the penitentiary; this too, when that child does not show any evidences of hardness or degradation.

"If either of these girls has sinned, she has done so through ignorance. These girls should be saved. If allowed to go to the penitentiary and associate with hardened criminals, they will come out themselves hardened and beyond reclaim.

"Let the good people of Atlanta come to the rescue. Let them save these girls from a life of shame."

A STATELY SHAFT.

The Lewis Marble Monument and Its Steady Progress.

The monument in honor of the late David W. Lewis, to be unveiled at Dahlonega on the 22d of June, will present a handsome and imposing appearance.

A simple shaft of Georgia marble, twenty feet and four inches in height, with a handsome monogram and appropriate inscriptions on the four sides of the pedestal, will make a very attractive memorial tribute to the great Georgian whose name and virtues it is designed to perpetuate.

The monument will cost $900. The subscriptions to the fund for its erection at present stand as follows:

Previously reported	$231.70
B. M. Hall	5.00
J. R. Hall	5.00
Lewis family	200.00
F. G. Hodgson	3.00
G. W. Adair	1.00
Joseph Hirsch	1.00
H. A. Maier	1.00
Captain James R. Wylie	5.00
Walter Venable	5.00
Orr Venable	5.00
R. H. Richards	5.00
R. A. McMurray	1.00
G. M. Harbinson	1.00
G. H. Lantz	1.00
E. H. Green	.50
Cone Johnson	2.50
T. J. Phillips	1.00
Miss Mary Smith	1.00

Most of these names are those of Colonel Lewis's old students. There are many others who, when they see that additional subscriptions are needed, will be glad to forward their names and contributions to the Lewis Monument committee, at Dahlonega.

THE WILSON CASE

Still Dragging Its Slow and Weary Length Along.

There were no new developments in the case of the State vs. J. M. Wilson, ex-tax collector of Fulton county, yesterday.

A very large number of witnesses were examined in behalf of the state, with a view of showing what went with the missing funds.

At 1 o'clock Judge Richard H. Clark adjourned the court until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

By consent of counsel, the jury was released until Monday morning, a great relief to twelve men who had been confined in the jury room for a week.

THE NEGRO COLLEGE

WILL BE LOCATED NEAR SAVANNAH.

It Was the Best Bid, and the Board Thought Savannah the Most Suitable Location for the Agricultural College.

Savannah gets the negro agricultural college.

That was decided by the commission at its session in the capitol yesterday, and the decision will undoubtedly give general satisfaction.

The commission that located the college consisted of Chairman P. W. Meldrim, of Savannah; Judge W. R. Hammond, of Atlanta; Mayor P. J. Cline, of Milledgeville; Mayor J. B. Felder, of Americus, and Colonel George T. Murrell, of Athens. Governor Northen, Chancellor Boggs and Professor White met with the board at its invitation.

The only bids considered by the commission were those of Savannah, Americus, Milledgeville and Columbus.

The bids were:

Americus—$10,000 and fifty acres of unimproved land.

Columbus—$7,500 and 102 acres of land within a half mile of the city, containing a small cottage and some outhouses.

Milledgeville—$2,000 and the old Oglethorpe university building, a three-story brick house of sixteen rooms and forty acres of land.

Savannah—$13,600 and thirty-eight acres of fine lands, including a splendid old mansion containing twelve room, within three miles of Savannah.

Savannah was selected for many reasons. The board thought, considering all things, that it was the best location, and that the school would fare better there than anywhere else in the state. The money to purchase the location, which is known as the old Warren place, and the $13,600 subscribed in money, was subscribed entirely by the colored people of Savannah, not a single dollar of it being given by a white man. It showed that the colored people of Savannah were interested in the establishment of the school there, and as that was perhaps the best bid and, as that section of the state contains the largest negro population, the commission accepted it, after a debate of more than two hours.

On the 25th of this month Governor Northen, Chancellor Boggs and Professor White will meet with Mr. Meldrim in Savannah, when they will visit the property and make arrangements about improving the building and opening the college. It might be in operation within ninety days, but there are some members of the board who think perhaps it would be best to delay the opening of the school until the early fall.

Chairman Meldrim announced in the meeting that the school should be established and operated in a spirit of absolute fairness to the negro. These sentiments were applauded by the entire commission, and there can be no doubt but that it will be just as Mr. Meldrim says.

It was also the unanimous decision of the commission that the government appropriation should be equitably distributed between the white and colored colleges, but no decisive action was taken towards applying to Secretary Noble for the money at present, as the law provides it shall not be accessible until colleges for both races are established and in actual operation.

A Talk with Chairman Meldrim.

"A very important thing that we now have before us," said Hon. P. W. Meldrim, chairman of the board of commissioners of the colored state college yesterday, "is the selection of the proper man to put at the head of the college. I want to say for the board that we have determined among ourselves to put a Georgian in the position. I am aware of the fact that the question will be asked if we can get a good man to take the position—such a man as ought to be at the head of an important educational institution. I know that the impression prevails that prejudice will make it a very hard matter for us to get such a man as we want, but I do not believe that there will be any trouble about it.

"In the first place, we want a man who is fully able to cope with the responsibility of the position. We want a man from Georgia, because the legislature, in establishing the institution, was prompted to do so on the theory that it is better for the state to attend to the education of its colored citizens than to have their minds trained by outsiders, which results very often, I am sorry to say, in teaching them views which do not best fit them for good citizenship, and which often tends them to estrange, rather than keep them on friendly terms, the two races.

"As to the man who will take charge of the institution, which has been located at Savannah, the committee has its mind on no one just now. We would like very much to have suggestions and to receive applications, in order that they may be considered.

"The site selected for the college is one of the most beautiful in the state. Everybody in that section knows of the old Warren place, which has been donated for this purpose. It is but a few miles out from Savannah, with street car lines making it very convenient to the city. It is beautifully located near a magnificent bluff, and in full view of a large stream that reaches the sound a few miles below, the boats on which are clearly apparent from the bluff.

"It is one of the most delightful residence locations in the south, and the man who takes charge of this institution can live with his family, if he has one, surrounded by beautiful scenery, and in as much comfort, and with as much to give him pleasure, as in any place in Georgia.

"As to the social standing of the man who takes this place, I want to say that the position will have no bearing on it with the people of Savannah. If the man selected is entitled to social recognition otherwise, he need have no fear on this score. We are anxious to get a Georgian to take the position, and very much prefer to have some one of reputation and standing, because we believe that such a man can do much good that could not otherwise be done. He will be paid a good salary and offered a good home.

"Many of our best people take a great interest in sending missionaries to China and to the middle of Africa. Here is a chance to do just as good work closer at home, and the commission would like very much to see some good men of missionary inclination take charge of it. I would like to hear from any one who feels like corresponding with me on the subject. Any letters addressed to me at Savannah will receive prompt attention."

Go See Them.

Have you seen those beautiful lots that the Atlanta Suburban Land Company will offer for sale next Thursday? Ride out on dummy today and look at them, and then attend sale Thursday. You will never regret it.

GO TO BLUE'S tomorrow for bargains in all kinds of jewelry and watches. Come in and get posted on prices and styles—it is interesting and instructive to look through my immense stock, all clean and fresh from the factories. Everybody welcome, and all goods within the limit of your purse. I have so many bargains that I cannot attempt to name them, but will warrant you satisfaction. Call or write for prices on badges. Designs furnished free. Lowest prices in the city and best work. E. W. BLUE,
"The People's Jeweler," 73 Whitehall St.

White Lead and Oil

at W. S. McNeal's Paint and Wallpaper House, 114 Whitehall street.

PRESIDENT HARRISON

WILL REACH ATLANTA NEXT WEDNESDAY

With His Party and Will Remain Until Thursday Morning—He Will Be Entertained During His Stay.

President Harrison and his party will reach Atlanta Wednesday next.

And will remain in the city until Thursday morning.

During that time Atlantians will have an opportunity to shake hands with the chief executive of the United States.

So far no programme for the event has been arranged.

But Mayor Hemphill and Governor Northen will see that the president is received as he should be, and that he is carefully handled.

The train carrying the presidential party will reach Atlanta Wednesday forenoon, and a delegation of leading citizens will be at the union depot to receive them. The party will be escorted to the Kimball house, where the headquarters will be established. During the afternoon President Harrison will be driven to the battlefields around Atlanta. He has expressed a desire to see the place where he stood near Peachtree creek when Sherman was besieging Atlanta.

Mayor Hemphill will call a meeting of citizens early this week to arrange for the reception of the party.

The governor and Mayor Hemphill have had a conference about the visit. The governor will ask Mr. Harrison to hold a public reception in the rotunda of the capitol between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock in the evening, giving all the citizens of Atlanta an opportunity to meet Mr. Harrison.

Between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock on the same evening, the president and his entire party, including the ladies, will receive the ladies of Atlanta and their escorts at the governor's mansion.

RELEASED ON BOND,

While the Physician Goes Free on Both Counts.

Yesterday morning Lena White and Jane White, charged with being principal and accessory in a case of infanticide, were tried before Justice Manning.

The women were both released on $200 bond each, on charges of misdemeanor.

Dr. Yeaton, who was arrested at the same time on the charge of being an accessory, was acquitted. He was afterwards tried before Justice Owens on a charge of practicing without license and acquitted on this charge also.

A Work of Real Merit and Great Value.

A very valuable work in the geograpnical line is the new edition of "Cram's Standard American Railway System Atlas of the World," just from the press and published for the southern states, here in Atlanta by Messrs. H. C. Hudgins & Co. For completeness in all its details and general accuracy it is as reliable as such a work can be made, and is a proud accomplishment for an American. The maps of the states, territories, Mexico and the British provinces are of a uniform size, 18x24 inches, which gives room to engrave them on a scale sufficiently large to show every little town and postoffice not found on other maps. The railroads are all prominently shown, with every station, however small, and all the new ones to date.

Each system is traced out in separate colors, which is a very valuable feature, and must have taken a great deal of work to accomplish. The Gazetteer information is most conveniently arranged. Every map is accompanied with a complete and simple index by which any place can be immediately found without the least knowledge of its location. It also gives the population according to the census of 1890, number of banks, designating all telegraph and postoffice money order offices, the name of the railroads on which the different stations are located and the express companies doing business over them.

The foreign maps are engraved on the largest scale of any we have ever seen in an atlas. They are brought down to date, and as they are largely copied from the charts gotten up by the Royal Geographical Society of London, are very reliable.

Mr. Hudgins, one of the publishers, states that until recently the circulation of this work in the United States has been confined almost exclusively to the north and west, but the greatly increased demand and the interest manifested by the people at large in such works south has justified Mr. Cram in establishing a distributing point for this territory, and from now on its sale for the southern states will be controlled by them.

The atlas contains about 440 pages. Aside from giving elaborate maps of every state, territory, country and kingdom of the world, it also has maps of principal cities, among which we notice one of Atlanta, special maps of the polar regions and Central Africa, with each of the explorers' routes traced out in separate colors, including those of Stanley's latest discoveries, which cannot fail to be of absorbing interest to the public. All the important facts of the world are found alphabetically arranged, and statistics valuable for reference, diagrams graphically illustrating the difference in the various countries, population, production, commerce, finance and military strength, together with many other items. The maps are clearly and beautifully engraved, colored delicately and carefully. Excellent print and paper characterize the work. Such an atlas is indispensable in the library of any one who would keep up with the progress of the age.

Windows and Door Screens

at 114 Whitehall street, W. S. McNeal's Wallpaper and Paint House. Telephone 453.

We have in stock the finest assortment of railroad watches in the south, ranging from cheapest adjusted to the finest non-magnetic movements. We handle all American makes and grades, and if you will call and examine our stock you will find that we will save you money.
MAIER & BERKELE,
apr-5-d-1-w 93 Whitehall street.

Elegant Wallpapers

at W. S. McNeal's Wallpaper and Paint House, 114 Whitehall street.

45 Acres 3 Miles from Kimball House

with 3,000 feet railroad front at $300 per acre, for one week; one-third cash; remainder in one and two years with 8 percent interest. Samuel W. Goode & Co.

A BAPTIST MINISTER'S TESTIMONY.



Rev. S. J. Carter, of Cove City, Ga., says: "I advise all those afflicted, who have lost hope, to look up. I was myself greatly afflicted. I got no relief until I tried Dr. W. J. Tucker, of Atlanta, Ga. The doctor's success, in my case, was wonderful. His medicine done more for me, in a few weeks, than all the other doctors did in years. I knew Dr. Tucker personally, and know him to be an honest man; he is above deceiving any one, or taking money without earning it. No matter who you are, or what your ailment is, I advise you to go and see, or write to Dr. Tucker; get his opinion, get his treatment, and get cured. Take my advice, and take it in time; don't suffer for years, as I did, when relief is so near. I will take pleasure in answering any letter in regard to my case, for I am in earnest about this matter.

S. J. Carter

Ryan's

Tidal Wave of Bargains

Has Swept The Country.

THE FIELD IS OURS!

None Can Withstand Us.

This week we will offer Bargains more stupendous and startling than ever dreampt of. See these marvelous wonders.

1,500 yards handsomest figured Challies you ever saw, only 2 1-2c yard.
1,800 yards French Ginghams worth 25c, only 8c.
1,700 yards Figured Scrim, only 2 1-2c yard.
8,000 yards Black Plaid Organdies, only 5c yard.
9,100 yards Gray Flannel, only 5c yard.
2,700 yards Fancy Spring Ginghams 5c yard, worth 12 1-2c.
1,800 yards Double Warp Linen Table Damask, 25c only.
5,000 French Woven Corsets, worth from $1 to $2, only 50c.
10,000 Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Night Gowns. etc., on bargain table, 25c.

Any person residing outside of Atlanta, within 100 miles, coming to our big sales and buying Ten Dollars' worth or more, will be given a return ticket home free of charge. NO SAMPLES SENT.

8,100 yards Organdies, Percales and Chambrays, bargain table, 5c yard.
7,190 yards Plaid India Linens and Organdies, 5c yard.
900 pair boys' Pants, only 25c; Clothing department.
700 yards wide Torchon Lace, bargain table, 5c.
2,100 yards White Check Nainsook, 3½c yard.
900 more of those handsome Dado Shades, spring fixtures, 35c.
500 beautifully trimmed ladies' Jackets, Reefers and Blazers, $2.50 each, worth $7.50.
3,700 yards fine China Silk, all colors, same as selling elsewhere at 75c, only 20c.
4,500 yards extra wide Henriettas, all colors, advertised price everywhere 75c, our price 60c.
85 pieces, all colors, silk warp Landsdowne, $1; others advertise them at $1.35.
Ladies' Embroidered Gowns and Drawers, on bargain table, 25c each.

Our great victory over the envious slings and heinous measures of feeble competition will only make us apply our stinging lash of low prices more vigorously. We know it hurts, but we care not for their drowning cries.

Ladies' colored-bordered hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 2½c only.
Gents' Polka dot and drawn-stitched summer Shirts, laundried, 50c only.
100,000 yards Hamburg Embroidery, bargain table, 2½c yard.
Gents' unlaundried Shirts, 25c.
Ladies' black Silk Hose, 75c pair.
Ladies' full regular made fast black Hose, 20c pair.
Ladies' all silk Vests, all colors, 65c.
Gents' Balbriggan Undershirts, 20c each.
Gents' Outing Flannel Shirts 20c only.
200 ladies' Waists, Percale and Outing Flannel, 75c only.
100 pieces fine, all-wool Carpets, 50c yard.
500 rolls of fancy Matting, 10c yard, $4 roll.
100 pieces best Velvet Carpets, $1 yard.
1,000 pair men's fancy Pants, 50c each; Clothing department.
500 Cornice Poles, 10c each.
Good, heavy Ingrain Carpet, 35c yard.

We have the largest store in the southern states, and receive more goods in a day than any house in the city does in a year.

Our immense establishment is always packed, and we never hear of these small concerns. The people all come to headquarters.

Our great sale of Men's Fine Suits, worth from $15 to $35, your choice tomorrow at $7.50. Nothing you ever saw will touch this.

Beautiful hemstitched Flouncings and Skirting, only 50c.
100 pieces Turkey Red Damask, 25c yard.
100 pieces 10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 15c yard.
10 bales yard-wide Sea Island, 5c yard.
5 cases figured Lawn, 1c yard.
Turkish Towels, 5c each.
Padan Ladies' Kid button Shoes, $1.25 each.
Wheeler hand-sewed Ladies' Kid Boot, $2.
Packard's Men's hand-sewed Shoe, $2.50 pair.
Wright's Ladies' kid button Shoe, $1 pair.
Fine figured Satines, 5c yard.
One case double-width Black Cashmere, 20c yard.
500 pieces Wool Cashmere, all colors, 6½c yard.
190 pieces Pongee Chambrays, 5c yard.
Mundal's spring-heel Shoe, $1 pair.
5,000 new Derby Hats, latest Dunlap, Youmans and Knox shapes, $1.50 each; you can't match them under $5.
Goodger's ladies' French kid hand-sewed Shoe, $2.
Scheur, Rott & Cie. wool Challies, 40c yard.
Men's fine Wardwell sewed Shoes, $2 per pair.

Don't forget our great sale of Men's and Boys' Fine Suits, all styles, all custom made, your choice $7.50 Suit; none worth less than $15 to $30.

Big black Silk drive, 400 pieces black Gros Grain Silk, worth $1.50 yard; your choice 75c only.
Ladies' fine Silk and Brilliantine Skirts, 2$ to $20 each.

A WORD—Should any little dealer quote a price on anything in today's paper, no matter what that may be, you will find the same here just 20 per cent less. Watch this.

JOHN RYAN'S SONS.

A BLAINE BOOM

WHICH DIED ON THE DAY OF ITS BIRTH.

BLAINE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE

For the Presidential Nomination, and Harrison Will Have a Walkover—The Object of His Trip.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—[Special.]—The Sun of this morning and the Washington papers of this afternoon contain stories to the effect that Mr. Blaine's friends are booming him for the republican presidential nomination next year, and that he has promised not to interfere or decline to allow the use of his name in the convention.

The best informed republican politicians, however, look upon the stories as the veriest bosh. They say Blaine gave up all idea of ever being a presidential candidate again when he entered Harrison's cabinet, and that now he would rather have his reciprocity ideas adopted and in operation with all American countries than to be president.

But aside from this, Mr. Blaine has promised his support to Harrison. One of his closest friends and advisers said tonight that he would support Mr. Harrison notwithstanding the reports to the contrary; not because he has any fondness for the bigoted little partisan, but because he is pledged to his support, and because a repudiation of Harrison by his party now would mean a repudiation of all the acts of the last congress, a repudiation of the republican platform of 1888, and the death knell of the republican party.

"We cannot help nominating Harrison," he continued, "although the best politicians in the republican party believe that our chances of electing him are very slight. Harrison has the machinery behind him, and will go into the convention with solid delegations from every southern state, and with New York and other eastern states, the delegation from which will perhaps go for him on account of his financial policy, which has been eminently satisfactory to the moneyed interests of the east. Harrison has worked the machinery of the administration for all it is worth, and he is almost certain to get a renomination. No one knows this better than Mr. Blaine."

Mr. Harrison's trip through the south and west at this time is for no other purpose than to strengthen himself with his party in those sections. He evidently knows he will have opposition in the convention, but his friends express themselves in the most confident manner that Blaine will not be his opponent. There is undoubtedly an understanding between Blaine and Harrison. That is demonstrated in every act of the closest friends of the two. While Blaine has never been an admirer of Harrison and there has been some friction between them, yet the Maine man has known for a long time that open antagonism would be useless, and it is quite certain there will be none.

THE FLORIDA CANVASS.

Both Parties Getting Certificates from Abroad.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 11.—[Special.]—Senator Call's second reply to the Dunning letter appeared in circular form this morning. It covers eight pages of foolscap. In a reiteration of his denial, together with extracts from his speeches in the senate made since the interview with the alliance chiefs at Washington, the senator gives his views on finance at length, and trends the alliance policy.

CALL'S CERTIFICATES.

In extenuation of his vote on the pension bill, is published a letter from Senator A. P. Gorman to H. W. Clark, Jacksonville, Fla., stating that "opposition to such measures from a solid south would have done more to have kept up sectional feeling than any other one thing. The attitude of Senator Call has, in my judgment, tended to stay the attempt to reopen sectional feeling in the north." Also a letter from Richard Coke, of Washington, to Hon. James E. Broome, stating "that Hon. Wilkinson Call ranks in the United States senate as one of the ablest and most efficient men in that body. His fine talents, great energy and his frank and honorable deportment have given him a leaning position in the senate. Mr. Call's personal popularity with his colleagues of the senate is very great."

THE ALLIANCE COMES BACK.

The alliance came back at Call in The Daily Floridian this morning with the following telegram:

HURON, S. D. April 10.—Hon. A. S. Mann, Tallahassee, Fla.: Senator Call strongly opposed the alliance financial demands, particularly the subtreasury bill. He is not the laboring man's friend. A. WARDELL.

Also the following:

DALLAS, Tex., April 10.—Hon. A. S. Mann, Tallahassee, Fla.: Call did oppose our demands in regard to finances. C. W. MACUNE.

Also the following:

DALLAS, Texas, April 10.—Hon. A. S. Mann, Tallahassee, Fla.: Senator Call opposed the alliance financial system, and favored national banks. R. J. SLEDGE.

The senator is in hot water and still "bucking" against the alliance. The excitement of the race is red-hot.

The democratic caucus convenes on Monday night to consider the question of dispensing with the two-thirds rule. Call's friends favor this, the alliance opposes it. The alliance will caucus Monday afternoon, and will probably bring out ex-Governor Bloxham, who has endorsed their platform in full.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The Lowest Temperature Ever Observed During April.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The signal bureau's weather crop bulletin says: The week has been colder than usual in all the agricultural districts, except in the extreme northwest, where, in North Dakota, Montana and Northern Minnesota, the daily temperature for the week ranged from 3 to 6 degrees above normal. Over the entire country from the lake region to the South Atlantic and gulf coast the average temperature for the week ranged from 6 to 10 degrees below the average for this season, and in Florida the lowest temperature ever observed during April was recorded during the early part of the week, attended by a killing frost as far south as Jupiter. The week was slightly colder than usual in the central valleys, but there was more sunshine and less rain throughout the winter wheat and cotton regions than reported during the period covered by the two preceding bulletins.

Excessive rains are reported in the upper Mississippi valley, throughout the spring wheat regions in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and generally on the Pacific coast, where rain and attending cloudy weather must have proved especially beneficial to the growing crops. Local showers occurred generally throughout the southern states, and in some localities in this section the precipitation exceeded normal. In New England and the middle Atlantic states the precipitation for the week was less than usual, although general rains are now reported in these sections.

The weather during the past week in the spring wheat region, including Minnesota and the Dakotas, was generally favorable, and seeding is well advanced in the southern portions of this section; the ground reported in excellent condition. In the western portion of the winter wheat region, from the lower Ohio valley westward, the weather was generally favorable for farm work. Wheat and grass are growing rapidly and in good condition. The fruit prospect is excellent.

Cold weather has retarded farm work in the eastern portion of the winter wheat region, including the states of the Ohio valley, although the outlook is much better than previously reported, and the wheat crop is in fine condition. Work is progressing rapidly. Fruit escaped the recent frost with but little damage.

In the cotton region the weather was favorable to the west of lower Mississippi, where corn-planting is completed and cotton-planting in progress. In Louisiana frost and ice on the 4th, 5th and 6th injured all the crops, in some localities replanting being necessary.

In the eastern portion of the cotton region the frost of the 5th and 6th did considerable damage to fruit and vegetables, in some localities early vegetables being totally destroyed. The weather was, however, favorable for planting, and farm work is progressing rapidly throughout the east gulf and south Atlantic states, with the outlook much more encouraging.

Frost in Florida on the 5th and 6th caused much damage, although not as destructive as was at first anticipated. From reports from nineteen stations in Florida and southeast Georgia the percentage of damage to the several crops is about as follows:

Oranges and lemons, 6 per cent; peaches, cotton and potatoes, 25 per cent; early vegetables, from 25 to 60 per cent. The injury is greatest to melons, of which crop much had been replanted.

The season continues late, and work has been delayed in the middle Atlantic and New England states. Fruit is backward, and severe frosts have caused some damage in the southern portion of the peach region; the temperature fell to freezing almost every night in these sections.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

The Commissioners Complete the Count of the First Ward.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The board of election commissioners met today for the purpose of taking up the canvass of votes cast at the city election on Tuesday. The board first proceeded to hear evidence in the matter of the alleged misconduct of Dennis Sheehan, one of the judges of election in the nineteenth precinct of the twentieth ward. Sheehan is the man for whose arrest a bench warrant was issued yesterday on complaint of the chair man of the republican campaign committee. S. P. Harris, one of the republican judges, testified that after the polls were closed an altercation arose as to who should count the tickets to see whether they tallied with the number of votes cast, as shown by the register. Sheehan demanded the key to the ballot box, and, it being refused him, he took a hammer and broke the box. At the same time the crowd outside broke in the window. Harris said he was informed that there was a conspiracy to destroy the ballots and poll books.

In the confusion the ballot box disappeared, and was afterwards found in an inner room. Harris then demanded that Sheehan be arrested, and it was done.

WHY SHEEHAN BROKE THE BOX.

After remaining in jail for an hour he was released on bail. Sheehan testified that the whole trouble arose from the fact that Harris wanted to run things to suit himself, and did not propose to allow democratic judges to have any voice in the matter. He admitted that he broke the box with a hammer, but said that it was with no intent of fraud. Harris refused to open the box with the key, and he (Sheehan) opened it in the best way he could in order that the work of counting the ballots might proceed.

The investigation was then put over until after the completion of the canvass.

When the board turned its attention to canvassing the votes, Judge Prendergast, who represents the Cregier wing of the democratic party, appeared before it and made an argument against the legal right of City Attorney Sugg, a member of the board, to sit as such, on the ground that he was a candidate at the late election and was hostile to Cregier.

The objection was overruled on the ground of established precedent and the matter was dropped. The canvass was then begun, and after canvassing the first ward, subject to revision in certain precincts which were objected to, the board adjourned until Monday morning. The result of the vote in this ward, as canvassed, shows a loss of twenty votes by Cregier, of five by Washburn and of two by Harrison.

CRISP'S INTERVIEW DISCUSSED.

The Judge's Record Is Straight on Tariff Reform.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—[Special.]—There has been a good deal of comment here today among the democrats, regarding the Watson letter to Judge Crisp, and also an interview with Judge Crisp on tariff reform, both of which appeared in the eastern papers today.

As far as Judge Crisp's record as a tariff reformer is concerned, everybody here who has watched his course in congress needs no further evidence of his zeal for reduced taxation. The politicians here also understand fully the animus of the attacks which are being made upon Mr. Crisp. They are made in order to prejudice his case with the new democratic members of the next house, in the interest of Mr. Mills.

Injured by an Explosion.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—An expansion joint in a steam pipe in the main boiler house, at the navy yard here, blew out about 11 o'clock today, seriously injuring Lieutenant Commander Pendleton, of the navy, and John C. Hardester, an engine tender. A leak had been discovered in the steam pipe which conveys power to the projectile shop, and a number of workmen were engaged in repairing it when the explosion came. Lieutenant Commander Pendleton and the engine tender were standing near at the time and were the only persons hurt. They were taken to their homes, and later were reported to be resting quietly. Their injuries are not thought to be fatal.

Strike of the Switchmen.

DENVER, Col., April 11.—The switchmen in the Burlington yards struck at 1:30 o'clock this morning. At that hour the meeting of switchmen, which had been in session all night, ordered the men out. The ground was that the position taken by Burlington at Lincoln and Omaha was unfair. The order to strike was not decided upon without long and earnest discussion.

The strikers number about fifty men, and include both passenger and freight switchmen.

In the Coke Regions.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., April 11.—Uneasiness prevails among the cokers today. It was expected that yesterday's convention would settle the strike, but the resolution to continue the fight has had a depressing effect. The convention is still in session and hopes are still entertained that a compromise will yet be effected. The Eighteenth regiment, with General Wiley and Adjutant General McClelland, left for home at noon, leaving the Tenth regiment on duty.

He Fought Like a Tiger.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 11.—Last night, near Pinnacle Springs, M. S. Good, who is charged with forgery in Nebraska, killed Jamts P. Baxter, a Nebraska officer, who was trying to arrest him. Good was afterwards captured by two men. He fought like a tiger, and was mortally wounded.

Baseball Yesterday.

At Philadelphia and Baltimore there was rain; no games.

At Louisville—

Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3
Columbus	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7

Base hits—Louisville, 5; Columbus, 8. Errors—Louisville, 3; Columbus, 3. Batteries—Doran and Ryan; Knell and Dowse.

At St. Louis—

St. Louis	2	3	0	4	1	0	3	0	0	—13
Cincinnati	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—St. Louis, 16; Cincinnati 5. Errors—St. Louis, 0; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—Griffith and Boyle; McGill, Kelly, Kilroy and Hurley.

PISTOLS AND POLITICS.

AN EXCHANGE OF SHOTS AT A FLORIDA HOTEL

BETWEEN TWO LEADING POLITICIANS.

A Row Growing Out of the Heated Campaign for the United States Senatorship—Several Shots Exchanged.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 11.—A shooting affray took place on the piazza of the Leon hotel, about 2 o'clock this afternoon, between S. S. Harvey, of Pensacola, and J. E. Alexander, of DeLand. Harvey has been one of the active workers for John F. Dunn in his contest for the United States senatorship, and Alexander is here in Call's interests. Harvey was seated on the piazza, when Alexander came up the steps with W. H. Clark, ex-postmaster of Jacksonville. Harvey beckoned to Alexander to walk down the porch with him. Harvey had heard that Alexander had reported that he (Harvey) had boasted that there was $250,000 in hand at Tallahassee with which to defeat Call, and he asked Alexander if he had circulated this story, adding that he did not propose to let him or any other man tell damned lies about him.

BOTH DREW PISTOLS.

Alexander asked if Harvey meant to call him a liar, and upon Harvey's replying, "Yes," he struck Harvey a blow on the left temple. Then both men drew their pistols almost simultaneously. Harvey fired. Clark struck his arm up and the ball missed Alexander. Alexander turned and ran and Harvey fired a second shot at him as he passed throught the door. Clark, still struggling with Harvey, then ran to the door and fired a third shot at Alexander as the latter disappeared through the back door of the office leading to the barber shop.

None of the shots took effect, with the exception of a spent ball, which hit Albertus Vogt in the foot, doing no injury. In a group within twenty feet of Harvey when he fired, and in direct line of his shots, were E. H. Purdy, of Daytonia; J. G. Spottswood, A. Vogt, and F. W. Hawthorne, agent of the Associated Press. They had to dodge the balls to escape being hit. When Harvey fired the third shot across the office there were half a dozen people passing in and out of the dining room and up and down the stairs. But luckily no one was hit.

THERE WAS GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The wildest excitement prevailed for a few minutes and the whole hotel was in an uproar. Several minor altercations grew out of the affair, but nothing serious. Alexander says that his pistol caught in the case as he was pulling it from his pocket, which enabled Harvey to "get the drop" on him. After that he did not care to fire for fear of hitting Clark, who was struggling with Harvey.

Alexander undoubtedly owes his life to Clark's interference. No arrests were made, but the mayor served notice on both men to appear in court Monday morning. It is predicted that he will fine both men heavily on two or three different charges. Alexander's friends had told him early in the day that Harvey was looking for him and that there would be trouble if one of these friends had insisted that Alexander take his pistol, which he finally did. It was in his hip pocket just as when handed to him a short time before.

WERE SHOT TO DEATH.

Forty Masked Men Dispatch Two Murderers.

SEALAND, Wash., April 11.—Forty masked men broke into the jail here at 1 o'clock this morning and shot to death John Rose and John Edwards, who were convicted of the murder of Hans Frederickson and his wife, about a year ago. The men were confined in jail awaiting a new trial. The murder was committed in cold blood, and was for the purpose of obtaining possession of a piece of land on which Frederickson was living. Edward Gibbon and George Rose were also charged with assisting in the murder. Gibbon was acquitted. George Rose was convicted of murder in the first degree, but afterwards escaped jail. The mob overpowered the jailer, and going to the cell where the prisoners were confined, riddled their bodies with bullets. The mob then quietly dispersed.

THEY HAD A JUG WITH THEM,

And Quarreled Over the Last Drink in It.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11.—An Appeal-Avalanche special from Newport, Ark., reports a tragedy in Stave county, near the junction of Black and Current rivers. Eight men drank too much whisky, and then quarreled over what remained in the jug. A man named Anderson ran amuck with a knife, badly cutting five men and killing one named H. J. Moore. Steve Ross, foreman of the camp, then killed Anderson with his Winchester.

Ross was one of Anderson's victims, but is not fatally hurt. Two others probably are. A ball from Ross's rifle went through Anderson's heart, but he afterwards continued his attack upon Ross until he fell dead.

THEY SHOT HIM DOWN.

The Desperate Resistance of a Murderer from Arrest.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 11.—Charles Bagsley, the negro who killed Officer Wood, at Blocton, a few days since, was shot and killed by a posse at Johns station, yesterday. Several officers learned that the murderer was concealed in a negro house near Johns, and going there demanded his surrender. Bagsley opened fire with two pistols. Deputy John Sanders fell painfully wounded, and Bagsley broke out the rear door of the house and ran. Before he had gone many steps the crowd opened fire on him, and he fell with fully twenty bullet holes in his body. Death was instantaneous.

In the Hands of the Court.

OPELIKA, Ala., April 11.—[Special.]—The negro William Crowlin, who killed Cullen Barnes, in Auburn, a few days ago, surrendered to Justice Fielder, at Loachapoka, Tuesday night. He had a preliminary trial before Justice Fielder and Samford. After hearing the evidence the defendant was discharged. Sheriff McGraw, who was present, immediately rearrested him on a warrant previously issued by Justice Gorman, and brought him to Opelika and lodged him in jail.

Mortality in New York.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The total number of deaths in this city for the week ending at noon today was 1,216, as against 1,100 for the preceding week. Eighty-three of these were due to bronchitis, as against sixty last week, and 299 to pneumonia, as against 224. The total mortality for the twenty-four hours ending at noon was 174, including twenty-two cases where grip was the contributing cause of death. One hundred and eight persons died from grip in conjunction with other maladies, as against forty last week.

Crushed Under a Wall.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Fifteen stonemasons were caught under a falling wall at Fifth and Race streets today. Thirteen got out by their own efforts without serious injury, but two were killed. One was Paul Glenn, aged eighteen, son of the contractor who was building the wall.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Futures were slightly lower and dull. The Liverpool report was quite a disappointment to our bulls, inasmuch as that market made no further advance. The report of the Manchester market to The Financial Chronicle had also a depressing influence. Weather reports from the south were generally favorable to crop prospects, except that in Texas the drought begins to be serious, and the recent frosts cut down early cotton in Florida. Speculation was very dull, even for Saturday. Spot cotton was quiet.

THE BARON DEPARTS,

BUT HE SAYS HE IS ONLY ON A LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

THE RUMORED THREATS OF THE ITALIANS

To Send Minister Porter Home Unless an Answer Was Received Did Not Materialize.

ROME, April 11.—The principal topic of conversation today in political and official circles has been the latest report put in circulation last evening to the effect that, unless the American government made a very speedy reply to Premier Rudini's last note, Minister Porter would be politely requested to leave Rome and the Italian legation would be recalled from Washington. General interest in the New Orleans affair had subsided, and everybody supposed that the incident would be settled through the usual diplomatic channels without further irritation or friction.

Last night's report, therefore, came with startling suddenness. It seemed to indicate, if it should prove well founded, that the Italian cabinet was again dissatisfied with the progress of the correspondence with Secretary Blaine, and proposed that the United States government should act with greater promptness. Such an attitude on the part of the Italian government seemed so unreasonable, in view of all the recent developments, that last night's report was at first generally discredited.

Many of the newspapers, however, today gave it conspicuous prominence in their columns, and asserted their belief that it was substantially correct. They say that America is to be allowed until next Tuesday, April 14th, to reply to the last Italian note. The original report had fixed today as the limit. If by Tuesday no reply is forthcoming from Secretary Blaine, then the papers declare the diplomatic communication between the two countries is to be wholly suspended.

THE REPORT HAS SOME BASIS.

As a result of the newspapers assertions, the report this evening is not summarily dismissed as incredible. Many who at first scouted it as utterly without foundation, are now inclined to think that it may have some basis, while believers in Italian self-assertion and vigorous foreign policy are elated.

The original source of the report seems to give it increased plausibility. This, it is learned this evening, was a prominent member of the chamber of deputies, who is an ardent supporter of Marquis di Rudini, and who is believed to share his confidence.

Whether or not the premier has actually decided already upon the extreme course indicated, it is unquestionable that his course is under discussion in high government circles, and meets with favorable comment. It may be that the deputy who started the report supposed a decision had been reached when the subject was really only being considered, and it may be the report was given out to test public opinion before the cabinet should commit itself absolutely to so grave a step.

BLAINE'S ANSWER FORWARDED.

Dispatches from America hint that Secretary Blaine has already prepared his answer, and that it is thought likely that he has already sent it to Rome, instead of through Marquis Imperiali. If that be the case, he must have dispatched it by post, as it is certain that no reply has yet been received.

CAN SEE NAPLES WITHOUT DYING.

In reply to a number of inquiries received at the United States legation, in this city, from Americans intending to visit Italy during the coming season as to whether it is safe, in view of the agitation caused by the New Orleans lynchings, to travel in Italy, officials of the legation have assured inquirers that it is perfectly safe to travel in this country.

They add that not a single case of insult or outrage in which an American has been the object has been reported to the legation. Italy is too dependent on the money spent by travelers, which sums are estimated to the amount of $100,000,000 annually to do anything that would curtail that expenditure, especially upon travelers from the other side of the Atlantic, who are considered, with the English, to be the most liberal dispensers of coin.

THE REPORT NOT CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—It was impossible to secure any information that tended to confirm the report from Rome that the Italian government was about to give Minister Porter his passport and sever diplomatic negotiations, unless it received today an answer from Secretary Blaine to Premier Rudini's last note. Secretary Blaine was not at the state department. Of three assistants, one was confined to his home by illness, and the others were in profound ignorance upon the subject, so they said. Even an expression of opinion could not be elicited from them.

SECRETARY BLAINE SILENT.

Secretary Blaine declined to make any statement touching the matter, and was not ready to give out for publication the correspondence which has taken place since his first letter was sent to Marquis Imperiali, commenting upon Baron Fava's departure. Still in all this official silence it is easy to detect a disposition to discredit the last Roman story.

There is strong circumstantial evidence tending to show that there is no warrant for such a threat on the part of the Italian government, and that if it has been made it was by a misunderstanding. Undoubtedly at this juncture, the fact that Italy is without a fully authorized diplomatic representative at Washington, tends to complicate negotiations between the two government and breed misunderstandings.

MORE TIME NECESSARY.

In a few moments' conversation it would be possible for the secretary of state to make a satisfactory explanation to a foreign minister of what would otherwise appear to be an unreasonable delay in carrying forward negotiations. Marquis Imperiali, however, is an impersonal figure in the controversy. The secretary may direct his notes to him, but he cannot reply personally, nor intervene with a suggestion. He can simply transmit the notes passing between Italy and the United States. It is suggested that Secretary Blaine may be dissatisfied with this cumbersome way of correspondence at second hand, and has already availed himself of the more direct method of communication afforded by the presence of the American minister in Rome.

It is certain that Minister Porter has been fully informed of the attitude of the state department, and that he has already interposed with the Italian government by direction of the department, with good results in explanation of American methods of jurisprudence.

Whether Secretary Blaine's reply to Marquis Rudini's note—for a reply was written—has yet reached the Italian government, by one or the other of these means of communication, is not known here. But a recurrence to the concluding paragraphs of the secretary's note to Marquis Imperiali contains satisfactory evidence of the fact that the government of the United States will proceed in a dignified manner, avoiding undue haste in the treatment of a subject of such gravity as that involved, awaiting the reports of its own officers as to the exact facts of the New Orleans tragedy, and totally unmoved by threats and protestations from any source

BLAINE AND THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary Blaine was indisposed today and was confined to his room by an attack of his old malady, the gout. In the course of the afternoon, the president walked over from the white house and consulted with the secretary respecting diplomatic matters that may require action during the president's absence from Washington. It is now a matter of positive knowledge that the Italian government has not sent to this government, or any of its representatives, notification that a reply is expected to Marquis Rudini's last note within a specific time. It is not customary in diplomacy for any nation to undertake to dictate the date of correspondence coming from another nation, and had Italy adopted this course it would certainly be regarded with umbrage by our own government and would excite great surprise among diplomats of other nations whose customs are regulated by unwritten, but most immutable laws.

RECORD OF THE VICTIMS.

As stated in the diplomatic and courteous phraseology in Secretary Blaine's letter to Marquis Imperiali, the government of the United States proposes to deal with the questions at issue earnestly, but with caution and deliberation. The necessary preliminary to the disposition of the New Orleans matter is a reliable official statement of the nationality of the victims and their record in this country and in Italy.

An abstract of Rudini's note, telegraphed from Rome, indicates that the premier was willing to take into consideration evidence on the latter point. This evidence has not yet been collected. Officers under control of the department of justice are still at work in New Orleans and their reports have not yet reached the attorney general, by whom they must be submitted to Secretary Blaine. But the department of state is not contenting itself with a specific inquiry into the history of the antecedents of the New Orleans victims. It proposes to show the Italian government the extent of the evil of the unrestricted immigration from which the United States is now suffering and this purpose necessitates plain dealing with the character of a considerable element of our population which has largely been recruited from Italy. So some interesting statistics are in course of preparation that will touch with blunt directness upon the number of murders and outrages committed in recent years in the United States by members of the Mafia and other secret Italian organizations, and upon vendettas that are imported into the United States to the disturbance of peace, and involving expense to our taxpayers in the prosecution of the malefactors. Time is required to compile these facts, and the department of state will take the necessary time, while taking care to clear its skirts of suspicion of undue delay.

TO INFLUENCE ITALIAN POLITICS.

In high official circle there has been no change in the opinion that the New Orleans matter is being manipulated in Italy to influence Italian politics. It is surmised that a brave show of indignant national feeling is being made while there is in Rome knowledge that Secretary Blaine's reply is near at hand, so that when it is made public the impression would be conveyed to the Italian mind that the United States had been overawed.

THE BARON'S SYMPATHY.

NEW YORK, April 11.—In response to a request for his autograph before he sailed, Baron Fava sent the following card to a reporter:

I am satisfied to express my sympathy with the United States. BARON FAVA.

THE PLOTS AGAINST THE CZAR.

Several More Students Arrested—Riots Feared.

LONDON, April 3.—The Telegraph's correspondent at St. Petersburg says: Shameiken, the man arrested Monday on suspicion of being about to make an attempt on the czar's life, belonged to the Scalvola Club, the members of which are bound by oath to make continual efforts to murder the czar. Most of the members of the club have since been arrested. A number of students have also been arrested at Khartoff. It is feared that riots will break out at the university there. Another senation was caused here by the suicide of a Hussar officer, who, it is rumored, was involved in the plot against the czar. The case is shrouded in mystery.

NOT A PERSONAL VICTORY.

Senator Gorman's Answer to the Manhattan Club Committee.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The committee appointed by the board of managers of the Manhattan Club, at its last meeting, to take into consideration the matter of a reception to Senator Gorman, in view of his efforts in the defeat of the force bill, reports that Senator Gorman stated that, while circumstances had placed him in a position of prominence in the contest against the passage of the force bill, he regarded the victory as in no respect a personal one, but as the result of the most self-sacrificing and patriotic effort by the members of the senate. He expressed himself as indisposed to accept honors which, he felt, in no respect belonged to him personally.

KENTUCKY'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Convention Finishes Its Work and Adjourns.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—The Kentucky constitutional convention today completed the constitution to be offered, and adjourned after being in session 199 days. It has cost the state about $200,000, and made very many changes in the old fundamental law of the state. Some of these are recognized as wise, but very many are untried, and are considered of uncertain benefit. On account of the latter, the constitution will be opposed by many strong public men, and may be rejected by the people when voted upon in August. The principal changes are as follows:

The preamble expresses gratitude to God for American liberty.

The bill of rights provides that no grant of exclusive privileges shall be made except for public services; that no property shall be exempt from taxation except as provided in the constitution; that every franchise shall be subject to amendment and revocation; specifically allows the passage of a compulsory education law; forbids involuntary servitude except for crime; forbids armed persons to be brought into the state except upon application of the general assembly; revokes all lottery charters and prohibits such privileges. Legislative sessions are limited to sixty days, and special laws prohibited where general laws can govern, and upon many subjects special law is prohibited.

Counties, cities and towns are to be divided into classes and governed by general laws. An official secret ballot is provided for with provisions modeled after the Australian system, to prevent bribery. One election a year in one place and no more is provided for.

Long sections define the rights and privileges of corporations in general, and their limitations in their relations to the public. The issue of stock except for money or other value at the current market price is forbidden; also the giving of transportation or other passes to persons holding public office; the consolidation of transportation and telegraph companies or pooling of profits is forbidden. Bank officers who receive money for deposit after the bank is known to be insolvent are made guilty of felony. A railroad commission to operate under extended constitutional provisions is established.

All property, land, bank stocks and money are to be taxed alike. The number of grand jurors is changed from sixteen to twelve. A uniform system of courts is devised. The working of convicts outside the penitentiary and the payment of employes except in money are forbidden.

The age at which children may be employed is to be limited. After five years land titles in Kentucky, especially in eastern Kentucky mining lands, must be settled. Votes of tax for railroads are forbidden.

Movement of Specie.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Exports of specie from the port of New York last week amounted to $4,410,037, of which $4,093,700 was in gold and $316,397 in silver. Of the total exports, $4,052,200 in gold and $299,000 in silver went to Europe, and $41,500 in gold and $17,337 in silver went to West Indian and South American points.

Imports of specie during the week amounted to $32,349, of which $11,010 was in gold and $21,339 in silver.

A Deal in Real Estate.

NEW YORK, April 11.—[Special.]—The Mutual Real Estate Building Association has just purchased $20,000 worth of property from the Augusta Land Company. The property lies in front of Schuetzen-Plats, between Crawford avenue and Bohlers. It will be rapidly improved.

A New Sensation for Bob Ingersoll.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 11.—[Special.]—Colonel Bob Ingersoll has written a fiery article on the firing of the gun at Fort Sumter tomorrow, the thirtieth anniversary. Bob circulates at will.

The Injunctions Dissolved.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 11.—[Special.]—This afternoon Chancellor Key dissolved the vexatious injunctions against the Lookout Mountain Company, allowing the deal to proceed. The company was required to give only $25,000 bond. This is the big deal in which nearly $1,000,000 is involved.

THEY CANNOT DOWN HIM

BISMARCK WILL SHOW UP IN THE REICHSTAG.

THERE HE WILL MAKE KNOWN HIS POLICY.

The Talk of Combinations to Defeat Him—But the Peasants Are Nearly Solid, and the Old Prince Will Be Elected.

BERLIN, April 11.—[Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.]—The electoral contest at Geestemunde, where Prince Bismarck's candidacy for the reichstag is opposed by candidates belonging to the socialist and progressist parties, has assumed the proportions of a great political event. The entire interest of the country centers in the result of next Wednesday, on which day the polling will take place. Bismarck has definitely accepted the candidature on the assurance that he will receive a triumphant majority. This result was doubtful while the coalition between the Guelphs, Catholics and progressist parties appeared probable.

THERE MAY BE COMBINATIONS.

Before Windthorst, the clerical leader, died, he advised such a combination as the best chance to defeat his old foe, but the Catholics now refuse to support the progressist candidate. The peasant vote will be given solidly to Bismarck as the champion of the agricultural interest, besides his being the greatest living German. A combination between the socialists and progressists might check the return of the prince on the first vote, but as the day of election nears the prospects of such a coalition lessen. Accepting Bismarck's reappearance in the reichstag as certain, everybody asks what his line of action will be when there. He himself states that he will only sit in the house if political events require his interventions.

WHAT COUNT HERBERT SAYS.

Count Herbert Bismarck, who has been staying in Berlin since Tuesday, has told some of his friends that events seemed likely to hasten his father's presence in the reichstag. Pessimist views of the foreign situation published by the Bismarckian press generally conclude with the suggestion that the prince's continued absence from politics is bad for the country. There is no doubt that a renewal of the European crisis is the motive of Prince Bismarck's resuming the leading role.

Professor Delbruck, an eminent free conservative, in an article in The Preussiche Jahrbuecher, predicts misfortune to the prince or the government. Either the ex-chancellor, he says, will overturn the government to realize power, or he will be crushed and end his life in gloom and shame.

The Hamburger Nachrichten denies that it is the intention of the prince to offer any vehement opposition to the emperor's foreign policy, but proceeding to give authoritative views on the situation abroad, The Nachrichten discloses that the prince's ideas are directly opposed to the policy of the government.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

The exact details concerning Russian movements on the frontier prove that the increase of troops along the Galician frontier amounts to twelve battalions. The Post, commenting upon the government's-inspired peace statements, compares them with the rough assurances of a doctor watching a patient in a sick room, and desirous of stopping inquiries by saying, "All is going well."

The Politische Correspondenz, of Vienna, announces that the St. Petersburg government will acquire all southern Russia railways, so as to form a direct line from the Black sea to the Baltic. The plan is of great strategic importance.

The report of the abolition of restrictions against American pork is entirely premature. The truth of the matter is that the government will not withdraw restrictions until the new measures, under the law of March 3d, are put into efficient operation. Probably live swine will be admitted first, following the precedent of live cattle.

MARRIED AT SEVENTY-ONE.

An Old Negro Who Says He Is a Descendant of Ben Franklin, Weds a Bride of 70.

CRAWFORD, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—Perhaps the most remarkable marriage in the history of the county occurred here in John Stokely's store. It was the marriage of Fred Franklin, seventy-one years old, and Seney Alman, aged seventy, both colored. Rev. J. F. Cheney performed the ceremony before a large gathering of witnesses. "Uncle Fred," as the groom is best known, is a typical old plantation darky, and boasts of his Franklin name. He traces his ancestry back to some of the slaves of the great Benjamin Franklin of old, and says he is a descendant of Ben Franklin.

A GEORGIA MULE

That Is Likely to Cost a Negro a Fortune Before He Gets Through.

LEXINGTON, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—A negro living near this place has paid $425 for a $50 mule, and still does not own one hair of the animal. That is, he has been renting the beast for seventeen consecutive years, paying a rental of $25 a year. It is not a gray mule, either, and seems to be in as good trim as it was in the first year the negro worked him.

BOOKER WAS INFLUENTIAL

And Therefore He Was Permitted to Give Bond.

RICHMOND, Va., April 11.—[Special.]—Mr. Lewis Booker, whose arrest at his house in the fashionable part of the city, on the charge of embezzling over $20,000 of the money of Mr. Edward Hanewickel, who was until two years ago one of his wards, and which created such a sensation in social, church and business circles, has been released from jail. He was taken before the judge of the Hustings court on a writ of habeas corpus and allowed bail in the sum of $20,000, one-fourth of this amount being required in each of the four cases. The plea upon which Major Stringfellow asked that his client be allowed bail was for Mr. Booker to prepare a proper defense. The counsel explained that it was necessary for him to be admitted to bail, as his books and papers are in the custody of the police justice, and the accused could not have access to them or assist his counsel in making an examination of them so long as he was a prisoner. Mr. Stringfellow also called attention to Mr. Booker's condition, saying he had been confined to his home by sickness for some time previous to his arrest, and confinement in jail might prove very serious.

The bondsmen were General Joseph R. Anderson and Messrs. Thomas Potts, H. E. C. Baskewell and Adolphus Blair, the first and last named being members of the vestry of St. Paul's church, of which the accused has long been an active member and its treasurer. Many leading lawyers express grave doubts whether Booker can be convicted. This case has attracted more attention than any in the Richmond courts since the celebrated Cluverius trial of three years ago.

The Fleshpot Brigade.

RICHMOND, Va., April 11.—[Special.]—There were about 125 delegates at the meeting of the convention of the Republican League Club. Colonel H. Deb Clay, of Newport News, was elected president of the state league. The resolutions adopted commend the action of congress in the passage of the McKinley bill, regret the defeat of the Lodge bill, and pledge Virginia republicans to demand a national election law until one is secured. The administration of President Harrison is endorsed and republican success in 1892 is predicted.

Burial of General Cooke.

RICHMOND, Va., April 11.—[Special.]—Clothed in the confederate uniform and with the badges of Lee Camp and the Army of Northern Virginia on his breast, General John R. Cooke was buried late this afternoon in Hollywood, where rest the remains of A. P. Hill, Pickett, Pegram and other confederate generals. The funeral was conducted by Lee Camp Confederate Veterans.

Full Time.

OPELIKA, Ala., April 11.—[Special.]—The Opelika flour mill began operations yesterday. It is running like clock work and makes the finest grades of flour. Its capacity is 150 barrels of flour daily, and it will run night and day. It will be a paying enterprise as Opelika is one of the best distributing points in the state.

Burglary in Americus.

AMERICUS, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—There were two burglaries here last night. The residences of W. J. Matthews and J. A. Ansley were entered, and about $25 in money and a gold watch were taken. There is no clue to the burglars, but it is thought that the work was done by young negroes. It is thought that there is a band of them here, and the police are working up the case.

IN HAWKINSVILLE.

THE PREACHERS, THE GOVERNOR AND THE TOWN.

A Retrospective View of the Baptist Convention—Notes and Notables of the Assembly.

Looking backward upon Hawkinsville, I was about to say that distance lends enchantment to the view, but that is not what I mean. The idea struggling for utterance is that the delightful impressions of a week's stay among the good people of that favored community grows stronger and more pleasant with contemplation.

During the convention when 300 delegates from all parts of the states were talking and acting, I got a variety of impressions, but was not able to classify them on the spot. It is only from a distance that you can take the topography of a convention. At this distance of time and place, we see more clearly where it was big and where it was not big, where it was full of meat and where its proceedings lacked richness. It will do no harm to register these impressions and then to say something about Hawkinsville.

My first impression of the convention was received before I got there. On the train my traveling companions were chiefly ministers. There was nothing solemn in their conversation. It ran upon subjects of world-wide range, upon men and affairs as well as upon the coming business of the convention. Preachers are readers. I was impressed with the breadth of their culture in matters which might claim the attention of men of affairs as well as the scholar. One of our party, Dr. Henry McDonald, had traveled widely as well as read broadly; and his comments upon men and measures prominent before the world were a a character to entertain a statesman.

Dr. Headden does not talk much unless something warmes him up. Then his conversation flows strongly, like the stream from a full reservoir.

Ministers are popularly supposed to know little about human nature, but I have nowhere seen more keenness of perception in its analysis than among the preachers. Sometimes I was pained to see a little cynicism crop out. Possibly it was the memory of sorry collections that came over the spirit of their dreams. They all know that the average man will give more viva voce than he will when the hat is handed around. But, if there was a little cynicism, there was no lack of charity for the weaknesses of human nature.

The most notable characteristic of ministers as a class is their earnestness. The world will always listen to an earnest man, and always respect him, even though he may not be brilliant. There is no flash of genius about Roger Q. Mills, but he is a man in earnest, and for that reason he is a leader.

Preachers are business men, as a rule. They are as rigid in their inspection of accounts as the average legislator, and they are better trained for the work which comes before them. The preacher goes to all the conventions, while the legislator may not attend more than one session. But what is a better test, the average preacher can make more out of his resources than the average man of almost any other profession. Making ends meet is lifelong study, and the habit becomes second nature. Like most men of true economy, they are liberal. I saw some of them subscribe $100 to Mercer university when neither they nor anybody else could see where it would come from. They do this continually and hardly ever fail to pay what they subscribe.

Ministerial wit and humor came out strongly at the convention. Wednesday night there was a tilt between Dr. Hawthorne and Dr. Burrows. Since the discovery of the site of the soul, by Dr. Burrows, there has been a horrible suspicion in the minds of some that he plagiarized Mark Twain to surpass Aristotle. The circumstances under which Mark Twain thought of elevating his soul were precisely the same. Like a true Christian, Dr. Burrows held on to his soul, although it gave him great pain. Mark Twain, like the worldling that he is, tried to throw his soul away. There was no plagiarism, and such a suggestion could only have come from a wicked and abandoned heart.

In the tilt between the parson and the governor, the parson was at no disadvantage. By the way, the aggressive minister was T. J. and not J. E. L. Holmes, as was erroneously reported. Rev. J. E. L. Holmes is from Savannah. Rev. T. J. Holmes is from Sun Hill, Washington county.

On Thursday night Dr. Hawthorne came to the governer's rescue. In his sermon the doctor said:

"There are, in our great cities, needlewomen and factory girls by the thousand who have no chance to better their condition. The despotism of capital gives them no opportunity to rise. They go home from their daily toils to scanty meals, to sleep in rooms which have neither carpet nor fire. Sometimes they are sick, but dare not stop work, even for a single day, lest they should have no money to pay rent when the hard fist of the exacting landlord raps at the door. Oh ye, who banquet and lionize and almost deify money kings, have you no pity for those whom the money kings have doomed to poverty and consigned to tears? I thank God for the man who occupies the chair of the chief executive of this commonwealth today. He is a man whose heart beats true to needy and suffering humanity; and recently, when he was invited to attend a banquet in honor of Jay Gould, the man who, more than any man living or dead, represents the despotism of moneyed monopoly, our governor replied, "Nay! Nay! Nay!" and all Georgia, from the mountains to the sea responded, "Amen and amen."

In speaking for the Mercer University fund, Congressman-elect Moses, of the fourth district, remarked that he had heretofore been of the opinion that educational efforts should be concentrated upon the State University, and he had sent boys there, but had lately come to the conclusion that the 320 denominational colleges were the bulwark of this Christian country. He closed his remarks by subscribing $100 for the Mercer fund.

The educational institutions of the denomination, excepting Shorter College, were well represented. Mr. C. C. Cox, of LaGrange, was here representing the Southern Female College, which has grown to very large proportions, with a faculty of twenty-five teachers and with 156 girls attending from a distance, besides the local patronage. This school has a music class of 224 pupils, said to be the largest music class in a female college in America.

Mr. Powers, who has recently taken charge of the Monroe Female College, was in attendance on the convention. Dr. Battle, of Shorter College was conspicuously absent. The cause of his detention was not learned.

Dr. Nunnally, of Mercer, was in constant attendance on the convention and did a great deal for his institution.

In convention, preachers are no more fond of the talking member than laymen are. The presiding officer is more rigid than the speaker of the house or the president of the senate. In the legislature, when there is doubt as to whether the talker is entitled to the floor, the presiding officer generally gives him the benefit of the doubt; in Baptist conventions the chair generally gives the convention the benefit of the doubt.

The reason for this is that the Baptist convention has only three to five days to dispose of a large mass of business, and the legislature has all summer to fight it out. The convention cannot afford to let members talk unless they are entitled to the floor. President Kilpatrick sat upon the talking delegate gracefully, but remorselessly, never allowing him a chance to consume the time of the convention unless he had a clear title to it. Mell's parliamentary practice is well calculated to save time and economize speech. It is necessarily less flexible than the rules of the Georgia legislature, where the utmost facility in handling all phases of question is desirable. The delegates who attend the Baptist convention are supposed to be familiar with the class of business which comes before them, and less time is allowed them for education by [illegible]. In the legislature an infinite variety [illegible] may come up, and most of the matter is new to the average legislator. The legislature must have every opportunity for discussing and understanding the laws that are to bind the entire population with inflexible rigor. Consequently, the rules of order, starting out with the inflexible ideas of standard parliamentarians like Mell and Cushing, have constantly grown more flexible. An instance of this is in the effect of a call for the previous question. An original proposition is submitted, a substitute follows, and upon that an amendment is offered. By Mell's practice, and by others of equal rigor, a call for the previous question brings the vote immediately upon the original proposition. The amendment and substitute are not open to consideration except as new propositions. The idea in this seems to be to find out at once whether the germ idea meets the favor of the house, and if not, to waste no time on modifications of the idea. The truth is, that a substitute may be as different from the original proposition as day is from night, or may contain a modification which is entirely acceptable, while the crude original is obnoxious. This rule amounts to saying that if the meeting does not like beef it shall have no broth. It might take the broth when it could not stomach raw beef. If my memory serves me, Dr. Mell's opinion was that the mover of a proposition had the right of priority to take the sense of the house on his idea, and that all efforts to thwart his purpose by amendments, which acted as a reductio ad absurdum, should be discouraged. In the legislature the cloture of debate may be applied to the amendment, leaving the original proposition and substitute open to discussion. Thus each modification of the proposition may at any time be immediately tested, and, if not satisfactory, may be replaced by others until a satisfactory form of the proposition is reached. This is the natural order which the tactics recognize when no cloture is called for. If it is desired to test all three phases of the question at once, the cloture may be applied to all, and an immediate vote secured in the same order as would be observed if discussion had gone on to the finish.

The change in the title of the presiding officer of the Baptist convention will not meet with universal commendation. The title of moderator has so many honored associations, from Jesse Mercer down to Kilpatrick, that the older people will be loath to give it up. It must be acknowledged that "president" is a more appropriate title, and for that reason it will remain. Another reason why it will remain, is that you cannot change it without decapitating four vice presidents.

The change was made on the plea of getting young men and laymen into the harness. There is good sense in that, and it is to be regretted that the same idea was not carried out in the apportionment of work. Hardly more than a half dozen laymen were appointed on committees. There is lots of good work in the laymen, and it is a pity the conventions do not utilize this material.

The amount of business gotten through in three or four days is astonishing, but one who has watched the proceedings of the legislature cannot help suggesting some improvements, which experience points out. All the business submitted to the convention was either viva voce or in manuscript.

There was little opportunity for a delegate not already familiar with the business to get hold of it. There was but one copy of each report. In the legislature it is the custom to print all important matters and furnish each member with a copy. The result is that when an important measure comes up for discussion, there is hardly a member who has not given it some thought. Consequently, no measure worth the attention of the house gets through without mature consideration. The Baptist conventions go on the supposition that the delegates know the subject matter, but the presumption is a violent one. There need not be much expense. The denominational papers would gladly print all the reports in advance if the documents were accessible. They could be accessible if the reports were made up in advance of the meeting.

The greatest deficiency noticeable is in the line of statistics.

It was considered an innovation when committees were appointed to collect statistics in the different branches of missions. Such a proposition was once ruled out of order by Dr. Mell, on the ground that one convention could not appoint officers for the next. This may be a correct interpretation of the constitution, but the question arises, how is any continuous work to be done for the convention? It has a mission board in office which reports to the next convention, and other kinds of work might be carried on in the same way. If it is unconstitutional for the convention to establish agents for continuous statistical work, it is time to organize such a service outside of the convention. The report of the committee on destitution shows that there are many things which need investigating. The committee estimated that there is destitution throughout an area of 15,000 square miles, or one-fourth of the state. In half the area of the state, with nearly half the population, the Baptists do not occupy the ground. This shows what there is for the other 130,000 to do.

The people of Hawkinsville have made many friends during the past week. It is an old-fashioned Georgia town, inhabited by old-fashioned Georgia people of the best class. There is no place where the graces of hospitality hold more charming sway. A number of citizens went away from the depot disappointed because there were not enough delegates to go round. For all that, there was no exhibition of fuss and feathers. Everything was adorned with the grace of simplicity and no stranger in that town was embarrassed by too much or too little attention.

Since the advent of artesion wells, Hawkinsville is so healthy that most of the doctors have moved away. Dr. Jordan remarked, "I have seen the time when men came in from the country and had to wait for a doctor. We had eleven then and they were all busy. Now we have four and I saw four down town today. The artesian wells in the city and drainage in the country made the change. Country people carry this artesian water for miles in jugs."

Hawkinsville gets about 24,000 bales of cotton, and sells goods in proportion. Beyond that she will have to depend on fruit and manufacturing. The Leconte pear orchards are rapidly growing. Judge Pate has 1,500 trees which will soon begin to bear, and it will take a small army to pick and pack the crop. Blight has never appeared on these trees about Hawkinsville. The next thing in order is a canning factory, and I understand that one will be built next fall.

There are only three barrel factories in the state, and the one at Hawkinsville has a capacity of 200 per day. The product is a forty-eight-gallon white oak barrel, which sells for $1.50 to turpentine stills. The turpentine farms create a heavy demand, and the three factories at Hawkinsville, Macon and Augusta have plenty to do. The work is done by negro coopers, who make about $4 a day, at 20 cents a barrel. The Hawkinsville factory is owned by Holmes & Sommers.

Pulaski is one of the best farming counties in the state. Captain John L. Anderson called my attention to the fact that the lands are worked with much less labor than the stiff clay soil of middle and north Georgia, and consequently, the expense is less. Numbers of farmers in that region are making money. "The labor is less liable than formerly," said he, "and on that account the larger farmers are renting out their land. The negroes prefer renting to working for wages. They are accumulating rapidly since prohibition came into operation, and I believe they will eventually take the country. They are rapidly buying land and pay for what they buy."

Dr. Fleetwood agreed that the negroes were buying land, but thought it was not due to prohibition. Dr. Jordan agreed with Captain Anderson. He said that on account of their prosperity the negroes vote the dry ticket every time.

The strongest impression I got in Hawkinsville was that there is a great deal more happiness in towns than in cities. The wear and tear of life is less strenuous, the milk of human kindness flows freer, and selfishness is less rampant. In spite of this people continue to rush to the centers. They are leaving Hawkinsville for Macon just as they are leaving other towns for Atlanta. This is no new thing; it has been going on for a hundred years, furiously since the rise of railroads. Where will it end?

W. G. COOPER.

A HUGE ENTERPRISE

ON A GRAND SCALE, CALCULATED TO ECLIPSE ANYTHING

Ever Undertaken in Southern Development, to Be Started at Calhoun Falls, Abbeville County, S. C.

To convey an idea of the magnitude of this enterprise would simply be impossible. One would have to be familiar with the grandeur and possibilities of the property about to be developed for the purpose of starting a very large commercial and industrial center, before they could conceive of the immense advantages this property possessess.

Calhoun Falls is situated in Abbeville county, South Carolina, at the crossing of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and Port Royal and Western Carolina railroads, and beyond a doubt the most valuable property that could be found for the purpose for which it is about to be used.

Imagine of an enterprise backed by natural advantages which would be worth hundreds of millions of dollars to some already established centers. A body of land containing some 20,000 acres which very recently only has been made accessible by a very important trunk line, namely, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railway, and crossed by the way, the best constructed road in the south, and by the Port Royal and Westernt Carolina railroad, which is also of great importance, and will add very materially in dedeloping this property, cannot fail in attracting the attention it deserves.

The world-wide known and famous Trotter shoals, which are seven miles in extent, and where sufficient water power can be obtained to run millions of spindles, are not to be overlooked as a very important factor in the building up of a tremendous and powerful city. The survey made last summer by competent engineers shows that within a very short distance, and at a comparatively small cost, a capacity of 10,000 horse power can here be obtained, and, against the lowest possible price for coal, power will here be furnished at a much lower figure than can be obtained where coal is claimed to be ever so cheap.

Situated in the heart of the very finest agricultural region, where, in a radius of some forty miles, some 20,000 bales of cotton can be raised, it is very reasonable to suppose that at this point, offering exceptional railroad facilities, the entire cotton crop will be marketed.

So in summing up the immense advantages with such a combination of features, we cannot see why Calhoun Falls cannot become a very important center, when towns are springing up all over the country, and building up with a rapidity never heard of before, with no advantages at all so to speak. Nowhere can a place be found possessing such exceptional advantages, and it would be quite safe to predict that within five years' time a city will here spring up that will astonish the world.

The character and tone of the gentlemen connected with this enterprise warrants us in saying that, without exception, they are all conservative men, and that no wildcat speculation—booming—will be done here, but that the enterprise will stand strictly on its merit. To begin with, the Hon. Pat Calhoun, of Atlanta, Ga., whose heart, soul and pocket book alike are interested in this enterprise, is too well known all over our broad land. So, it would be quite unnecessery for us to say anything further regarding a gentleman of such a national reputation. Messrs. George A. Wagener, Pelzer, Rogers & Co., Rudolph Seigling, A. J. Salinos & Son, of Charleston, S. C., are the foremost men in Charleston, and, we take it for granted, would not embark in an enterprise not strictly legitimate, and calculated to yield handsome returns on their investments, because they are close, calculating, shrewd and highly conservative business men. So it may be fully said of the gentlemen from Anderson, S. C., where the company's office is at present. The president of the company, Captain P. K. McCully, is a very shrewd and successful business man, and stands high in his community. General W. W. Humphreys, who is known extensively, is the vice president of the company, and undoubtedly the most conservative man we know, the last man in the state of South Caaolina to venture money on anything which is not gilt-edge. Colonel J. D. Maxwell, the secretary and treasurer, is a thorough business man of high standing in Anderson. Mr. J. L. Tribble, the company's attorney, is a lawyer of rare abilities, shrewd and close calculating and never was known to invest one dollar unless he was sure of receiving two in return.

Mr. J. J. Fretwell, a member of the Sylvester Bleckley Csmpany, is one of Anderson's most successful young men, who is one of the directors.

The other gentlemen from Anderson, who are also interested in the enterprise and not holding any office, are Messrs. A. G. Means, J. M. Sullivan, J. S. Fowler, W. F. Cox, M. F. Butler, all men of high standing and highly respected wherever they go.

When we see the transformations and rapid developments taking place all over our southland, our heart swells with joy, when we are in possession of such inspiring tidings above alluded to.

No man can today estimate the possiblities of this grand enterprise. Here will be built factories on a scale that will surprise the most sanguine believers in the possibilities of the south. This property was once inspected by an English syndicate with the view of purchasing, which occurred during the life of Colonel James Edward Calhoun, now deceased, and upon a report of the expert Colonel Calhoun was offered $1,000,000 for the property, which he refused, asking a very high royalty. Now the heirs of the property will take advantage of the widespread developments taking place and build an immense city at Calhoun City.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING

That Took Place in New York—The Bride Related to an Atlanta Gentleman.

The following account of a New York wedding will be of interest to many Atlanta people. The bride is a niece of Captain T. A. Anderson, of this city:

The chancel of the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, was filled with palms and Easter lilies last evening. It was 8 o'clock p. m. when a bridal procession passed up the central isle, headed by the ushers, the Messrs. L. Frederic Requa, Egbert Simonson, S. M. Hubbard, George Nichols, Jr., S. M. Hubbard, J. C. Brennen and Dr. C. H. Lewis. Miss Josephine Schott, of Brooklyn, the maid of honor, followed, in a gown of pale yellow crepe, trimmed with clustered jonquilles and with a bouquet of the same flowers.

The bride, Miss Lizzie B. Anderson, was on the arm of her father, Andrew Anderson. Her gown of white corded silks, was made with a long train, and trimmed on the front skirt and corsage with point lace caught by sprays of orange blossoms. The tulle veil fell from a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mr. Frank Callnach Stafford, the bridegroom, awaited her at the altar. With him was his best man, Mr. O. H. Vail. Rev. Arthur Brooks performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Newton Perkins.

Among those present at the church were Mr. and Mrs. James L. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. A. C. Bettner, Mr. and Mrs. William Hart, Rev. and Mrs. S. S. Seward, Miss Fannie Pryor, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Miss Annie Morris, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Kent, Mrs. Alonzo Whitridge, Mrs. John Callnach, Mrs. Thomas Gilford, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew S. Anderson, Mrs. James Hurry, R. Russell Requa, Rev. and Mrs. Henry J. Van Dyck, Miss Emily Park, Mr. Gilford Hurry, Mrs. Sheppard Clark, Mrs. James E. English, Mr. and Mrs. A. de Silva, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Storey, Mr. George Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Requa, Mr. John Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smyth, Mrs. John Tucker, Colonel and Mrs. Sprague of Pittsburg, Mr. E. C. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fowler, Judge and Mrs. Henry A. Moore, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hanford, Miss Marsh, Mrs. Edward Englis of New Haven, and Mr. Alfred Marsh. The bridal party and the two families returned to the home of the bride's parents, No. 42 East Fifty-first street, which was lavishly decorated with palms, lilies and flowering yellow genesta.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

About Cigarette Smoking.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: I have been studying this great evil for some time, and have come to the conclusion that it is one of the greatest curses of our day.

We have seen account after account in our papers of persons who have died and are dying from the effect of smoking cigarettes. These accounts are published to warn us against the vile things, but it seems we are paying no attention whatever to these accounts.

Cigarettes are made of impure tobacco in the first place, and if good tobacco is injurious—and this has been proven by leading physicians in the United States—how much more so is an inferior quality?

But besides using an inferior grade of tobacco, they fill it with opium, which gives the cigarette a taste that our nature craves, and when we have made the first start down grade it takes but few to satisfy our cravings—probably two or three a day. But we continue to smoke, and our desire grows greater for these villainous things until, after awhile, our system gets into such a degraded state that we can smoke from twenty to thirty cigarettes a day. I have been off with boys on a fishing frolic, and had two or three in the company who were constant cigarette smokers. They leave town with twenty or thirty cigarettes, and before the day is gone, they get completely out.

I have seen these boys pace up and down the river bank for an hour, and at last give up and walk to town—a distance of about three miles—just to get a cigarette, when they could have ridden had they waited two hours longer.

Cigarettes are the cause of a great deal of the lunacy of our time. A large per cent of those who are sent to the asylum are sent from the effects of smoking cigarettes.

Cigarettes are the cause of a great deal of the whisky drinking of our day. It is a rare thing among our young boys who drink that you don't find nine out of ten "cigarette smokers."

Cigarettes prevent growth. The coming generation—that is that part who have smoked cigarettes excessively—will be more or less half grown. The poison of the cigarette has stopped their growth, and instead of making them men will make them "runts."

Our coming generation will never attain that grandeur in intellect and eloquence that was possessed by our forefathers, because the boys who belong to this generation have made themselves slaves to cigarettes, which have taken their powers from them.

I pity the boy who makes himself a slave to the cigarette, as if it were his God.

I have heard men say that they smoked cigarettes on account of their cheapness; but that will not balance the injury they will do the person who smokes them. If you are not able, my friend, to smoke cigars, don't fall back on cigarettes. They are dangerous to trifle with. They are good in their place, but their place is under the earth. These dirty, vile, infamous things have given us nearly as much trouble as has whisky.

We have a law which prevents minors from buying cigarettes, and it also prohibits the giving of cigarettes to minors by grown persons.

Is this law enforced? I say it is not. When we walk along the streets of our cities and towns, how many minors do we see smoking cigarettes? These minors buy their cigarettes direct from the merchants or give their money to some grown person, and have him to buy them for him. Either way is contrary to law. Those whose business it is to see that the law is enforced, should look into this business of minors smoking cigarettes. These boys think it is smart to smoke now, but wait and let time take her course, and you will hear these boys—as you have heard other boys exclaim: "Would to God I had never seen a cigarette."

Our people should rise up, and with one accord sound forth: "Cigarettes are never more to be manufactured." After such a law shall have gone into effect, we will at once begin to bring up a set of men who will do honor to their country. Such a step had better be taken at once, before our sons have made themselves "wrecks" so to speak.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as every one knows, is a grand organization, and it has done more to stop the sale of whisky than any other means ever used.

It is fast coming to the point, where a union of some kind is needed to try to persuade men to stop the use and sale of the cigarette.

Who will be the first to make a step in this direction?

W. F. PATTILLO, JR.

Oxford, Ga.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

A Ten-Pound Boy.—"We haven't named him yet," said Mr. R. K. Paul yesterday. "You see he hasn't had much use for a name yet. I think we'll call him John, after John Barclay."

Rev. G. S. Tumlin.—Rev. G. S. Tumlin, of Acworth, has been unanimously called to the pastorate of the LaGrange Baptist church. He is known as one of the most earnest and popular Baptist ministers in Georgia.

Will Be Here Today.—The party of Pittsburg capitalists which was due in Atlanta from Alabama yesterday, stopped over in Anniston, and will not reach here until today. They will remain in Atlanta until some time tomorrow, or probably Tuesday morning.

Around the Big Circle.—The Fulton County Electric street railroad will begin this morning at 9 o'clock and run around the circle the remainder of the day. The woods are full of violets and doubtless thousands of persons will take this delightful ride. Plenty of open cars.

Successful Sales.—Messrs. D. O. Stewart and Harry Hill have made several successful sales of valuable properties during the past week. One has only to see their beautiful office and note their strict attention to business to be convinced of their enterprise and success.

A Coming Theatrical Event.—Scott Thornton, with a company consisting of local talent, will appear at DeGive's on the 20th as "Richelieu." The renowned tragedian will give but one performance, and the house promises to be crowded on that occasion.

A Twelve-Page Paper.—"We are going to turn over a new leaf next week," said Editor Harry Brown yesterday.

"Not one," put in Editor Gantt, "but four new pages."

"That's right," agreed Editor Brown. "The next issue is a twelve-page paper."

Death of a Centenarian.—Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, mother of Mrs. Roxana Foster, of Atlanta, and grandmother of Mrs. John Hickey, of No. 16 Gartrell street, died on the 5th instant in Philadelphia. She was born in 1790, and was therefore over a hundred years old. Two weeks ago she received a fall, due to weakness from approaching paralysis, from the effects of which she died.

An Interesting Meeting.—There was an interesting meeting of company B, confederate veterans, Thursday evening. Veteran N. R. Fowler gave a thrilling description of his experience in the battles around Atlanta. The company is straining every nerve to get out in full uniform on Memorial Day, and will appear in grand style on that occasion.

A Rising Young Man.—Mr. Howell C. Cloud, who is one of the most popular clothing salesmen in Atlanta, has recently received a promotion which will be gratifying to all his friends. He now has the management of the great clothing department of John Ryan's Sons. It is needless to say that he could not occupy that position without being a man of fine capacity.

Central 2-Story. 7-R Courtland Avenue Home half block from electric and horse-car lines, lot 50x175, good neighborhood, easy terms, at $5,000; for ten days. Samuel W. Goode & Co.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FLY SCREENS—Fly screens to order for doors and windows at Osler's, 50 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—Lumber, shingles, laths, flooring, ceiling, siding, etc. Dobbs Lumber Company, corner Mitchell and Mangum.

FOR SALE—Two car loads of refrigerators. The best on the market. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

FOR SALE—We offer for sale the old type used by the former publishers on the mail list of The Wesleyan Christian Advocate. There is enough type to set up 7,000 to 8,000 names. Will sell the mailing machine also. Apply to W. J. Campbell, manager Constitution job office. mar 29 tf

Maier & Berkele have a full lied of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, ann a practical optician to fit them properly. 93 Whitehall street. apri 5-d1w

DOGS DELIGHT TO BARK AND BITE

—BUT—

GRAMLING & NISBET,

78, 81 and 83 Whitehall St.,

Want to give their customers full value for their money. We don't make a great hurrah about a few things and offer them as baits, and try to bite you on other things to even up. Everybody knows that merchants who pay their bills and clerk hire, and other expenses necessary to conduct a legitimate business, don't give goods away. We buy our goods from headquarters, discount our bills with the cash, and carry no dudes or deadheads in our house.

We don't buy job lots of odds and ends, and trash that would soil a junk shop, we deal in good goods that give our patrons ONE HUNDRED CENTS IN VALUE FOR EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH THEY BUY. We will offer this week

Special Inducements

In Every Department!

We guarantee our prices to be as low as any house in the state for good goods (not trash), and our low-price system, which we have adopted in every department, has placed us in the front, and we expect to hold the fort IN SPITE OF FLOODS AND FIRES.

We desire to return our thanks to our numerous customers for their generous support, and invite everybody to call and see us, and we will take pleasure in having you waited on by polite and attentive salesmen, in open day light—no dark corners in our house, but every department is as light as day. Come and see for yourself.

GRAMLING & NISBET

79, 81 and 83 Whitehall St. and 90 S. Broad St.

WANTED--Money.

MONEY WANTED—Wanted to borrow for three or five years $15,000 on the finest vacant corner lot in Atlanta, two blocks from Kimball house, north side. Address North Side, care this office.

WANTED—Twenty-five hundred dollars on gilt-edge real estate. Address "Hurry," care Constitution office.

"BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE."

WANTED—2,000 pictures to frame this week. Our facilities are unsurpassed. 500 styles mouldings to select from. We use only French plate glass. Our joints are perfect, and we deliver on promised time. One trial is all we ask to secure your entire patronage. "Burke's Old Book Store."

OUR first shipment of easels were sold in three days. A new supply received; on exhibition tomorrow; no such goods ever before shown in Atlanta. "Burke's Old Book Store."

Cheap school books and supplies.

WANTED—10,000 paper novels, and all manner of saleable books. We pay cash. "Burke's Old Book Store."

TOILET PAPER—1,000 sheets, full count, medicated, either in packages or rolls; 10c a package, 3 for 25c, 13 for $1, at "Burke's Old Book Store."

SPLENDID note paper 10c a package of five quires, 120 sheets, sold elsewhere at 40c; only 100 reams left, at "Burke's Old Book Store."

DIME SAVING BANKS—Carry in the pocket. You can't get the dimes out until the fiftieth one is deposited, then it unlocks, and you start over. The greatest novelty of the age. Price 25c. "Burke's Old Book Store."

FURNITURE.

JUST IN, elegant chebal, antique oak, solid oak. Bear in mind only $25 suite. Osler's, 50 Marietta street.

100 ELEGANT 16th century suites of furniture, very beautiful, only $200. See them. Osler's, 50 Marietta street.

ONLY $5 and upward, all sizes and prices of refrigerators and ice boxes, at Hunnicutt & Bellingrath's.

BEAUTIFUL SUITES, 16th century finish, real solid furniture; $25 suite. See them. Osler is 50 Marietta street.

AN 8-DAY, half-hour strike walnut clock for $3 at Maier & Berkele's, 93 Whitehall street.

FURNITURE—New and second-hand—$12, a neat bedroom suit; $16, a neat quarter-marble suit, ten pieces; $22, a nice oak suit, seven pieces; $30, a neat walnut, marble suit, three pieces; $10, nice oak wardrobe; $6, hall racks, oak, walnut or mahogony. Mattresses, springs, cook stoves, gas and gasoline stoves, carpets, other household and office goods, cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 65 and 67 Peachtree street.

A NEW LOT of medium priced gas fixtures just in. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

A FEW PIECES of second-hand furniture for sale. Inquire at 369 Whitehall st.

MONROE STONE-LINED REFRIGERATORS use half the quantity of ice of any other make. Sold only by Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

$1 PER SETTING for fine Langshan eggs; chickens extra large. Call at 42 Walker street, city.

SUITES of furniture, new, 7 pieces, suitable for everybody; $12, seven pieces. Osler's, 50 Marietta street.

DO NOT buy until you have seen our stock of gas fixtures. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

MONEY TO LOAN.

REAL ESTATE LOANS promptly negotiated at low rates by Francis Fontaine, 48½ Marietta st. apr 7 d7t

MONEY to loan, long or short time in sums to suit. Wm. C. Hale, Room 2, Gould building. mar14—d30t

MONEY TO LEND at lowest rates on city or farm lands in adjoining counties; long or short time or by installment, to suit borrower. Money here, so no delay. S. Barnett, 15½ South Broad street. feb26-6m

MONEY TO LOAN on improved real estate in Atlanta and suburbs. Long or short time; large or small amounts, or installments; no delay. Read & Brandon, 38½ South Broad street. dec20-d6m

MONEY TO LOAN in large or small amounts, repayable monthly. Real estate security in Atlanta or suburbs. No delay. Come and see us. Merchants' and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Company, James L. Logan, Jr., cashier, 13 North Broad street. nov21-dtf

C. P. N. BARKER negotiates real estate loans at low rates. Room 32, Traders' bank building.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—Will sell cheap, two mules, one large and one medium size. Will suit a farmer. Hightower, Rankin & Co., corner Humphries and Glenn st. fri su

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—To rent a small house in suburbs, convenient for business in city. Address "T." 69 E Fair st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A room and board in private family by a couple without children. References exchanged. Address "B. A. C.," care Constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO. 3 KNOWLES STEAM PUMP for sale. H. E. Josselyn, Guyton, Ga. apr10 1m

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE—H. E. Josselyn, Guyton, Ga. apr10 1m

PATENT FLY SCREENS for doors and windows. Suites of furniture, 7 pieces, $12. Osler's, 50 Marietta street.

FOR SASH, doors and blinds, mantels, brackets, door and window frames, turned colums, balusterrail, mouldings, etc. Dobbs Lumber Company, telephone 1045.

A SOLID gold toothpick for 25 cents. A solid silver thimble for 15 cents. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street.

SEE OUR Baby Carriages. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

FOR LOW PRICES and prompt delivery on lumber, sash, doors and blinds, interior and exterior finish call on Dobbs Lumber Company, corner Mitchell and Mangum, telephone 1045.

MONROE STONE Lined Dry Air Refrigerators use half the ice of the old style zinc lined refrigerators. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

LADIES' COLUMN.

MRS. H. G. MORGAN, of Boston, has opened a ladies' and children's hair-dressing parlor at 56½ Whitehall street, over Rich's. Cutting, curling and shampooing. Also ladies' and gentlemen's manicure parlor. Your patronage solicited. sun 8t

SPRINKLING HOSE and hose reels. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

BABY CARRIAGES only $3; suites of furniture $12 Osler's, 50 Marietta street.

MONROE PATENTED indurated, fiber and stone lined refrigerators. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

DR. W. A. MONNISH has returned from Europe, and will attend to patients in and outside Atlanta. Having been in Dresden at the Royal Hospital of Woman, he is able to attend to all the latest surgery. Offices corner Peachtree and Forsyth.

A CHILD'S solid gold and genuine diamond ring, only $1. Maier & Berkele's, 93 Whitehall street.

LADIES who will do writing for me at their own home will make good wages. Address, with self-addressed, stamped envelope, Miss Edna L. Smythe, South Bend, Ind., proprietor of the Famous Gloria Water for the Complexion.

MRS. G. A. MAYNAN desires to notify her friend and customers of her restoration to health. Residence, 262 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—For one week only: Silver teaspoons $1, a set tablespoons $1.50, a set forks $1.50, a set Rodgers's triple-plated knives and forks $2.50 a set; warranted for ten years; these goods are worth $5. Call and get a set at the Atlanta Cutlery Works, 110 Whitehall. Chas. Vittur.

PERSONAL—For Ladies Only—Do not buy a refrigerator until you have seen our stone lined dry air refrigerators. They are worth a dozen of the old kind. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

FOR SALE—Martino! Jersey bull. Sire, Cowboy, of St. Lambert; dam, Maggie Martin. Rare chance. Address H. L. J., care Constitution.

POSTAGE stamps for sale at The Constitution business office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CONTRACTORS and builders save money and time by having slate work done by the Atlanta Slate Roofing Co.

GAS FIXTURES and globes. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

DOBBS LUMBER COMPANY, Contractors and Builders and dealers in all kinds of building material. W. B. Jackson, supt. contracts.

WE CAN save you 10 per cent on gas fixtures. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

DON'T CLOSE THE TRADE to have your house built until you see the Dobbs Lumber Co. I. S. Robinion, supt. mill; W. B. Jackson, supt. contracts. Office and mill corner Mitchell and Mangum streets, Atlanta, Ga.

PLAIN GRATES, fancy grates, tile heaters, gas fixtures, etc., cheapest price in the city. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

DOBBS LUMBER COMPANY, Manufacturers and Dealers in sash, doors and blinds, mantels, interior and exterior finish, lumber, shingles, laths, flooring, ceiling, sidnig, etc. Office and mill corner Mitchell and Mangum sts. I. S. Robinson, supt. mill; W. B. Jackson, supt. contracts. Telephone 1045

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—Class in shorthand in a progressive town in Georgia or adjoining state, by a lady who can furnish highest references. Would accept position as stenographer in same place for portion of day. Address "Teacher," care Constitution.

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S business college, Fitten building. Most practical college south. Life scholarship $50, which includes stationery, books and diploma. References, Moore, Marsh & Co., M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National Bank and Atlanta Constitution. Night school also. jan17-tf sun

SHORTHAND—It is an error to suppose that all shorthand schools are alike; some are modern progressive, practical, wide-awake; others are asleep. You should remember that while it costs less in money to attend a poor school, yet it costs more in time and labor. You should remember, also, that there are few good schools. We have prepared a little book telling how a first-class school of shorthand and type-writing is conducted. It will be mailed to any address. Crichton's Shorthand School, 49 Whitehall st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man; wholesale house preferred; can give best of references. M R., P. O. box 146. apr9 2t sat,sun

MECHANICAL engineer, ten years' practical experience erecting machinery, now in charge of a large steam and hydraulic plant, desires to change; best of references. Address Engineer, care Constitution.

I HAVE several hundred dollars which I desire to invest, with services, in some good paying business. Address H. J. S., Constitution.

WANTED—A position as collector, by a young man of 18. Best of reference. Address T. W., this office.

WANTED—A position by young man as collector for bank or other institution. An expert typewriter; thoroughly acquainted in city; best references. Address J. W. W., Constitution.

WANTED—By a young man a position as stenographer and typewriter; spells well; will furnish a machine if required. Address B. P., 28 Decatur street.

WANTED—By a young lawyer, who is a stenographer and typewriter, a position; moderate salary. Address Lawyer, Constitution office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

WANTED—Position by a lady as an assistant bookkeeper, or to keep a small set of books. Terms moderate. "Assistant Bookkeeper," care this office.

A SITUATION as housekeeper by a lady who has had six years experience in one of the leading hotels. Unexceptionable references. Address "Energy," Constitution office.

WANTED—By a widow, situation as housekeeper or governess, in or out of the city; best references. Address R. H., Constitution.

WANTED—Position by a lady stenographer of education and experience. Can give best of references. Address X. Y. Z., No 18 E. Hunter street, Atlanta, Ga. apr 12 d7t

WANTED—Agent.

AGENTS everywhere to sell O'Keefe's "OK" Shoe Blacking; steady work; can make $24 to $36 per week. O'Keefe & Co., chemists, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—Experienced building and loan agents; great inducements for good men. Apply, giving references, to postoffice box 461, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Live agents in every town in Georgia to take orders for our famous $3 pants; exclusive territory given. Address Plymouth Rock Pants Co., 39 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga. feb16 tf wed fri sun

WANTED—Henry M. Stanley's last book, "In Darkest Africa," the genuine work; good money to good agents who want to take orders in counties they live in. Address at once for territory, naming first and second choice, because territory is being rapidly taken, Charles Scribner's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., also name what and for whom you have previously worked and nearest point where a personal interview can be had, if not Atlanta. sun

AGENTS for the best door plate made. Also white enamel letters for window signs; big pay. Terms free. Write at once. Wright M'f'g Co., 34 Park Row, New York. apr5 d3t sun

AGENTS WANTED at once for Life and Reminiscences of General Johnston; beautifully illustrated; will sell very fast. A few general agents wanted, also. Write at once. R. H. Woodward & Co., Baltimore, Md. sat sun

AGENTS of every kind. Insurance, Fraternal Order, book or otherwise. Members get $100 in one year. They pay but $1 a week. Anybody can make at the lowest $137 each week easily. Everybody wants a certificate, because for each member they bring in they get their $100 a month earlier. This is a good thing and don't mistake it. Address J. L. Unversagt, Secretary, 1 West Lexington street, Baltimore, Md. apr 11 d 1w

THE great hat cigar rack saves breaking cigars nickel-plated samples, 50 cents; write for terms Promis & Co., Race street, Philadelphia. apr9-d5t

AGENTS WANTED—Ladies, I have the very best line of novelties for ladies' and children's use ever made; unlimited demand; large profits; illustrated catalogue free. Mrs. G. Campbell, 484 West Randolph street, Chicago. apr9-d12t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

LIBERAL WAGES will be paid to a competent cook, well recommended. Apply at 381, Peachtree street. sat sun

WANTED—We can furnish envelopes for the whole city this week at the Mutual Printing Co., 85 S. Broad st.

WANTED—To sell one soda fountain, one new generator. Five fountains with 15 gallons each everything complete. Will sell very cheap. Dr. Couch 6½ Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

IF YOU examine the Monroe Stone Lined Refrigerators you will have no other. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

WANTED—To make bids and estimates on slate roofing, etc., by the Atlanta Slate Roofing Co.

WANTED—First-class fire-proof safe; send size, age and name of maker with price. Address P. G., care Constitution.

CASH PAID for second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves and other household and office goods. L. M. Ives, 65 and 67 Peachtree.

WANTED—Everybody to know that the old razor grinder ain't dead yet; you will find him at 110 Whitehall, where you can have your old razors ground and concaved at short notice. Charles Vittur.

WANTED—Everybody to know that, for hardwood, mantels, tile hearths, grates and gas fixtures, Hunnicutt & Bellingrath are headquarters.

WANTED—Everybody to try the Winnie Davis perfume; a new odor of rare sweetness, delicacy and lasting fragrance; a delightful blending of the rich aroma of the native southern flowers. Ask your druggist for it. Manufactured by the Atlanta Perfumery Co. mch21-d1m

WANTED—Boarders.

NO 42 and 44 Walton is now under new management. Large, pleasant rooms for regular boarders. Also table boarders desired. Northern cooking a specialty. apr 12-d6t.

WANTED—Boarders—Newly furnished rooms to rent with board. Terms reasonable. No. 134 Washington st.

NICE ROOMS with good board at cheap rates, at 79 South Pryor street, opposite courthouse.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—Special inducements offered to summer boarders at 10 West Ellis street. Rooms large, airy and well furnished. All the delicacies of the season on the table. april 11 d-1w

BOARDERS WANTED—193 Whitehall, two large nicely furnished front rooms, with board at reasonable rates; all modern conveniences and home comforts.

OCCUPANTS wanted for an elegant room on first floor, with board, at No. 6 W. Ellis street. Also table boarders desired.

WANTED—Two young men to board in private family, terms reasonable, at 137 Luckie street.

WATER COOLERS, ice boxes and refrigerators. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD with elegant rooms can be had at 29 North Forsyth street.

DESIRABLE room with board at 22 Church st., one block from Peachtree.

BOARDERS WANTED—Desirable furnished rooms with board. 64 Fairlie st.

WANTED BOARDERS—A few boarders can be accommodated at 57 West Mitchell. Nice rooms and terms reasonable.

WANTED—Occupants for two elegant front rooms with board at 10 West Ellis st. apl11-d1w

A NICE, pleasant room with good board at 44 Church street. apr8 d1w

PERSONAL

GET THE BEST—Deeds to secure loans, same form used by banks and loan companies, $1 dozen. Bennett, 45 Broad street.

PERSONAL—Big cut in envelopes this week. The Mutual Printing Co., 85 S. Broad st.

WHO WANTS TO MARRY?—According to the terms of a will I must be married by the 1st of May to inherit $40,000 cash. Who will be the lucky woman? Young widow or lady of some means herself preferred. Must be respectable. Address, in confidence, "Byron," Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. ROSA F. MONNISH, M. D., Specialist. Sanitarium for females and dispensary at junction N. Forsyth, Church and Peachtree streets. Hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. House Jack built.

WRINKLES SURELY REMOVED. Send 25c for recipe, or 50c for remedy prepared. Also have positive cure for pimples, blackheads, etc., recipe 25c. Both remedies harmless. Mrs. S. Cabot, 1511 Dodge st., Omaha, Neb. apr 5 2t sun

WRITE FOR ESTIMATES on sash, doors and blinds, lumber, shingles, laths, flooring, ceiling, siding, interior and exterior finish, etc. Dobbs Lumber Company, Atlanta, Ga.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL—A small party of ladies will leave New York June 17th for three months' travel in Europe. Address Mrs. Walter R. Bullock, Wilford School, 909 Cathedral st., Baltimore. Best references required. apl 12-2w-sun wed fri

THOUSANDS CURED yearly of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, etc., by using Ree's Liver and Stomach Powder, why not you? Sample bottle, 15 doses, by mail, 10c. Circulars free. Chas. S. Rees, Philadelphia, Pa.

300 DOZEN fly screens for windows, 100 doors fly proof cheapest in the south, at Osler's, 9 Marietta street.

A LADY'S solid silver open-face watch, $5.00. A lady's solid silver double-case watch, $7.50. A lady's solid gold open-face watch, $8.50. A lady's solid gold double-case watch, $12. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street.

CHEAPEST AND BEST—Wedding invitations, equal to engraved work, at one-third the price. J. F. Bennett, 45 Broad street.

ATLANTA SLATE ROOFING CO. furnishes bids and estimates on slate work and repairing.

STAMPS for sale at The Constitution business office.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION, 79 Loyd st., Tuesday, April 14th, the entire contents of a 10-room house; furniture, carpets, parlor suit, mattresses, bedding, crockery and Excelsior range. Sale positive.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

SAWMILL FOR SALE—The large, well-known Wadley & Co., steam sawmill at Rodgers. For particulars apply H. E. Josselyn, Guyton, Ga. apr 10 1m

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—One 40-horse power engine, one 26-inch planer. Good, but too small for our business. Will take part or all in lumber. The Scutell Manufacturing Company, Houston street and Richmond and Danville railroad.

HYDRAULIC JACK FOR SALE—Dudgeon's improved; capacity 60 tons; lift 12 inches. H. E. Josselyn, Guyton, Ga. apr10 1m

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED AT ONCE—A capable foreman for a job and newspaper office; must be steady and thoroughly competent. Good wages will be paid. Address C. E. Sears, Big Stone Gap, Va. april 12-d3t

WANTED—An active, energetic man to manage an office. Must have good reference and from $500 to $800 cash. Salary $100 per month and interest in the business. Address Box 401, St. Louis, Mo.

AN EXPERIENCED professor of music, piano, organ, violin and elocution desires an engagement in a school or as tutor in a family. Can teach advanced subjects in English, French and Latin. Address "Professor," Graham, Ga.

WANT—Salesman who visits all the country merchants in Alabama to carry profitable side line on commission. Address or call S. Maier & Co., 8½ Marietta street.

ONE GOOD CANVASSER wanted; liberal terms to the right man. Apply to H. J. Swarts, 44 N. Broad.

WANTED—The services of a competent person to look after the interest of the Grady Hospital Association during the construction of the hospital building. Joseph Hirsch, Chairman.

WANTED—A good, smart boy or young man to stay in office. Light work, with chance of promotion. Apply Monday at Room 6, 31½ Peachtree st., between 8 and 10 a. m. C. E. Workman.

WANTED—A competent man to take charge of a brickyard, or take an interest. Apply to E. M. Tutwiler, Blossburg, 18 miles west of Birmingham, on Georgia Pacific railroad.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—Young man with some experience in filling prescriptions and ambitious to become thorough. Must be of steady habits and not afraid of work. Address, stating salary expected, Lock Box 216 Madison, Ga.

CRICHTON'S Shorthand School, 49 Whitehall; success guaranteed; every graduate employed; special terms to ladies; instruction on all standard typewriters; visitors always welcome; catalogue free.

WANTED—To receive bids on wine mill and tank, put up complete; 30,000-gallon tank, near Atlanta, Ga. Apply S. S. Moore, No. 9 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Everybody to know that you can buy silver teaspoons at $1 a set; tablespoons at $1.50 a set; forks $1.50 a set; Rogers's triple plated knives and forks $2.50; warranted for ten years, at 110 Whitehall. Charles Vittur.

THE Magic Skin Soap Renaissance is proving a great success. We want a competent party in every city and town of importance. Write us. J. M. Ruffner & Co., Johnston Building, Cincinnati, O.

ORGANIZERS WANTED—Annual Benefit Society, the best one year order in existence. Liberal inducements to good male and female organizers. For terms, etc., address William Spencer, Supreme Organizer, 925 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. april 12-d 7t

WANTED—Salesmen to carry side line of paints and white leads on commission. B., 736 South Third street, St. Louis.

WANTED—Salesmen—We make a liberal offer to traveling and local salesmen in every state who call on retail grocers. Gluten Entire Wheat Flour Co., 135 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. apr 12 4t sun

WANTED—Five wrappers and ten cash boys, Monday morning. J. M. High & Co.

WANTED—A good sewing machine salesman. Good inducements to right party. Give full particulars. Postoffice Box 430.

WANTED—Ten reliable and energetic salesmen quick. None others need apply. Large nursery; prompt advances. Address "Manager," 89 Capitol square.

WANTED—A good man servant. Apply at "The Leyden House," 124 Peachtree.

WANTED—4 young men of good address and steady habits. Apply 63 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A first-class barber to take charge of shop. White preferred. Apply to C. C. Durgin, opposite Brown house, Macon, Ga.

WANTED—A first-class job printer, competent to take charge of an office; also two press feeders. Call Monday morning, 16 West Alabama street, corner Broad. N. C. Tompkins, successor to J. A. McCown & Co.

WANTED—Twenty cash boys and ten bundle wrappers; apply early Monday morning. J. M. High & Co.

WANTED—Some blacksmith helpers. Weitzell & Fitzgibbon.

WANTED—Twenty canvassers. Call or address Room 35, Fitten building.

WANTED—Experienced wholesale men; also 20 city canvassers. Apply to Standard Sewing Machine Co., 121 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Honest boy about 15 years old to run candy stand. State references, and where last employed. Address, G. W. M., Constitution.

WANTED—In every town in Georgia one reliable, energetic representative for the purpose of extending interest for one of the best associations south To any such worker a fine proposition will be made Address "Association," care Constitution.

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. We want one energetic agent for each state and territory. Sample by mail 35 cents. For terms and full particulars, address, The Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Company, La Crosse, Wis. sun,wed

WANTED—Reliable parties in every section to sell "Character Sketches." One man in a Georgia town has sold 115 copies in 16 days. Outfit only 75 cents. It will cost you only 2 cents to write us, and may make you many dollars. Address Southwestern Publishing house, 153 and 155 North Spruce street, Nashville, Tenn. april 15-sun-wed-sun

$15.00 TO $30 per week, salary or commission, for advertising and selling our goods, Some of our agents make $15 to $50 per day. None are making less than $5 per day and expenses. For terms and full particulars address with stamp, Cavascope Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. mar 18-d-8t-wed and sun.

WANTED—Intelligent men and women to take orders for Stanley's "In Darkest Africa." Mr. Stanley is now lecturing in southern cities, thus making the present a rare opportunity to sell his book. Address Charles Scribner's Sons, 43 and 45 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga. 2t sun4t

WANTED—A good man to sell my folding family clothes dryer, entirely new, weight 7 pounds, holds 50 feet. 3,000 sold in Kansas City. Send 50c for sample; retail price $1. Exclusive territory given to right party. Address C. A. Myers, 1100 Union Ave., Kansas City. sat sun

WANTED—A traveling salesman, for the near-by trade, by a wholesale house handling groceries, fruits and produce. None but first-class men need apply. State experience, with references and by whom last employed. M. H. R., Constitution office, city. sat sun

A FIRST-CLASS WOODTURNER wanted at once Apply to Traynham & Ray, 74 Decatur street. sat sun

WANTED—Four good carpenters as foremen, to construct dry kilns throughout the country. Must be capable of working by detailed plans and of handling men successfully. Apply, with testimonials as to character, sobriety and capacity to McPherson Dry Kiln Company, 17½ Peachtree st. Upstairs. sat sun

WANTED—A salesman, acquainted with the trade, to handle a good line of Penna. cigars to the jobbing trade through the southern states, on a commission. Goods ranging in price from $12.50 to $16.50. Address Lock Box 122, York, Pa., with reference. sat sun

WANTED—Permanent office assistant. Salary $750, Railway fare paid here. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 532, Chicago. mar 29 d6m sat,sun

HELP WANTED—Female.

I CAN PAY a salary of $5 a week and increase it, for ladies to open letters at their homes and assist me in a quiet and agreeable way among friends. Nice little sum of money made by a few hours' work each day. References given. I can give pleasant employment to a few ladies. Address, with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, 514 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky. april 12-4t sun

WANTED—A good, honest white woman for a cook. Fair wages and a good home will be given in family who are used to white servants. Address or call at office of Ansley Bros., East Alabama st.

TEN DOLLARS a week paid to first-class basque trimmers. Apply Miss Judson, 77½ Whitehall street. apr 12 d1w

WANTED—A first-class cook, white or colored woman; must come well recommended. J. W. Culpepper, No. 4 West Wall st. apl 12-d 1w

WANTED—A lady with sewing machine experience to show up machine with the "Adams Motor" attached. Apply Monday morning, 9 South Broad street, ready for work. Will pay good wages.

WANTED—A good housekeeper; good wages and a good home to the right one. J. R. Noble, Resaca, Ga.

WANTED HELP—A middle-aged white woman can get a good home and good wages by addressing Alec, care Constitution, to do general housework in small family. april 12-d3t

WANTED—A young lady who understands draping skirts and arranging basques; none but experienced hands need apply; good salary paid. Mrs. M. C. Adler, 62½ Whitehall street.

WANTED—A good servant. 201 Jackson street

WANTED, HELP—Energetic lady to travel, salary $80 per month and expenses; no canvassing. Call room 65, Gould building.

WANTED—A good German woman to do general housework; a good home and small family; write or call. 43 S. Broad st. sun mon

FOUND.

MONROE REFRIGERATORS. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

FOUND—On Whitehall st., pure lead and oil paint, cheap, at McNeal's.

FOUND—You can get envelopes printed cheaper this week at the Mutual Printing Co., 85 S. Broad st., than any other place in the south.

FOUND—Full line of wall paper and paints, at McNeal's, 114 Whitehall st.

WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED REAL ESTATE—Parties having vacant or improved city or suburban property, in value from $250 to $2,500, that they wish to sell at a bargain, for all cash, can find a customer by addressing, Cash, P. O. Box 301, city.

WANTED—To buy a small house and lot, or small vacant lot, north of railroad preferred. Address 460 Courtland street.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—A neat cottage near corner of Spring, No. 29 West Baker; alley on side and rear; easy terms. Apply to George S. May, care May Mantel Co. 6t-suns

FOR SALE—Lot on Merritts avenue, east front. 45x130, belgian blocks; also one large lot on East Pine, near Jackson. Cheap if taken at once. Address "Cheap," care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Desirable cottage home, with large lot, few miles from city limits, on railroad. Address L. X., Constitution office.

FOR SALE—A new five-room house on south side, beyond Georgia avenue, just off of Pryor street; convenient to dummy line and soon will have electric cars right at the door almost; large corner lot, plenty of beautiful flowers and vines, small garden, outhouses, flower pit, etc. This is a beautiful home. Price $2,400, $1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Address, Modern Home, care Constitution. 3t-sun wed sun

30 ACRES on new Belt Line, $200 per acre; 10 acres on new Belt Line, $200 per acre; 20 acres on new Belt Line, $200 per acre. Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, 5 South Pryor street.

Key & Bell

WANT to call your attention to a few bargains this week. We have 5 acres on electric road that must be sold. Come and see us.

Two-story brick store, on Marietta; good place; for this week	$4,600
One lot, Marietta to Walton, per foot	200
6-r h, four blocks of Kimball; belongs to non-resident; must be sold in a few days	4,000
165 feet front on Ponce de Leon through to North avenue. Come and see us.	
108 feet front on Boulevard; very nice and cheap; per front foot, only	100
159 feet on Edgewood avenue; prettiest place on it; per front foot	75
25 acres on Jonesboro road and Atlanta and Florida railroad; long front	1,250
51 feet on Marietta to railroad, only	4,500
55x100, corner Alexander, close to Peachtree; if taken this week	1,800
6-r h, in two blocks of capitol; large lot	3,500
6-r h, Angier avenue; new	4,500
Vacant lot, Pulliam street; belgian blocks	1,500
6-r h, Simpson street; good place	2,750
4-r h, Simpson street, close to Spring	2,500
Four nice vacant lots on Grant street; each	1,300
Two vacant lots on South avenue; each	200
One vacant lot on McAfee street	600
5-r h, Alexander street; pretty	2,500
16 feet Marietta street, running back to railroad	800
21 lots; very pretty; Rhodes street; each, only	300

Can't advertise all. Call and see us. Key & Bell, No. 6 Kimball house.

For Sale by Smith & Billings, No. 12 West Alabama Street, Telephone 225.

TWO-ROOM HOUSE and lot, 55x100, Orme street, $500.

Vacant lot, 100 feet front, near East Tennessee shops, $1,200.

Very pretty 5-room cottage, new and well finished, good lot, very good location, near Windsor and Crumley, $2,500.

Very nice 6-room cottage, good condition, one block from Whitehall, near Hood, $3,000.

Splendid vacant building lot, Washington street $4,500.

Superior vacant lot, Gordon street, West End, on electric car line, good size, $40 per foot.

A. S. Talley & Co., Real Estate Agents, 24 South Broad Street.

WINTER is broke. Real estate is on a boom. Come and let us sell you bargains now that you can make a handsome profit on in the next few months.

44 acres on the north side, just three miles from the carshed, a bargain, $800 per acre.
6 acres on Vine and Jett streets, $1,300 per acre.
14 acres on Simpson street, at $1,200 per acre.
24 acres, ¾ mile from carshed, for $1,200 per acre. Form your syndicate and buy this, plat it up, and make big money.
28 acres, 7 miles from city on McDonough road, with 100 apple trees, 30 pear trees, and 4 or 5 acres in grapes, for $1,000. This is the biggest bargain in the county.
115 acres, fronting 2,500 feet on Central railroad, at Hapeville, with 5-room house, orchard, etc. This is a bargain.
7 lots, 55x200, on Capitol avenue, near the Washington heights, $1,200 each.
1 lot, 50x200, on Capitol avenue, east front, belgian block and sidewalks, for $2,000.
4 lots, 50x175, Washington Heights, east front. Now is your chance, if you want a choice lot to build on.
7 lots, 50x200, on Cone street, just back of Washington Heights, $1,000 each.
2 6-r houses, new, Pulliam street, $2,000 each.
10-r h, new, on corner lot on Jackson street; a bargain.
1 vacant lot, 50x200, on Jackson street, a beauty, $3,000.
8-r h and lot, 120x200, Ellis street, for a bargain.
4-r h, new, Rhodes street, $1,300—$300 cash and $15 per month.
3-r h, Sims street, new, for $1,000—$100 cash and $12.50 per month.
6 3-r h, Vine street, all for $5,000.
We have railroad fronts for manufacturing sites, acreage property all over the county, and houses and lots in all parts of the city.
82 acres fine land, one-half heavily timbered, balance cleared; 3-r h, outhouses, orchard, etc. This place has on it a No. 1 corn mill, and is just 2 miles from Red Oak, on the Atlanta and West Point railroad, and 3 miles from East Point. Buy this, and the present owner will give you 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of corn to grind. This is a good place and cheap at $5,000. wed,sun

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—A 7-room house, No. 151 Walton st., within three minutes' walk of postoffice, gas, best of water, shade trees, could be used by two families if desired. Price $30. Apply Mrs. H. L. Burson, 42 Walton st. apl10-18t

FOR RENT—Neat 5-room cottage, 51 East Harris street, near Peachtree; bathroom, servants' house, etc. Apply to W. D. Ellis, 41 South Broad street. sat sun

FOR RENT—An elegant 9-r house and servants' room on Peachtree street. Hot and cold water, electric bells, etc. No basement. Rent $600 per year. John J. Woodside, 20 N. Broad street.

Rooms.

FOR RENT—One desirable room at 108 Capitol avenue.

FOR RENT—Two rooms, good neighborhood, good water. Nice people in balance of house; healthy locality. 129 Courtland avenue, J. A. Means.

FOR RENT—3 nice connecting rooms with bath. Two 16x16, one 16x30. 42 Church st.

Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS—At No. 90 Walton street. Two supurbly furnished rooms, one front and one rear. Gentlemen preferred.

ROOMS—Two nicely furnished connecting front rooms, half block from new capitol. Good boarding houses near by. No. 15 Capitol Place.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with all conveniences. 62 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—One furnished room, suitable for gentleman, at reasonable price, at 35 N. Pryor street.

TO RENT—A furnished room suitable for one or two single gentlemen. Apply 183 South Pryor st.

FOR RENT—With oe Withous Board.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; all modern conveniences; or will rent whole house partly furnished or vacant. Apply 127 Ivy st.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous,

G. J. Dallas, Real Estate and Renting Agent, 43 South Broad Street.

7-R H, ON MANGUM STREET; water and gas	$20
7-r h, No. 65 Fairlie street; water and gas	35
6-r h, No. 412 Whitehall street; water and gas	25
5-r h, No. 11 Liberty street; new	10
5-r h, on Capitol avenue	12
5-r h, No. 4 West End avenue	13
5-r h, No. 1 Cherry street	20
5-r h, No. 440 Whitehall street	15
5-r h, No. 128 Forest avenue	20
4-r h, No. 51 Maple street	10
4-r h, No. 184 Foundry street; new	11
4-r h, corner West Fair and Elm streets	10
3-r h, No. 34 Tumlin street; new	7

Some nice office rooms on South Broad street, and one large hall and three rooms, connecting, on South Broad street, very cheap. Call and examine my list before renting. G. J. Dallas.

G. W. Adair's Rent List.

26-R PRYOR Street	$75 00	18-r, Forsyth street	$100 00
9-r, Forsyth	60 00	8-r, Ivy	65 00
8-r, Decatur	22 50	8-r, Forest avenue	40 00
8-r, Forest avenue	35 00	8-r, Washington	50 00
7-r, Forest avenue	50 00	7-r, Wheat	50 00
6-r, Mangum	20 00	6-r, Fair	18 00
5-r, Berean avenue	15 00	5-r, Spring	25 00
4-r, Windsor	10 00	4-r, Borne	8 00
4-r, Hunter	15 00	4-r, Cooper	15 00
3-r, Bryan	8 00	3-r, Newton	8 00

I have two stores on Whitehall street that can't be beat for elegance of finish and convenient to the trade. Also one on S. Broad street; some choice office rooms, single or in suits. G. W. Adair, No. 5 Kimball House.

For Rent by Smith & Billings, No. 12 West Alabama St. Telephone No. 225.

6-ROOM HOUSE, Washington street, near new capitol; all conveniences, everything in order, $35.
4-room house, good condition, near Walker street school, $12.50.
5-room cottage on Marietta road, near Van Winkle's shops, neat and good order, $10.
5 rooms on one floor, very elegant, with every convenience for light housekeeping; separate entrance, very close in, $30.
4-room house, very near Nelson street bridge, $12.50.
3 rooms in a family, very close in, $12.50.
2 front rooms over store, on Whitehall, everything nice and respectable, $15.
One office room, Whitehall street, $6.
One office room, Whitehall, near railroad, $8.
One brick store, Wheat street, $10.
One store, West Peters street, $15.

LOST.

LOST, strayed or stolen from 300 Windsor street, one small strawberry-colored cow. Any information or her return will be rewarded at above address.

MONEY LOST not to get the best refrigerator. See our Dry Air Stone Lined Refrigerators. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

LOST—A Masonic charm in the shape of a seal. Finder will please return to R. C. Pierce, 64 Smith street, and receive reward.

LOST—Don't lose your opportunity of getting your envelopes at 25 per cent off at the Mutual Printing Co., 85 S. Broad st.

LOST—Art, but found it again in those fine decorations at McNeal's Wall Paper and Paint Store, 114 Whitehall st.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

For Sale by Johnson & Johnson, No. 1 Kimball House. Wall Street.

WE HAVE sold several good bargains the past week, but the half has not been told yet. We still have the plums left for the next lucky man or woman that wishes to put their money down on the best paying dirt on the American continent. Think of it. The price of good property never goes backward in Atlanta.

OUR LIST of installment property for the coming week is much larger than formerly, and parties wanting small homes on rent-paying terms would do well to scan this list closely and come to see us.

4-R H, LOT 50x105, close to dummy line; cash, $650, and $22.50 per month, 8 per cent. Don't let this slip. Price only $2,050.

2 NEW 8-r houses in fine neighborhood, where values are going up every day; only $2,000 each; one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent. What better does a young business man want? Only width of block from car line. Your attention.

NOW LISTEN to my tale of a fortune. In the midst of business, where bricks and mortar are climbing to the very clouds, we will sell 51 feet front, with a fair business house on it, and the lot runs back 150 feet along a wide alley. 'Tis one of the few best locations that is left for a fine business house for only $300 per front foot. Only $18,300 for a plum that will ripen to higher prices every year.

2 ELEGANT VACANT LOTS, corner Cooper and Crumley streets, 50x160; the two for $3,200; will double in value this year. Or can be cut to front Crumley 40 feet each and sell now for $3,700. Try your hand on this.

2 NICE 3-room houses on Windsor street, good lots, at bargains. $1,000 each; $150 cash, $10 monthly.

ON PONDER AVENUE, Fourth street and other streets in the fifth ward, we have some bargains on installment.

A SPLENDID 9-room new house Courtland avenue. Corner lot, good home. Only $5,600. On easy terms.

A FINE VACANT LOT on Merritts ave for $2,000.

A BARGAIN in a 6-r house, Merritt's avenue, at $5,000.

ONE OF THE FINEST CORNER LOTS on South Pryor street will be sold, if taken quick, at $3,200.

A CHOICE residence lot on North Calhoun street 50x150 feet, cheap at $2,000.

$10000 WILL BUY 4½ acres inside the city limits; 5-r. h. and good outbuildings; has splendid view of the city; good investment.

$450 WILL BUY a fine, high, vacant lot on top hill, near Fort street.

$5000 WILL BUY 100x200, near Trobridge factory; 3 two-room houses and no end to building more, for factory operatives; fine investment.

INSTALLMENT property on new barracks electric line, for laboring people; come and select your family a home.

30 ACRES fine land, lays well and will be worth fabulous price in few years; we will sell it now for $10,000; Sherman's guns threw shells into the center of Atlanta from this spot.

5-R, H. AND nice, level lot on Mills street, for $1,200; ½ cash, balance easy; this is a good home, with best of neighbors.

George J. Dallas, 43 S. Broad Street. Real Estate.

6-r cottage. Capitol avenue, new and nice	$3,500
Vacant lot, Luckie st., 20x160, two fronts, close to postoffice, a bargain	8,000
8-r h, Hood st., 45x125, easy terms	2,500
2 3-r cottages, on C. R. R., 100x257, rent for $18 per month	1,600
6 acres on Johnson road, three miles out, per acre	200
10 acres, West End, if taken at once, $250 per acre will buy it.	
5-r cottage, West Hunter st., close in	2,000
4-r cottage, Fortress avenue, a nice home	900
Vacant lot, 64x200, Abbott st., West End	850
8-r cottage, Hood st., 50x200 to alley	3,000
Vacant lot, Ashby st., W. End	900
Vacant lot, 64x112, Foundry st	350
3-r h, Parson st., good lot	1,100
Vacant lot, Leach st., grove, spot cash	300
3 vacant lots, Larkin street, for	400
1 2-story brick store, W. Peters st	3,000
10 4-r h, on a good st., rents well, cash $2,500, balance in five years	9,000
Vacant lot, ½ mile from carshed, on railroad	2,500
3-r cottage, Greensferry avenue	900
3-r cottage, Hilliard st., 50x100	900
12 acres near Van Winkle's shops, lays beautifully, per acre	300
4 acres on new dummy line to Decatur, 3 r h, lays beautifully	2,500

For Sale by J. B. Roberts, 37 Marietta Street.

9-R EDGEWOOD, 75x400	$6,000
2 4-r, Lowe st	2,400
3-r, Lowe street, 33x100	1,000
96x200, Grant park. Cheap.	
18 vacant lots, 30x125 each, Rhodes street; fine renting locality	4,500
108x150, Randolph street. Cheap	1,100
100x360, Boulevard, close to Ponce de Leon ave	3,000
156x220, Ponce de Leon avenue; lies beautifully.	
6-r, Fulton street. Easy terms	2,250
10 acres, Humphries street road, 3 miles out	3,000
12 acres, Howell's mills road, 3 miles out	5,000
50x175 to 15 foot alley, Currier st	2,500
50x145, East Hunter street, on dummy line; easy terms	400
45x225, in two blocks of Boulevard	500
Foundry street lots, $250 to $300. Easy terms.	
100x120, Sampson street, near Houston st	1,200
150 feet on Decatur street, 300 feet to Ga. R. R.; fronts Ga. R. R. 216 feet; rents for $140 per month.	
4-r, Boulevard, 40x130; easy terms	2,000
5-r and store, W. Fair street, corner lot, 44x149	2,500
50x100 W. Fair; also 100x100 Sams; this will make 4 lots	1,500
200x370, near Peachtree st	2,000
7-r Mills street, 176x200; fronts two streets, all for	6,000
2 acres; Edgewood; fronts Ga. R. R.	5,000
50x106, Georgia ave and Crew st	1,500
105x240 Simpson street; corner lot	3,000
50x190 Hill st	1,200
49x99 Hilliard street; very cheap	600
60x110 Ira st	750
25x110 Lawshe street, 2-room house	250
100x200, McPherson park	650
150x175, North ave	2,500
13 1-3 acres, on Chestnut, Ashby, Beckwith and other streets; 120 lots in this. Call and get price.	
55x102, Whitehall street	1,500
3 4-r, Orange street; rents for $30	2,750
4-r, Magnolia street; brand new	1,300
3-r, Magnolia street; brand new	1,000
5-r. Davis street; installments	2,000

D. O. Stewart. Harry Hill.
General Agents Atlanta Real Estate—Office, No. 4 N. Broad Street.

WE HAVE hundreds of thousands of dollars in properties entrusted to our care, including resident and vacant home sites, on the various streets and avenues of the city; suburban lands and acreage properties at bargains beyond compare.

$25000—FOR central business store, 28x110, to broad side alley.

$13750—FOR business store, centrally located; lot, 25x100, to 10-foot alley.

$40000—FOR business property, heart of city; lot, 30x140, to alley.

$30000—FOR vacant corner lot, 80x55; close in.

$25000—CENTRAL lot, 48x105.

$20000—LOT 151x100; greatest bargain in Atlanta.

$36000 FOR FINEST home on Peachtree street; elegant house, all modern conveniences, 100x308 feet.

$10000 WILL purchase a beautiful home on Capitol avenue, only 2 blocks from the capitol.

$7000 FOR LOT 60x200, one and a hal blocks from Peachtree; 7-room house Ellis street.

$3500 FOR NICE lot on Spring street; 5-room house on electric line.

$4000 FOR LARGE lot on street car line; 5-room house; $500 cash, balance $500 per year; close in.

$3500 FOR 32 LOTS, each 50x182 to 10-foot alley; close to Van Winkle's, Marietta street.

$2750 FOR 32 LOTS, 25x75, 200 feet to right of terminus Marietta street car line.

$3000 FOR 86¼ acres, 5½ miles from carshed, near Howell's mill road.

$2300 FOR house and lot on Moore street, 65x140. A bargain.

$1000 FOR 3 acres on Air-Line railroad, 3½ miles out.

$2200 FOR 50 acres, beautiful bottom land, on Chattahoochee river, including one-third interest in the Randall shoals.

$30 PER ACRE for 150 acres, known as "The Gold Lot," 7½ miles from Atlanta.

$60 PER ACRE for 200 acres on Mason and Turner's ferry road. The highest point in Fulton county; nice house, about ½ woodland, garden planted and orchards, comprising plum, peach, apple and pear.

$25 FRONT FOOT for 100 feet on Center street, 200 feet from Peachtree, equal distance from Wilson avenue.

$1300 ONLY for two beautiful Edgewood lots, nicely located, west side Edgewood postoffice.

D. O. STEWART & CO., office 4 North Broad street. Telephone 1084.

Shelton & Mayson, Real Estate Agents, No. 15 North Broad Street.

WE have some fine lots on Highland avenue on electric line, for $700 to $1,000 each. Very cheap.

Two lots on Hilliard street on electric line, near Cain street. Bargain; $1,600 each.

Some fine lots on Jackson, $60 per foot.

Three lots on Angier avenue, near the Boulevard, cheap. Call for prices.

Some very fine lots on Ponce de Leon avenue at a bargain.

A 7-r house, corner lot, 75x100, near the First Methodist church, very cheap at $2,850.

Two 4-r houses, built last year. If you want a good investment that will pay high interest, come and see this.

Twelve acres in West End, a nice grove, lying well. It is a beauty and a bargain. Call and see us. Shelton & Mayson.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

R. H. Randall, Real Estate Agent, 14 South Broad Street.

R. M. West, C. H. Austin, General Salesmen.
Prof. G. A. Andrews, Bookkeeper and Salesman.

WITH the efficient force I now have, I am better prepared than ever for handling all properties consigned to me for sale. Parties who wish to sell should call and leave description and price, and if prices are reasonable quick sales wil be the result. Try me, if you want to sell quick.

ARE YOU LOOKING for a good investment? This is small but exceedingly good. Two new, nicely painted and plastered houses renting for $18 per month. Can sell the two, if taken at once, for $1,500; 1-3 cash, balance 6 and 12 months. This is 14½ per cent as rent paying and is growing in value.

TWO ELEGANT, elevated, level, vacant lots, 75x275 each, on McCosh street, near Mayson and depot and dummy line, in section that is rapidly building up and rapidly increasing in value. These two lots are worth $750 each. Can sell the two, if sold at once, for $1,250; ⅓ cash, balance 6 and 12 months. This is very good indeed.

INVESTMENT—200x240, comparatively central; fine corner lot, worth, if subdivided, at least $8,000; can sell, if sold at once, for $5,500; ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Come see this and take in the profits.

MEN WHO deal in Atlanta real estate should remember that they may lose a great deal by not looking at my lists of good investment properties. No trouble to show property.

DO YOU want a good, 6-room cottage for a home? Can sell a very cheap place on Pulliam, near Washington Heights and Pryor street, for only $2,000; ¼ cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

BEAUTIFUL Inman Park Lot. One of the best offered for sale, only $2,500, one-third cash, balance one and two years.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Three of the finest lots in this elegant section for $2,000 each, easy terms

THIS IS CHEAP—50x160, Windsor st., for only $800.

WASHINGTON STREET—Very fine lot, tolerably close in, 45x245, $4,500. Also very fine lot 50x200, near Orphans' Home, elevated and nice, only $2,500. Look at these.

$2500 CASH will buy a splendid 4-room house, large lot, very near Spring st., electric line and on nice street and not more than ¾ of a mile from carshed.

$1000—200 CASH, balance in monthly instalments of $15 will buy a good 3-room house near East Tennesse shops.

WEST END—Nice corner lot, good 6-room cottage, well built and in first-class order. Very desirable home; only $4,000, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

DECATUR HOME—The new dummy is now running on schedule time—hourly trains. Can sell you good 8-r 2-story house, large lot, near depot. Very convenient and desirable for a business man. Price $2,700; $1,000 cash, balance long time.

HOW can I help you not making as much money as you want, if you do not come and look at my bargains?

SPLENDID property for speculation; East Atlanta; dummy line runs through it; capable of subdivision at great profit; come see this; can sell for $10,000; easy terms.

THIS IS LITTLE, but good. 50x150 Ormond st., between Crew and Capitol ave., for only $700, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Soon be electric cars in front.

RHODES street, near Haynes, very fine building lot 50x100. Nice shade. Price $1,100, one-third cash balance 6 and 12 months.

SPLENDID 8-r 2-story mansion, large, fine lot 100x280, near courthouse, Decatur; fine fruits, flowers, garden, stables, etc. All for only $3,500.

100x190, fine grove, good street, West End. Only $1,000, worth $2,000. Come see this.

THREE of finest lots in West End, on Lee street, 60x165 each, at $35 per front foot.

VERY FINE LOTS on North avenue. Come see them. R. H. Randall, 14 South Broad street.

D. Morrison, Real Estate and Renting Agent. No. 47 E. Hunter Street.

7-R H, corner of E. Ellis street, large lot 70x103; room for another good building. This lot is very near the electric line; $3,500.

8-R H, gas throughout, on Hood street, near Windsor; easy terms and cheap at $2,300.

4-R H, lot 50x135, corner Formwalt street, good neighborhood and near Pryor street dummy line; part cash, balance $25 per month. Only $2,250.

3 FINE Central properties on Pryor st. Money in them for the buyer. Easy terms.

5-R HOUSE and hall, on lot 50x200, fronting two streets, between two dummy lines, opposite Inman park. This is choice and cheap at $2,000. Easy terms.

CENTRAL PROPERTY on Hunter street. It will pay persons with from $15,000 to $40,000 to investigate this offer.

8-R H on Pulliam street, corner lot, large and high, gas and water in it. This is a choice home on easy terms, and very cheap if you buy at once; $4,100.

7-R H on East Ellis street, corner lot, 75x100, gas, water and sewerage. There is a good speck in this for some one who has a little money to invest.

LOYD STREET central property is in good demand just now. I have four lots near in at from $125 to $500 per foot.

STOREROOM, 20x30, on corner lot, 40x103, Highland avenue. This will be a good business stand, and will make you big money if you buy now; $1,300.

2 STORES AND A HOUSE, lot 50x80, to 10-foot alley; fine business property, on West Peters street; always rented; paying good interest; make you easy terms; one-third cash; this is very cheap at $3,600.

18 ACRES, fronting on the Boulevard; opposite Fort Walker and Grant park, running back to Robinson avenue. This property is all in grove, and has never been offered for sale before. Buy this, lay it off in lots, sell them and double your money in six months' time. Call at once if you want this. Plum; $2,000 per acre.

CAPITOL avenue house, on one of the handsomest corner lots on that beautiful street; east view. Owner, who doesn't live in this city, has instructed me to sell on easy terms; $10,000.

SEVERAL 3 and 4-room houses very cheap and on easy monthly payments.

I DESIRE TO SAY to all my friends who wish to buy or sell real estate, and to the public generally, that I am better prepared than ever before to serve you, because it is now generally known by property owners that I am selling more small homes, say from $1,000 to $6,000, on easy terms than any other real estate agent in this city, so that those that really want to sell quickly list their property with me, which I sell at once, and you get the benefit. See?

The following gentlemen are now associated with me and will be glad to see and serve their many friends: Mr. E. D. Cheshire, an experienced real estate man; Mr. Robert Viewig, who is well posted on the value of real estate and is always ready to show and sell you bargains; also Mr. Eugene Williams, who will have charge of my rent department, and is one of the best collectors in the city. Conveyance always ready for buyers. Please remember the name and number. D. Morrison, Real Estate and Renting Agent, 47 E. Hunter street.

Welch & Turman, No. 2. Kimball House Wall Street.

The following bargains selected from our list of bargains.

(First, however, don't forget to attend our bona fide auction sale of 22 choice Grant park lots, sold for division without limit or reserve. Free ride on dummy leaving Alabama street at 2:20 o'clock p. m. Sale to commence promptly at 3 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, April 14th. Also immediately following this sale we will sell at auction five choice lots on Cameron and McDonald streets. Call at our office for plats.)

$10000 FOR a plot 54 elevated lots on car line inside city limits. Money in this.

$30000 FOR 50 feet front central business property.

$5000 FOR 5 acres, will subdivide and sell at auction for $9,000.

$8500 WILL buy best bargain for investment in gilt-edge residence property in the city.

$4500 TWO lots corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue.

$2100 CHEAPEST lot on Capitol avenue.

$1850 S. E. CORNER Pryor and Georgia avenue.

$1650 PRYOR street, one block from Georgia avenue.

$1350 FOR beautiful grove lot on Loyd street.

$1300 BAKER street lot.

$3500 HIGHEST point on Washington Heights, 100x200 to rear alley.

$1050 PINE, between Peachtree and West Peachtree, 50 feet front.

$625 CHOICE Garden street lot near Georgia avenue.

$300 GARDEN street, $25 cash and $10 per month.

$375 McDONALD street, ½ block from Boulevard.

$2900 SPLENDID 6-r residence, Georgia avenue, $500 cash and $25 monthly.

WELCH & TURMAN, No. 2 Kimball House, Wall street.

James N. Winn. Samuel B. Spencer.
Winn & Spencer, 28 South Pryor Street.

HAVING DISSIPATED the gloom of darkness overshadowing the poor man's chances for a home, will sell real estate for the next thirty days at cut-rate prices. Don't fail to avail yourself of margins they are offering on some of the most comfortable homes, inviting speculations and solid investments to be found either in or out of the city; but come right along, look over their list, hear their prices, see their property and buy their bargains.

First of all they offer you from one to fifty lots at $250 to $400 each; one-third cash.

Next, a close in, handsome lot, 50x162½, on South Pryor, with east front, for $2,500; one-third cash.

Then, the handsomest lot in the city, within earshot of the finest retail street in the state, for the comparatively insignificant sum of $3,000; just two-thirds of its value.

They will also sell you a well built and nicely finished 3-room house on 1 acre lot, within sixteen rods of the carshed, for the infinitesimally sum of $650; house cannot be built for less than $2,500; titles perfect and terms easy. This is no fake, but solid business; other equally as nice home lots at like prices.

Splendid corner, within 3 blocks of capitol, with two-story 7 r h, for $5,750; street improvements down and paid for. Come and get it.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 9 S. Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

ELLIS STREET—Close in, handsome 8-room residence; all modern conveniences; lot 120x200; fruit, shrubbery, shade, etc. One of the choicest locations on north side. Ground alone worth much more than we ask for property. $12,000. Liberal terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

TO SPECULATORS—We have piece, close in, AI residence property, which we can sell for $5,300; it will subdivide and bring $8,000 within 90 days. We want $2,500 down. Buyers then, on expenditure of $500 for moving house, can get it in good shape to sell off, and make easily 100 per cent on the investment. W. M. Scott & Co.

8-ACRE BLOCK at West End at $4,000; clean margin of $3,000 on the block; one-fourth cash. W. M. Scott & Co.

CAPITOL AVENUE, corner of Georgia avenue, 50x200, at a snap price; call and see us Monday morning. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH BOULEVARD, near Grant park, a lovely building lot, 65x190, to 20-foot alley; good surroundings, and the coming residence street of Atlanta; $1,600 buys it: very liberal terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

WE CAN SELL YOU the pick residence lot, 50x190 to wide alley, on West Peachtree, for $5,000; splendid neighborhood; come to us and get the best. W. M. Scott & Co.

WE HAVE the choicest home of 7 well-built rooms, on elevated lot, 75x190, in choice neighborhood; only one block of two car lines; close to schools and churches, and very cheap for $5,200; short time only. W. M. Scott & Co.

EAST HUNTER STREET—Only 3 blocks of the new state capitol, good 6-r house on beautiful corner lot, 60x100, for $3,200. If you are a judge of real estate, take this. Very easy terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END—We are offering one of the very choicest cottage homes in West End; large lot; carriage house; stables, etc.; a gem; terms easy; only one block from the two electric lines to be. W. M. Scott & Co.

65 ACRES—Two miles from city, near electric car line. Lies partly in DeKalb and partly in Fulton county. Carolina, Georgia and Northern railroad has been surveyed through the property. The near future will bring big developments in this section. We recommend this property for a speculation. Price, $250 per acre. W. M. Scott & Co.

NEAR GRANT PARK—Two acres of choice property, fronting a 50-foot street, now built up with handsome residences; convenient to dummy; ground lies well for subdivision. Only $1,500; $500 cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Well worth $2,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

8-ACRE BLOCK at West End; can sell 10 lots off from it for $5,000 and have three-fourths for future development; will sell for $4,000. Option out till Monday noon, after which it will be on the market. Who is the next man? W. M. Scott & Co.

PEACHTREE STREET—Choice vacant lots, 90x200. Cheap. W. M. Scott & Co.

GEORGIA AVENUE—8-room residence on large lot on dummy line and near Capitol avenue car line, soon to be changed to electric line; only $2,750; $300 cash, $30 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

JACKSON STREET—Near Highland avenue, one of the choicest vacant lots on the street; convenient both to electric and street cars; belgian block, gas, water, etc., on street, one of the cheapest lots on north side; size 50x200 to an alley; price $800. W. M. Scott & Co.

WINDSOR STREET—5-room cottage on lot 50x175; house new and in perfect order; $2,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END, Gordon street, vacant lot, 50x200, near Caldwell's store, on electric car line; cheapest lot on street, $2,000; liberal temsr. W. M. Scott & Co.

PEACHTREE STREET, near Ponce de Leon avenue, choicest lot on Peachtree street, 100x2400. Call and see us. W. M. Scott & Co.

THIS most beautiful corner lot, on West Peachtree, 123x326, to another street. This will subdivide and make five choice lots, and bring $19,000. The lot has belgian block, beautifully shaded, and in very choicest neighborhood. Only $16,000; one-third cash, balance in one and two years. W. M. Scott & Co.

6 NEW 3-ROOM HOUSES, each on large lot, renting for over 10 per cent to permanent tenants, located where property will double in two years. $2,400 cash, balance in 5 years at 7 per cent interest. Price $5,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR RENT on Decatur dummy line, 5-room cottage on 5-acre lot; fruit of all kinds; nominal rent to right party. W. M. Scott & Co.

50-ACRE FRUIT FARM, 1½ miles from Decatur, 7½ miles from Atlanta, ¼ mile from railroad station where all accommodation trains stop. 125 peach trees 5 years old, seedlings, all choice varieties; 75 cherry trees, 12 pear, 3,500 choice grapes, all in bearing; 7 acres in pasture, 15 acres in wood, 3-room dwelling, stable, large barn, carriage house, corn crib and cabin; beautiful and commanding site for a handsome country home. In additton to above fruits, there is ½ acre in strawberries, full bearing, and ½ acre in raspberries, full bearing; large asparagus bed. The fruits have never been neglected, and are all young and in fine condition. About 15 acres of fine bottom land are still uncleared. Only $6,500 for place. W. M. Scott & Co.

W. C. Harkey, Real Estate, 38 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE! NOTICE! To my friends: Having been in the real estate business in this city for the past two years, have become thoroughly acquainted with the city and the business. I will be pleased to give prompt attention to all parties that desire to make money on real estate. You will find in my list below demonstrable bargains.

ONE-FOURTH mile from Kimball house, 7-room house, gas and water, $3,000; $1,000 cash, balance $45 per month; 2 blocks from Peachtree. W. C. Harkey.

3 BLOCKS from the capitol, 5-r h; all street improvements made and paid for; corner lot, 100 feet from dummy; $3,000 buys it; $2,000 cash, balance 5 years; assessed at $3,500; owner anxious to sell at once. W. C. Harkey.

WITHIN ½ mile or 6 blocks from the Kimball house, lot on Peachtree, $118 front foot, running through to another paved street. Buy this at once if you want a bargain in Peachtree lots. Will sell next week. W. C. Harkey.

I AM AUTHORIZED to build and sell two 3-room houses on South Terry street on installment plan to the right party. Lots 56x100. W. C. Harkey.

NEAR THE PIANO FACTORY—Good, nice, well-located 4-room house and hall, nicely papered, lot 50x200; $2,100; ½ cash, balance time. W. C. Harkey.

THREE MILES from carshed, 10-acre farm, accessible by electric cars; good house and barn. Come and see this at once. W. C. Harkey.

ONE BLOCK from Decatur street, two blocks from Edgewood avenue, good house and lot, $2,000; one-half cash; balance, $25 per month, commencing next August; lot lays high, water runs in every direction. W. C. Harkey.

IN SAME COMMUNITY as the above, one nice little home; $100 cash, balance monthly. W. C. Harkey.

7 3-R HOUSES with hall, front and back porch; all rent for $10 each; adjoining one sold for $1,000. The seven can be bought for $6,000; one-half cash; balance, time; good bargain; all are worth today $7,700. W. C. Harkey.

THREE ACRES at Edgewood well improved with good house and barn; all corner property with good front; close to dummy line from city to Decatur; must be sold at once, owner has bought in the city. W. C. Harkey.

W. A. OSBORN. G. S. BREWSTER. M. C. STONER

W. A. Osborn & Co., Real Estate and Loans, 12 South Pryor Street, Opposite Kimball House. Telephone 132.

$2250 ONE AND ONE-FOURTH acres, two miles from Kimball house, cheap. On new dummy line.

12-r h, Gordon street, West End, $550 per acre, 5 acres, two-mile post, on proposed new dummy line.

$5,000, 7-r h, all out houses, barn, etc., 3 miles from carshed, Greensferry road. Prettiest home on it. Cheap.

$800, fine lot, 50-foot front, in two blocks of Marietta street. Would be cheap at $1,000.

$1,250, nice home, renting well, on Alexander street. Cheap at price.

A bargain on West Peachtree, close to Cedar street. $1,150, vacant lot, in 155 of West Peachtree, 60 feet front.

Come see a lot for $800 right at Highland avenue.

Large corner lot, Houston and Jackson, 56 feet front. Will sell cheap.

$2,000, fine Jackson street lot.

$3,000, Jackson street, 225 feet deep, fronting two streets. Elegant.

$30 front foot Jackson street, 260 feet deep. None as good.

$25 front foot Boulevard, 260 feet deep. A hummer.

$2,500, fine store, 2 stories; the rents are 10 per cent on $3,000. Think of this. Always call on W. A. Osborn & Co.

Hampton & Holbrook, Real Estate Brokers, 22 S. Broad Street.

AMONG other bargains on our list we note the following, which must be sold in the next five days:

$1,100—3-room house, lot 50x140. Terms one-third cash, balance six and twelve months. This is a bargain and only on the market for a short while, on Logan street.
$850—3-room house, lot 61x100, on West Third street.
$1,300—Lot 50x128 on Hill street. Terms easy. This is a stunner.
$1,200—Lot 50x140 on Yonge street.
$500—Lot 66x100 on Willow street. This is certainly cheap.

Elegant Peachtree home lots on Boulevard, Jackson, West Baker, Courtland avenue, Merritts avenue, Forest avenue, and some very cheap property on North avenue, Pearl, Waterhouse and Marcus streets, and some beautiful vacant lots on Windsor, Eeds, Garibaldi and Georgia avenue. Hampton & Holbrook.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE—A bargain can be had in a complete outfit, shelving, counters, show cases, soda fount and drugs worth $4,000; can be bought at once for $2,000. J. T. Culpepper, Receiver, Thomasville, Ga. fri sun

SAVANNAH Drug Store For Sale—Commercial importance of this seaport becoming known, trade has increased and increasing; sold to give proper attention to a specialty; this well established drug business could be bought for $10,000, or cash interest for sale. For terms, address R. H. Tatem, Savannah, Ga. apr 12 2t sun mon

A BARGAIN is open to any one desiring to locate in a growing city and engage in the manufacture of shoes; brick building, two stories, with abundant power and machinery, and ready to go into operation. Address T. J. Ross, Florence, Ala.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT on investment! For a bonus of $500 I will allow any one to insure my life for $5,000 on a ten-year endowment policy, payable to himself at maturity; age 34; references. Address Endowment, care Constitution.

WANTED—To buy a small drug store in or near Atlanta, or interest in same. Address [illegible], care Constitution.

CHICKAMAUGA.

A LETTER FROM THE FAMOUS BATTLE FIELD.

A Blending of Hallowed Memories and Practical Development.

One of the Loveliest of Nature's Retreats to Be Made a Great Resort and Military Rendezvous.

A Place Where the Intellect and Wealth of the World Will Meet for Recreation and Pleasure.

The Finest Spring in the United States that Shows a Daily Flow of Thirty Million Gallons of Water.

GREAT SALE OF BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE LOTS ON APRIL 28TH.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., April 11—[Special Correspondence Constitution.]—I stand on hallowed ground today—a place made sacred by the blood of thousands of the bravest and truest men that ever fell in battle.

Chickamauga, famous for the terrific conflict waged between the contending forces of the confederate and federal armies, is one of the loveliest points in nature's paradise.

Blending, as it does, historic renown with picturesque surroundings and material advantages, it is at once a point that will attract the attention of the world, for years to come.

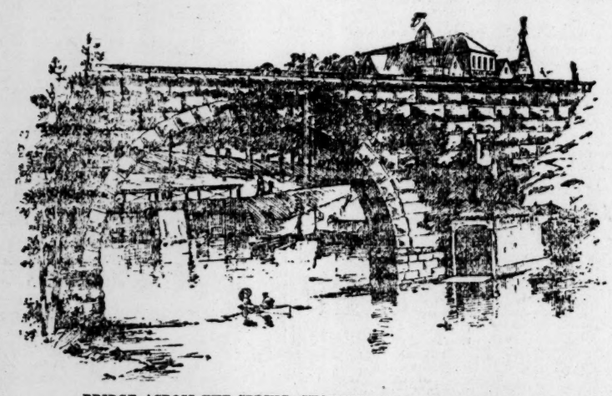
It is a place of all places for a grand military rendezvous, and the magnificent appropriation of the general government for a national park to be located here emphasizes the comprehensive distinctiveness of the place.

Here it was that Generals Bragg and Rosecrans, both at the head of valiant and determined armies, met each other in a three-days engagement that proved to be one of the deadliest battles ever fought on American soil.

Here it was that the daring Longstreet stormed the almost impregnable position of the resolute Thomas in three desperate charges, and was three times repulsed with heavy losses.

Here it was that a brave Kentucky regiment, 190 strong at the beginning of the engagement, was appallingly reduced to a Spartan band of forty, a mortality that would have sent dismay into the ranks of any corps other than the heroes who bore it.

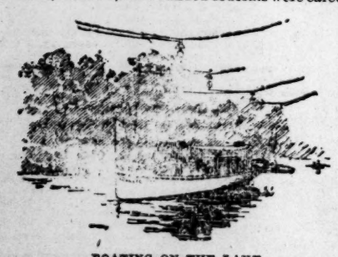
Here it was that, after three days of the most frightful fighting that ever filled a battlefield with human gore, and most strategic maneuvers that ever signalized fine military tactics, the contending forces were relieved by the retreat of the federal army—a retreat that in reality meant victory for neither.



BRIDGE ACROSS THE SPRING, SHOWING HOTEL IN BACKGROUND.

For it was a desperate struggle, and the terrible loss sustained by both armies—a loss of 37,000 out of 110,000 who figured in the fight—showed the most resolute courage, as the plans of battle and field movements indicated the most consummate skill.

Chickamauga is, therefore, historic ground, the site upon which is located the present young city, being the scene of the first day's skirmishing. The old homestead of Mr. James Gordon, a splendid brick residence, in whose family the title of this entire property rested for sixty years, still stands as a touching monument to ante-bellum ease, and a grim representative of the devastation of the sixties. This house was used as headquarters by General Rosecrans on Friday before the fierce battles of September 19th and 20th, on which days he moved to the Glenn house, changing the Gordon house to a field hospital, covering the ten acres adjoining with hospital tents, where 5,000 wounded federals were cared for. All of this property is being improved on a magnificent scale, and the company in control intend, to preserve this stately old southern home and set aside the ten acres of and surrounding it for a park.



BOATING ON THE LAKE.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROPERTY.

Actuated by soulful sentiment and laudable enterprise, a company has been formed, incorporated as the Crawfish Land Company, a name suggested by the magnificent spring, which, in legendary lore, derives its name from a tribe of the Cherokees called Crafish, whose purpose it is to improve this property in such a way as to make it the most popular winter and summer resort in the United States. The company owns 5,000 acres of land surrounding the beautiful Crawfish Springs, which are included in the purchase, and are encouraging improvement of the greatest magnitude, having already graded and macadamized ten miles of necessary streets and avenues, a work that was done before a lot was placed upon the market.

The streets are sixty feet wide, while the avenues are eighty, the latter bearing alternately the names of the generals who figured on either side in the memorable battle from which this place takes its name. Both streets and avenues are macadamized with a splendid gravel which drifts down from the base of Missionary Ridge by the heavy rains of winter in such deposits as furnish the most abundant supply for the purposes of street-paving, for which it is admirably suited, as the streets and drives at this place, though it is not yet a year old, are far better than any roads in the south that I have seen. Notwithstanding the almost incessant rains of the past winter, these streets are as firm as a plank road, showing an entire absence of mud, that is refreshing to one whose practical investigations have led him to places of decided age, whose streets were almost impassable.

The company in charge has laid out the place with a view to making it a magnificent suburban town, and at the same time they have had in view the establishment of such enterprises as will make it a manufacturing town of real note. The manufacturing town, however, will be entirely separate and distinct from the suburban, or resident town, the former to be one mile from the passenger depot.

In addition to their valuable Crawfish Springs property, the company owns the celebrated Round Mountain coal property, on Lookout Mountain, nine miles distant. In order to reach and develop the latter, they are building as rapidly as men and money can do the work, a standard gauge road, seventeen miles long, which shows some of the finest civil engineering in the south. While it has been long known that coal of a high grade existed in Lookout mountain, the difficulty of reaching it has prevented its development. No one heretofore has been willing to spend the money necessary to bring this property into accessibility—and the splendid display of enterprise which led these developing minds to build such an expensive road indicates great confidence in the merit of their holdings.

There are three seams of coal on this property, the lower vein being thirty-eight inches thick, and the middle seam fifty-four inches. The latter is now being opened, the main entry having been driven over 200 feet, showing a seam of coking coal that is not inferior to that from the celebrated Pocahontas mines. It has been tested and found to be fine for steam, coking and blacksmithing—the local blacksmiths for miles around having used it for the last thirty years. The following analysis by Dr. Gust Bidtel, chemist for the Southern Iron Company, will show its superior quality: Ash, 4.81; volatile matter, 16.03; fixed carbon, 79.10; sulphur, 0.36; phosphorus, 0.007.

It will therefore be seen at a glance that this coke will revolutionize the manufacturing of iron in the Chattanooga district.

In addition to magnificent coal deposits, there is also a bed of red hematite ore, extending along the base of Lookout mountain, from a point ten miles south of Chattanooga and five miles west of Chickamauga into Alabama. This property is being opened up by the Crawfish Land Company, and is reached by the above road, which gives a supply of coal and iron along the route of their own line of railway. The iron runs from 57 to 60 per cent metallic iron, giving a furnace test of 54 per cent, which shows the highest grade of any ore used in this district.

On the property of this company is also a deposit of limestone which is estimated to be sufficient to supply fluxing for all the iron manufactories of the south.

Thus it will be observed that Chickamauga enjoys the most superior advantages for manufacturing iron, and it need not surprise the industrial world if she develops into a great manufacturing center. The company in charge of affairs is composed of the most conservative business men of the country, and as such they propose to let their work tell its own story, leaving a thoughtful business public to form its own conclusions.

They have sufficient capital to develop their property, and while they propose to encourage manufactories, having now in contemplation the erection of extensive coking ovens, none of their stock has ever been offered in open market, and not a dollar has ever been given to any promoter or developer. It has been their policy to develop and make the property a good investment by their own expenditures, feeling that it was of such a value that it could be developed and operated without depending upon the sale of lots. It is distinctively a model company, one worthy to control the magnificent property owned by them. In support of this estimate I think it germane and important to make a brief reference to the personnel of the organization.

General J. T. Wilder, of Johnson City, Tenn., president, is one of the finest developers in the country, a gentleman who enjoys the distinction of having been the first man to manufacture iron after the advanced methods, in the south. He is well and favorably known as a natural and educated geologist, who, having learned something of the south's material greatness during the war, has, for the last twenty-five years, been devoting his attention to the development of the section.

Mr. Samuel F. Parrott, of Atlanta, superintendent of the company, is a gentleman well known in business circles as possessing eminent capacity and thoughtful conservatism. He was for some time general manager of the Columbus Southern railroad, superintendent of the railroad work of the Chattahoochee Brick Company, and general superintendent of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus road, positions filled by him with great credit.

Mr. Gordon Lee, treasurer, is a native of Chickamauga, having been born on this property, which was owned by his father and grandfather, of whose estate he is the executor. In view of the unique plans of development adopted by the company, their competent and cultivated treasurer is most happily named.

Mr. Alfred Sully, New York, a large banker, who was the first president of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Company, and now interested in the Philadelphia and Reading and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton roads.

Mr. Simon Borg, of the firm of Simon Borg & Co., New York, bankers, who is also a prominent railroad magnate.

Messrs. Lehman Bros., New York, who enjoy world-wide prominence as bankers and cotton merchants.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, New York, who is prominent in railroad circles, and one of the largest iron manufacturers in the United States.

Mr. John C. Calhoun, New York, whose very name inspires confidence among business men throughout the country.

Messrs. Cooney, Eckstein & Co., New York, large lumber dealers.

Hon. Patrick Calhoun, Atlanta, one of the most marvelously successful young men in the south, whose judgment is unquestionable.

Captain J. W. English, Atlanta, whose splendid services as mayor of the finest city in the south, together with his eminent business capacity, as shown in his management of the American Trust and Banking Company and the Chattahoochee Brick Company, both of which institutions he is serving as president, have gained him the highest business confidence.

Captain W. B. Lowe, Atlanta, president of the Columbus Southern railroad, and lessee of the state penitentiary, who is very favorably known as an excellent business man.

Mr. George W. Parrott, Atlanta, president of the Capital City bank and vice president of the Chattahoochee Brick Company, positions which he has filled with the most decided credit to his business worth.

Mr. J. W. English, Jr., Atlanta, the courteous and competent general manager of the Chattahoochee Brick Company, a young man of wonderful capacity and splendid success.

Mr. J. D. Williamson, president of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus road, who is known over the south as a successful railroad builder and manager.

With such men in control, the company is obliged to succeed.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK.

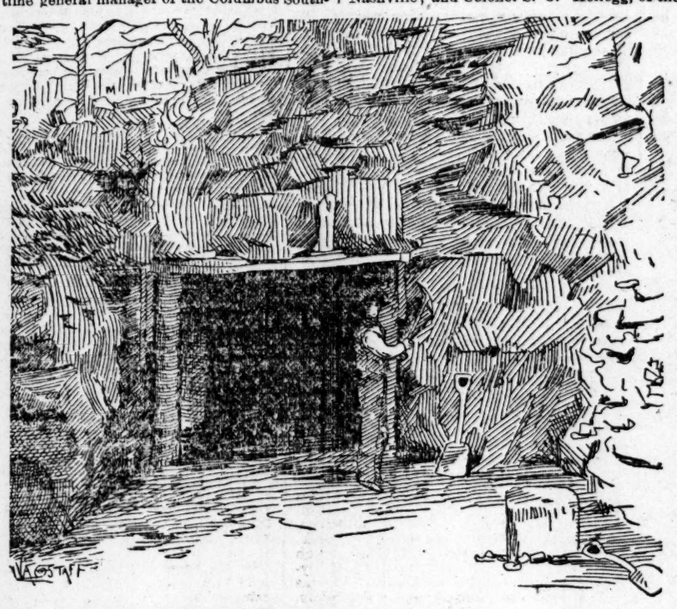
If anything were necessary to insure the phenomenal growth of Chickamauga, this is more than supplied by the decision of the United States government to improve a national park here on a magnificent scale.

An appropriation of $325,000 has already been made and 7,500 acres of land secured, covering the entire battlefield. The state of Georgia has already, by act, ceded the jurisdiction of the property to the United States, and as soon as the commission acquires title to the property, they will at once go to work to restore it, as near as possible, to its condition at the time of the battle.

The scenes of the principal struggles are to be marked by monuments, which are to bear inscriptions giving an exact history of the different fights, and it is further designed to have the relative positions of each division, corps and brigade marked by iron tablets, of which there will be a great number, indicating the changed positions during the entire course of battle.

In addition to the above, various states are also moving to mark the position of each organization sent out by them, and which were engaged in this battle. New York has a bill before her legislature, appropriating $1,500 each toward the establishment of tables showing the position of her twenty-one organizations, and $7,000 to pay the commission for superintending the work, aggregating an appropriation of $38,500. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have similar bills, and it is estimated that at least 400 organizations, representing the various states, will be thus provided for, it being supposed that an appropriation amounting to $600,000 will thus be had. When to this are added the government appropriations from time to time, which, it may be fairly claimed, have just begun, the magnitude and magnificence of the undertaking becomes a matter of national importance.

A competent commission will be in control of the improvement, and, under the law, this will be made up of one general each from the confederate, federal and regular armies. The board at present is composed of General J. S. Fullerton, St. Louis; General A. P. Stewart, Nashville; and Colonel S. C. Kellogg, of the regular army, the latter being the engineer in charge.



COAL OPENING ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

The state has ceded control of twenty-eight miles of roads, which will be sixty feet wide, twenty feet to be macadamized, and the whole to be thoroughly drained. In addition to the macadam, a top dressing of gravel will be put upon the roads, which insures for Chickamauga the finest drives in the union.

It requires only a casual estimate of this work to show the grandeur of the undertaking, and the decided effect it will have upon the development of Chickamauga, a point that is destined to be the most popular military and health resort in the union. This is not an extravagant claim.

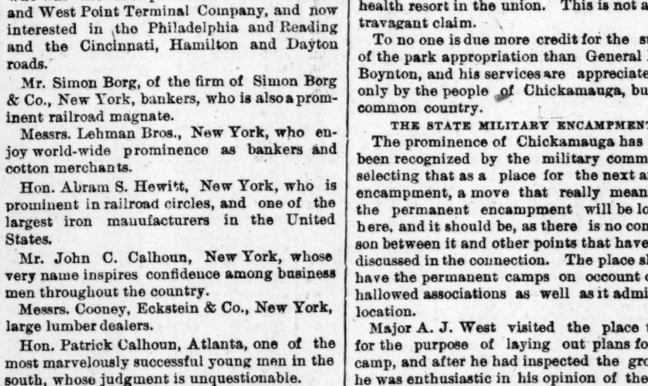
To no one is due more credit for the success of the park appropriation than General H. V. Boynton, and his services are appreciated not only by the people of Chickamauga, but the common country.

THE STATE MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

The prominence of Chickamauga has again been recognized by the military commission selecting that as a place for the next annual encampment, a move that really means that the permanent encampment will be located here, and it should be, as there is no comparison between it and other points that have been discussed in the connection. The place should have the permanent camps on account of its hallowed associations as well as it admirable location.

Major A. J. West visited the place today for the purpose of laying out plans for the camp, and after he had inspected the grounds he was enthusiastic in his opinion of the wisdom of the selection, and after a short conference with Captain Edward Field, Fourth artillery, and Captain J. W. Jacobs, quartermaster of the barracks, it was decided to fix the camps in a beautiful woodland facing the drill grounds, it being arranged to have ten avenues forty feet wide and 300 deep, leading into the woods, the tents of each company, representing ten in all, to be pitched at the ends of the avenues, with the kitchens and sinks in rear. At the approach of the avenues and facing same will be the tents of the companies' officers, while the staff and field officers' tents will flank the latter and face the grounds.

It is a splendid location, facing as it does the



THE BEAUTIFUL EUCLID AVENUE.

south side of the National park, and the Crawfish Land Company is determined to put forth every effort to make the place attractive and comfortable.

They will supply water to the camps by means of pipes, which will carry the water from the Crawfish Springs to a reservoir to be built on the elevation of the grounds, with a capacity of 10,000 gallons.

LOCATION OF CHICKAMAUGA AND ELEVATION.

Chickamauga is located on the eastern slope of Mission Ridge, in what is known as McLemore's cove, which is formed by the intersection of Lookout and Pigeon mountains. It has an elevation of 800 feet, and is surrounded by a picturesque country.

The celebrated Crawfish Springs is one of the main features, flowing 1,000,000 gallons of pure water an hour. Its temperature is 59 degrees, and the analysis shows it to be strong in magnesia and mild in limestone.

The company has built a stone dam at the spring, which furnishes water power for three turbine wheels that give power to the dynamo which supplies electric lights for the Park hotel, in addition to water for the hotel and village. The springs empty into the Chickamauga river two miles from the head, where another dam has been built, forming a beautiful lake two miles long, which is a splendid expanse of water, supplied with row boats and steam launches, whose banks are beautifully shaded along the entire length of the stream. The lake has been stocked by the government with California trout, this being the only water in the section in which these fish can live, they requiring water of very cold temperature. The lake is one of the loveliest bodies of water I have ever seen, winding picturesquely around the rugged mountain bases that form its banks. It varies from two to six feet in depth, and from 200 to 600 feet in width, and two miles in length, the water being of that opal hue that makes it even more beautiful.

Just to the right of the lake, on a splendid elevation, and in the center of ten acres of attractive grounds, is built the beautiful Park hotel, a house of attractive architectural design, erected at a cost of $60,000, capable of accommodating 200 guests. The house is carpeted throughout with Brussels carpeting, well furnished and finished in hard woods, and supplied with all modern conveniences, such as steam-heating, electric lights, water and electric call bells. The house is a very attractive building, being encircled on two floors by verandas twenty-four feet in width. These will be enclosed with glass in the winter, so as to make them more comfortable for winter visitors. The house has a lovely ballroom forty by seventy feet, and a capacious dining room with a seating capacity of 160. The house will be run in the best style by the land company, they having secured the services of Mr. J. W. Thomas, an experienced hotel man, as manager. They expect to do a large business during the present season.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Chickamauga is thirteen miles from Chattanooga, and can be reached by the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus road, a part of the Central of Georgia, which will soon be made a through line from the west to Savannah and Florida points.

Then there is the road running to Lookout, which is now being built by the company, and this crosses the Chattanooga Southern at a point ten miles from Chattanooga, and five miles from Chickamauga, giving another line fifteen miles in length to Chattanooga, traffic arrangements having already been made for through schedules on this line.

The Chickamauga National Park road is now being built from Chattanooga through the park to this point. This will be extended to Ringgold, giving a short connection to the Western and Atlantic, over which may be reached all points north and south.

Then there are her Rome connections with the East Tennessee system, over the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus, which also connects at Bremen with the Georgia Pacific, and at Griffin with the main stem of the Central and Georgia Midland and Gulf.

Then the owners of the Chattanooga electric system will doubtless extend from St. Elm to Chickamauga.

On tomorrow the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus will begin to operate a special accommodation from Chattanooga to Chickamauga, making no intermediate stops. This train will make three trips daily until the 1st of June, when an hour schedule will be put on. A low rate of 25 cents return trip will be charged.

Special freight rates have also been arranged from Chattanooga to Chickamauga, the latter being allowed the same rates as points along the belt system of Chattanooga.

It will therefore be seen that Chickamauga has every distinction enjoyed by large cities, and many that they can never hope for.



CRAWFISH SPRINGS.

There is nothing to impede her progress and those who think will attend the great sale of lots on April 28th.

Go and see for yourself and be convinced of the truth of what I have written.

B. M. BLACKBURN.

Telephones!

Telephones!

Below we give a list of subscribers connected since our last publication:

1404—Atlanta Crystal Ice Company, C. S. L'Engle, manager.
603—Anderson, Dr. W. D., residence.
1353—Angier, Clarence, residence.
1083—Atlanta Wire and Iron Works.
814—Blue, E. W., residence.
1402—Clayton Sewing Machine Motor Company.
713—Donaldson, Thomas, residence.
1406—Ester & Orr, Foundry and Machine Works.
591—Foot & Bro., Abe, trunk manufacturers.
1015—Fuller, George A., contractor.
1234—Fulton convict camp.
1355—Gray, J. R., residence.
1237—Grant park, at Gress Zoo.
1401—Gate City Electric and Construction Company.
355—Harrison, G. W., residence.
1408—Hines & Felder, attorneys.
774—Heinz, H. J. & Co., dealers in pickles, etc.
885—Hightower, Jr., T. J., Southern Box factory.
1235—Johnson, F. S., grocer.
1354—Jones, Darwin G., residence.
1352—L'Engle, C. S., residence.
30—Lemke & Powell, harness manufacturers.
295—Miller & Nelson, tailors.
353—Manning Furniture Company, factory
1086—Manning Furniture Company, office.
1200—Five calls; Pope, J. W., residence.
5—Pittman, F. A., residence.
537—Reed & Stewart, attorneys.
1403—Renfro Manufacturing Company, manufacturers soda and mineral waters.
604—Stocker, Miss Corinne.
1084—Stewart, D. O. & Co., real estate.
1405—South Georgia Land Company.
1407—Tompkins, H. B., attorney.
1236—Union depot.
867—Venable, W. E., residence.
411—Venable Bros., granite.
589—West, W. H., grocer.
524—Westmoreland & Austin, attorneys.

The following will be put up in a few days:

592—Douglass, Thomas & Co., dry goods.
1019—Gregory's Phamacy, drugs.
1410—Glass, Dr. J. M., office.
1032—Glass, Dr. J. M., residence.
1409—Johnson, E. Evan, M. D., residence.

The above list is the longest ever published for two weeks' work. Any one desiring information as to terms, etc., will be cheerfully waited on by calling telephone 309, or addressing by postal card,

W. T. GENTRY, Manager.

A Confederate Soldier.—Any confederate veteran who knew of W. H. Thompson as a soldier in the Thirty-fifth Georgia regiment will confer a favor on Mrs. Damars Thompson by letting her know, No. 20 Ella street, Atlanta, Ga.

Growing Voluminous.

The Dramatic News came out in the form of twenty pages last week, and was conceded by all the finest of its kind ever placed upon our newsstands. The News is always bright, brilliant and breezy, and in the line none but itself can be its parallel. It deserves its past success and all the future may have in store for it.

THE WEST END LINE

TWO COMPANIES LOOK ASKANT EACH OTHER.

What Mr. Hurt Has to Say About the Street Railroad Situation—The South Side Line.

There was a report yesterday that the Consolidated street Railway Company, in which Mr. Joel Hurt is to be president, would build sixty-two miles of electric line and most of it will be done by fall.

Investigation does not confirm this exactly, but Mr. Hurst says they will build thirty or forty miles, though it will not all be done this year.

Just now progress seems to wait on the settlement of the West End matter. The South Side Company is making vigorous efforts in that direction, and Mr. Hurt says the extension of the West End line by his company is dependent on the action of the West End council.

The situation among the Atlanta street railways remains unchanged. Mr. Joel Hurt is still awaiting the arrival of Mr. Glasier, a Boston capitalist who was instrumental in organizing the syndicate which purchased the lines of the Union Street Railway Company.

"What I stated in your paper of March 15th is exactly what we will do," said Mr. Hurt yesterday.

"Is it true, as reported, that you will build sixty-two miles of electric line?"

"The work we propose will necessitate the building of thirty or forty miles of electric line, but we will not do all of that this year.

"What part of the work will you do first?

"We intended to begin with the West End line, but that matter is now in abeyance. We paid heavily for the franchise in West End and another company has been given the same privilege. On that street one company, with a double track, can give an infinitely better service than two companies could give with single tracks. We intend to find out what our rights are in the premises, and stand upon them. If they are not such as to enable us to do business in West End to advantage, we will make no fight over it. In a word, we propose to stand on our rights, but we do not intend to make a factious fight. One company can give a better service than two, and if we can give such a service, and the other company can, we would rather see them do it than not, both companies giving a half service on the same street.

"I understand that the West End council took action upon a report circulated to the effect that we would not begin to rebuild the line for twelve months. If they did, it was certainly a very unwise course. The present route is longer than ours and crosses the railroad twice in one place at the grade. The cars will often be delayed from ten to twenty minutes."

"What street on the north side will you begin work on first?"

"Oh, I can't tell you that."

"You will begin work somewhere at once?"

"Oh, yes."

WILLINGHAM IS OUT.

He Is Given a Preliminary Trial and Put Under Bond.

Tom Willingham is at liberty again.

He was given a preliminary hearing before Justice Owens yesterday morning on charges of larceny after trust and burglary.

Justice Owens thought the evidence sufficient to bind Willingham over, and bond of $1,000 was assessed in each case.

Later, however, upon consultation with the officers and other parties concerned, the bond was reduced to $500 in each case, which bonds were given by the defendant.

It was clearly shown in the Willingham trial that Mr. Allen had at no time made overtures for any settlement which could have been construed in any respect as a settlement of the criminal charge. Mr. Allen is one of the best known commercial men of Atlanta, and any use of his name in a questionable light could not have been warranted by the facts.

Mr. Willingham's brother, Mr. W. B. Willingham, went on his bond as soon as the amount was fixed.

"All I desire to say now," said Mr. Willingham, "is that I sold only under Mr. Baisden's direction."

A Card About Mr. Friend.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: If anything were necessary to completely establish the perfectly legitimate character of Mr. J. M. Friend's action in the Willingham matter, the following from Judge King, before whom the preliminary hearing of the case was had, would suffice:

"At the preliminary hearing of the case against Tom Willingham, charged with larceny after trust, the evidence totally freed Mr. J. M. Friend, whose name has been unpleasantly connected with the matter, from any knowledge of the illegal character of Mr. Willingham's dealing, and clearly demonstrated that Mr. Friend did simply what is done by leading merchants daily, purchased samples from a salesman after he had no further use for them.

J. GADSDEN KING,
N. P. and Ex-officio J. P.

April 11, 1891.

Atlanta Avenue.

To the many friends and signers of the petition last fall who are inquiring as to opening and giving to the public as a drive to and from Grant park, we desire to say that the weather for the three months has been such until the past few days, as to obstruct all road and street work. We hope to get the drive on Atlanta avenue—sixty feet wide from Capitol avenue to the park through in time to let the public enjoy the only safe and pleasant drive to and from Grant park this spring. To say the drive is needed does not express it. The present transportation lines to the beautiful and attractive park are entirely inadequate. From 5,000 to 8,000 people visit this park every Sabbath, filling the car lines to overflowing and still there are thousands who stay away rather than encounter the crush. Those who could go out in their private conveyances are forced to stay at home on account of the want of this pleasant and safe drive, which Atlanta avenue will be soon as it can be thrown open to the public. It is hoped that the hundreds signing the petition and urging the opening of this avenue will not now have long to wait for it, as work is promised at an early day now.

PARK AVENUE LAND COMPANY, Owners.

GO TO BLUE'S tomorrow for bargains in all kinds of jewelry and wathes. Come in and get posted on prices and styles—it is entertaining and instructive to look through my handsome stock. It is clean and fresh from the factories. Everybody welcome, and all goods within the limits of your purse. I have so many bargains that I cannot attempt to name them, but will warrant satisfaction. Call or write for prices on badges. Designs furnished free. Lowest prices in the city and best work.

E. W. BLUE,
"The People's Jeweler," [illegible]

FOUR MEN TO HANG.

A WHOLESALE CONVICTION OF MURDERERS.

Ware Superior Court Sentences Three Men to Execution on the 22d of May, While Wilcox Will Hang One on the 20th.

WAYCROSS, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—Three men will be swung from the gallows on the 22d of May next.

The first among the number is Welcome Golden, who was the principal in the Varn Mill riot, in which the military was called out to suppress a negro uprising. Golden, with three others shot two negroes dead. The verdict was rendered at 11 o'clock tonight.

The other two convicted are Lije Cheavers and Ben Chambers, both negroes.

A Hanging Ahead in Wilcox.

AMERICUS, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—John Jackson, the negro who shot and killed Mr. Bee Brown, of Rochelle, a few weeks since, has been adjudged guilty of murder in Wilcox superior court. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 20th of May. He was brought to this city yesterday for safe keeping. A motion for a new trial has been entered.

HE COULDN'T WAIT.

The Late Cashier Gadsden's Short Letter to the Bank President.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—An interesting suit will come up at the next term of the city court over fifteen bonds misappropriated by the late Thomas Gadsden. Lawrence J. Guilmartin had fifteen second-mortgage bonds of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad Company in the Merchants' National bank. Their market value is estimated at $17,000. These bonds, it seems, were sold by Gadsden, through some banker, to Duckworth, Turner & Co. In the legal papers F. C. Wylly is named as the broker. The bonds are unregistered and it is a question who will have to stand the loss.

Great curiosity has existed about the nature of the letter which the late cashier wrote to Captain Hammond, the president of the bank. As might be expected, the letter was a short one. Mr. Gadsden wrote that he could make a full explanation of his affairs, but he had not time. "Eternity awaits me," he wrote.

THE W. C. T. U.

Met in State Convention in Thomasville Yesterday.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union opened promptly this morning at 9 o'clock. Mrs. Sibley was in the chair as president; Miss Emmie Stuart, of Oxford, recording secretary; and Miss Missouri Stokes, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Chapin, of Charleston, were on the platform. The proceedings opened with devotional exercises, and were followed with roll call, the receiving of fraternal delegates, local visitors and greetings from the various temperance organizations of the state. Rechabites, Good Templars, etc.

The reports from the local and state unions read were very interesting, and showed a great advancement in the work since the last convention. Mrs. Chapin gave a thrilling talk on social purity, telling of her lectures to the college students of the south. Prayer was requested for the students of Oxford, Mercer and the State university. It was resolved that the 13th of February, Mrs. Sibley's birthday, be set apart as a day of fasting and prayer for the preservation from the saloon of the students of Georgia.

The resolutions on temperance, passed at Hawkinsville, are approved by this convention, and will be placed on the minutes of the convention.

Noontide prayer was offered by Mrs. Chapin and Rev. Mr. White.

The afternoon session opened at 2:30 o'clock with devotional exercises. The minutes of the morning exercises were read and adopted.

HIS TURKEY HENS.

Mr. Moss Is Puzzled with the Problem of Multiplication of Eggs.

GREENESBORO, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—Mr. P. M. Moss, a citizen of White Plains, owns three turkey hens, and these are the only ones in his neighborhood. In visiting the nests recently he found, the first day, in each of the nests, one egg; the second day two eggs were in one and three in each of the others; the third day the principle of arithmetical progression was pursued, and three eggs were taken out of one nest and six out of each of the others. Mr. Moss is not counting the eggs at all now, but is taking them out by bushels.

A SPARROW'S NEST

Which is a Curiosity, and Displays Remarkable Ingenuity.

GREENSBORO, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—Miss Mattie Storey, of this city, has a curiosity in the shape of a bird's nest. It is the nest of an ordinary hair sparrow, and is woven of hair and grass. The peculiarity of the nest is that in one end is a second nest, perfectly formed, though very small. The supposition is that this smaller nest was designed as a receptacle for food upon which the young sparrows were raised. It is certainly a curiosity and its exhibition has created considerable comment

The Cotton Acreage to Be Increased.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—THE CONSTITUTION correspondent, in conversation today with several prominent farmers of Muscogee county, learned that the intention among the farmers is almost general to plant more cotton this season than for several years, notwithstanding the recent experiences and the fact that the commissioner of agriculture and several alliances have urged that less acreage be given to cotton. There seems to be a determination on the part of the farmers of this section to increase their cotton planting to the detriment of other crops.

The Savannah Presbytery.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—The Savannah presbytery adjourned this afternoon. The clergymen will remain over and fill the local pulpits tomorrow. The report of the Sunday school committee showed nineteen in existence, with 163 teachers and 1,248 scholars. The average attendance during the year was 134 teachers and 854 scholars. The next meeting of the presbytery will be held at Mount Vernon, on the Saturday before November 12th.

He Will Die.

MACEDONIA, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—Jerry Maxey, colored, the oldest man in Oglethorpe, received quite a severe fall some time ago which will end in his death. He is ninety years old, a good mason and a good farmer. His injuries are regretted by all who know him.

Death of a Venerable Citizen.

LITHIA SPRINGS, Ga., April 11.—[Special.] Angus Ferguson, one of Douglas county's most noble citizens, died yesterday at 8 o'clock a. m. Cause old age. He was eighty-four years old. He was the uncle of ex-Sheriff Perkerson, of Atlanta.

Baseball in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—A strong effort is being made to organize a team for a southern league. Parties here have proposed to put up $500 as a forfeit. Columbus wants a team and the baseball spirit is running high.

Wife Dead and Husband Dying.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Leb Dekle, a well-known and popular lady of this city, died today. Her husband is also lying at the point of death, and has not been informed of his sad affliction.

HOMICIDE IN TWIGGS.

A Bailiff Compelled to Kill a Black Prisoner.

MACON, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—Parties in Macon today from Twiggs give the following particulars of a homicide that happened in that county yesterday:

Madison Hill was a desperate negro thief who had committed several burglaries and other depredations in Twiggs. He was arrested yesterday by Bailiff Calvin Mixon, of Justice Leslie's court, in Smith's district. The arrest was made about one mile from the residence of Dr. Gibson, opposite No. 17½, on the Central railroad, not many miles from Macon. Bailiff Mixon started with Hill to Justice Leslie's court, and had to pass through a stretch of woods and a gate before reaching the court grounds. Just as the bailiff and the negro were going through the gate, the negro jumped on the bailiff in an effort to escape. Then came a struggle to see who was the better man. The negro made desperate efforts to throw the bailiff to the ground, but the bailiff held his own and succeeded in getting his pistol out of his pocket and fired directly at the stomach of the powerful negro. The ball hit a button of the negro's vest and glanced off.

The negro then succeeded in wrenching himself away from the bailiff and commenced to run. The bailiff fired at the fleeing negro, and the ball entered the back part of the negroe's head and passed through the brain.

Madison Hill dropped to the earth dead.

The coroner held an inquest and rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

RELEASED FROM THE RECEIVER.

McTighe & Co. Give a Bond of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

MACON, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—The assets of McTighe & Co., the well-known railroad contractors, which have been in the hands of the temporary receiver on action brought by certain sub-contractors in the federal courts, have been released, by order of Judge Speer, as McTighe & Co. have given the bond of $100,000, exacted of them by Judge Speer, to secure the subcontractors in payment of any judgment that may be rendered against McTighe & Co. in favor of plaintiffs. It was thought by some that McTighe & Co. would not be able to give bond on account of its conditions, one of which was that in the event McTighe & Co. didn't pay the judgment the bond would be liable, without any suit on the bond to recover.

The bondsmen who were presented by McTighe & Co. today, and accepted by the court, are some of Macon's wealthiest and most prominent citizens. They are: H. J. Lamar, Sr., J. F. Hanson, Tracy Baxter, E. B. Waters, W. B. Sparks, J. Lane, S. Solomon, W. W. Collins, John J. Ingalls, Georgia Guaranty Company.

The case will now go to trial on its merits. By giving bond it is generally thought that it places the affairs of McTighe & Co. and the Macon Construction in better shape.

The order of Judge Speer requires McTigh & Co. to pay the temporary receiver a fee of $250.

KILLED HER OWN DAUGHTER.

Rhoda Paster Gives Opium to Lina, Her Eleven-Year-Old Child.

MACON, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—On Thursday night Lina Paster, the eleven-year-old daughter of a negro woman named Rhoda Paster, living at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, went home, coughing considerably form a bad cold. Some negroes in the house told Rhoda to give her child a certain pill, about the size of the end of a little finger, and that it would cure the cold. The pill was given. It proved to be composed of opium.

The child soon went to sleep and slumbered deep the entire night and all through yesterday until last evening, when she died, from opium poison, according to the physician's certificate.

The woman administered the pill through ignorance of its deadly nature. No arrest has been made, and no inquest has been held.

THE RAILROAD BRINGS TROUBLE.

A White Man Kills a Negro in Bryan County.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—A white woodman named C. B. Long, employed by Mr. Morrison at Ellabel, shot and killed Louis Knight, a negro, Thursday night. The negro worked for Mr. Morrison and was under Long. Monday the negro quarreled about his work and cursed Long. Thursday night, while Long was issuing rations to men at the store, the negro renewed the quarrel, and threatened Lon. The latter ordered the negro off. As he backed away the negro put his hand in his hip pocket. Long drew a revolver quickly, and fired three times. Each bullet struck the negro. One went through his heart and killed him instantly. Long then went off to a friend's house. At the inquest the negro witnesses who saw the shooting said that the dead man was a desperado, and they justified Long in the shooting. Long was accordingly acquitted. Long and the negro were both from North Carolina. This was the first tragedy at Ella Bell, one of the new railroad towns in Bryan county. Last week the town had its first street fight.

WAR ON THE BANKS.

That Is Declared to Be the Position Held by the State.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11.—[Special.]—The letter of Comptroller General Ellerbee, vetoing the action of the county board of equalization in assessing bank capital, has created a stir in financial circles here, and the upshot of it all is that it will be war to the knife between the city banks and the state administration. The bank presidents here say that Ellerbee is waging war especially on the Charleston banks with the view to forcing them to buy the new 4 per cent bonds which the state is to issue to refund the debt. They declare that they will not submit, but will fight the case in the courts. The members of the county board of equalization are surprised at the veto. They say they see no reason why the banks should be discriminated against in the assessment, and therefore put them on an equality with the other taxpayers, and assess them at 67 per cent of the alleged market value of the stock. Even at this rate the big banks would pay taxes on values far above the par value of their stock.

Launching of a Steamer.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 12.—[Special.]—Captain W. T. Gibson's new steamer was launched this morning. As the boat glided smoothly down into the water, Miss May Camps, of Philadelphia, broke a bottle of champagne over the bow, and christened her the Ethel. The new steamer is of about the dimensions of the old Ethel, which was burned. She is of very light draught, and will ply on the Savannah and neighboring waters.

The Work of Two Little Girls.

CRAWFORD, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—Little Mary and Nonie, the two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Maxwell, of this place, are very industrious children. The oldest is just eight, and the youngest five years old. They have pieced up two large quilts and the work is well done. The stiches are well taken and the work would do credit to grown ladies.

The Columbus Library.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 11.—[Special].—The public library will have a handsome new home. Nearly the entire amount desired has been obtained, and the sale has been perfected. The library now holds the deed to the property, and as soon as it is turned over to them in August they will at once proceed to make certain improvements.

Colonel Mike Brown Resigns.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—The resignation of Colonel Mike Brown as president of the Seaboard Company, which is to build the Middle Georgia and Atlantic road, was accepted today, and J. R. Williams elected his successor. The company has now $300,000 subscribed. As soon as the subscription reaches $500,000 work will begin.

She Swallowed a Nail.

LEXINGTON, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—The little daughter of Mr. Nat Arnold swallowed an 8-penny nail recently. As yet the child has shown no signs of inconvenience, but her parents are fearful that harmful results will follow if the missile is not removed.

THE HOUGHTON FEUD

IS THE CAUSE OF A LIVELY DISCUSSION

In the Augusta Board of Education—The Country Members Want to Exercise Some Control of It.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 12.—[Special.]—The monthly meeting of the board of education today was the most animated session that has been held in a long while. The custody, management and control of the Houghton institute fund, which was recommended by the city of Augusta to the board of education, and the administration of the trust, including the election of the teachers, were up for discussion. The question was, whether the fund and the school be managed by the entire board of education, the local trustees in the ward, or the other subdivisions of the board. Some time ago a committee, composed of Messrs. Tobin, Vaughan and Jones, from the city, and Messrs. Harper, Fleming and Fryer, from the country, was appointed to investigate the matter. The committee was unable to agree, and being equally divided in opinion, there was no majority or minority report, but two separate reports to the board. The committee from the city thought the board had absolute control of the financial department of the fund, and that Houghton institute under the law is in charge of the trustees of the first ward, just as well as all other schools in that ward, and recommended that no change be made in the management and control of the Houghton institute fund, which is now in charge of the trustees of the board from the first ward, where the institute is located. The committee from the country reported, insisting that so long as the order stands vesting the trust in the entire board, each and every member who becomes responsible as trustee, should have a voice in the administration of the fund. The county members do not want the trustees of the first ward to have exclusive administration, and they be held responsible for the management of the funds, when they have no say in the matter.

The funds of the Houghton institute, which were left by the will of John W. Houghton, founder of the school, amounts to $100,000. Of that amount $72,000 is in Georgia railroad stock, the balance in real estate. Mr. Charles Harper, member from Summerville, is arguing in favor of the adoption of the country members' report. It is thought the country schools should enjoy part of the Houghton fund as well as the city schools, and in comparing the country and city schools, he said the only physical culture training and calisthenic exercise country children received were in the plow handles.

After considerable discussion, further talk was postponed until the next regular meeting. In the meantime another committee of four will be appointed by President Davidson, to try to bring about a reconciliation, and harmonize the two reports, and take legal advice, if necessary to settle the question.

Death of Dr. Stallings.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—Dr. James Stallings died suddenly near Jackson, S. C., ten miles from Augusta last afternoon. After dinner he went in the yard for a walk. After being gone an unusual long time, search was made for him. The doctor was found lying on the ground, cold in death. He was sixty-five years old, and leaves a large family.

A Children's Party.

WASHINGTON, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—On Wednesday a very charming children's party celebrated the sixth birthday of Master Garnett Green, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Theodoric M. Green. From the beautiful engraved cards to the handsome favors everything was in elegant style. The house was profusely adorned with flowers, and a delightful supper served. But the most attractive thing was the company of beautiful children, exquisitely dressed. Miss Lucy Dillard and Miss Carlotta Alexander were pretty as pictures, and there were two little Harris cherubs who won all hearts. They were all lovely. Miss Mittie Pou, of Madison, was present.

On Friday evening a party of about thirty persons of both sexes drove twelve miles into the country to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Sam R. Sims, where an elegant party was given at night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Turner. The whole party remained all night in the hospitable house which had been prepared to receive them. It was a delightful jaunt and entertainment, which will linger long in memory. It was to have occurred soon after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Turner, but was postponed for good weather.

Death of Mr. Champion.

EATONTON, Ga., Aprill 11.—[Special.]—Mr. J. A. Champion died here this evening, at 5 o'clock. For years Mr. Champion has been tax collector of Putnam county, but last year was forced to give up the position owing to his health failing.

To Purchase Oak Mountain Springs.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—A movement has been started here to raise a stock company to purchase Oak Mountain springs, near Talbotton, and to convert it into a summer resort for Columbus and surrounding country.

A Horned Owl.

BLAKELY, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—A large horned owl is one of the curiosities on exhibition here. It was caught in a steel trap by Mr. John Henderson. It is one of the largest owls ever seen in this section.

The Luck of a Girl.

ROCKY HILL, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—Miss "Sis" Burger went hunting one day last week, and caught one rabbit and eleven opossums. She is receiving the congratulations of the whole neighborhood.

Lightning's Queer Freak.

WOODVILLE, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—Lightning demolished a negro house in this place during the severe thunder storm last Wednesday night, but strange to say, no damage was done to the occupants.

An Indian Princess Once.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

During his recent visit to Florida Magistrate South came across the tomb of an Indian princess and took a photograph of her royal highness' remains. The tomb was on a beautiful hillock of palmetto trees on the Kissimee prairie, 150 miles south of the town of Kissimee, Fla., and was built of cypress logs. It was nine feet square and six feet high, with a cross on the top. The remains of this Seminole queen had long since been reduced to a skeleton, but around her was the furniture of her wigwam, while from her bony neck hung a string of beads, a cameo ring was on her finger and a silver watch of ancient make at her side. After taking the photograph the tomb was closed by replacing the logs. Notwithstanding the fact that this noble squaw has lain there for many years, no one, even in that country, has ever yet carried off the ornaments and relics in which she was originally buried.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

CARLOTTA.—Ex-Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, is so far recovered from her mental troubles that she is able to take interest in the management of her home near Lacken, and the control of the beautiful estate in which it is placed.

DONNELLY.—Senator Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, in a flight of eloquence the other day, waved his hand toward the visitors' gallery and shouted: "There are our superiors!" Whereat the "superiors" cheered so lustily that they were incontinently put out.

TRAIN.—George Francis Train affirms that he is living solely on coffee. "I am astonished at myself," said he to an acquaintance the other day, "but I am in perfect health and vigor, although I take no solid food. My whole diet is a few cups of coffee per day." His skeptical hearer, knowing that Train's muscles were like those of a blacksmith, questioned him closely, but George Francis stuck to his story.

JOHNSON.—Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson is to have the cross of the Legion of Honor for his services in aid of international copywright. No title goes with the cross, but Mr. Johnson will have the privilege of wearing a ribbon in his button hole without thought of being taken for a Father Murphy man, or a woman suffragist or a King's Daughter.

PARAGRAPHIC PENCILINGS.

ANOTHER HISTORIC OAK.—The literature of the oaktree is well nigh inexhaustible. Alike in sacred and profane history, it holds a prominent place. In the scriptures the oaks of Bashan are several times mentioned as noted for their girth and loftiness; nor can the Bible student fail to recall the oak of Mamre, in whose ample breadth of shade Abraham entertained his angel-visitors when on their way to destroy the wicked cities of the plain. That notable tree is sometimes called a Terebinth tree, and the probability is strong that it was some species of the oak.

In profane history there was an English oak, thence called the "Royal Oak," that sheltered Charles II when a fugitive from the disastrous field of Worcester, where Cromwell routed the English and Scotch levies of the Stuart prince.

But this is simply preparatory to what we have to say of the historic oak that once flourished in the precincts of the now deserted village of Sunbury on the Georgia coast. We are indebted for the following statements to an anonymous writer in the first volumes of Scott's Monthly Magazine.

It is stated by this writer, whose pen name was "Naomi," that the Sunbury oak was the place where Oglethorpe executed his first land treaty with Tomochichi and his braves, and with his accustomed philanthropy treated these savages with the utmost fairness and consideration.

Another tradition for the truth of which this writer vouches is that the first Masonic lodge ever held in Georgia was organized under the branches of this tree. We know that from the beginning these "brethren of the mystic tie" affected high hills and deep valleys as a place for their assemblages. Because of the seclusion furnished by the spot where the Sunbury oak grew, they may have chosen it for that purpose. This as a wise precaution against all "cowans and eaves-droppers." "Solomon's Lodge," Savannah, is No. 1 on the Masonic roll, and some of its members may know somewhat of this colonial legend. The old Masonic authorities, such as Judge Lawrence, Samuel Rockwell and Luther J. Glenn, have passed away to the Celestial lodge, but the later authorities, Dr. J. Emmett Blackshear, Colonel J. M. Mobley and Judge Bigham, may be considered. Within this historic period the same writer testifies that the shade of the Sunbury oak was a favorite trysting place for youthful lovers, and the scene of frequent picnics and other outdoor festivities.

A crowd of juvenile hunters chased a despicable mink into the hollow trunk. In order to dislodge the plebeian prey they can easily set fire to the tree and in a few hours nothing remained of it but a charred trunk and scorched branches.

The anonymous writer to whom we are indebted subjoined to his prose account some chaste lines to the Sunbury Oak. They do not match in strength or beauty the poem of Tennyson on the Talking Oak, but we cull a few of the stanzas that will bear republication.

Beneath thy venerable shade
Illustrious Oglethorpe once stood,
When treaty for our soil he made
With the old savage of the wood.

And first withih thy themple shrined,
An order famed from ancient date,
In secret, sacred conclave joined
Affection pledged thro' changing fate.

* * * * * * *

Farewell, farewell! thou brave old oak
The lot of time is on thee cast!
You've stemmed the storm and tempest stroke
But the conqueror has come at last.
Revered through life the sacred spot
And shrined within our hearts shall be,
The memory ne'er to be forgot
Where grew—where fell the old oak tree!

Gladstone says that the supernatural was a large element in Roman civilization. How does this statement tally with the fact that according to Cicero two augurs could not look each other in the face without laughing, and the other fact that the leading men were believers in the philosophy of the Stoics, which was thoroughly agnostic?

Italy is not in as sad a plight now as when Byron, in his Childe Harold, characterized her as the "Niobe of nations."

"Joyless and crownless in her voiceless woe."

With the help of the "nephew of his uncle," she broke off the Austrian yoke at Solferino, and now desires to be somewhat in the family of nations. And yet it is true of Italy today that she owes her existence to the suffrance of the five great powers. At any rate, she is not on such an independent footing that she can afford to try conclusions in a military way, either on land or sea, with the United States.

All the talk about her immense naval strength smacks of bluster, and has no terrors to people who are not hysterically inclined. Some alarmist suggested that Italy could blockade at will the Straits of Gibraltar, and another that the crack ironclads of King Humbert could bombard New York at the safe distance of a dozen miles. Did it not occur to these weak-kneed writers that the British lion might interpose an objection to the former, and that a few torpedo boats might take a hand in the latter fray? But the "big scare" is over, and the talk now is of the intrinsic weakness of a government whose finances are rotten, and whose very existence is menaced by a strong republican element, supplemented by a church party who has never forgiven the violent seizure of the patrimony of St. Peter.

The passage of the Alps is not the difficult military feat now that it was in the days of Hannibal, nor are the fertile plains of Lombardy less, but rather more, inviting than when the Goths and Huns swept down on them like a wolf on a sheepfold. Let us have a rest from this palaver about the terrible consequences of an Italian war. The moral of the whole affair is, that we must strengthen our navy and improve our coast defenses. If for no other reasons, to quiet the old women and put a check on the bears of the stock market.

"Christianos ad leones," was the short shrift allowed the Christian martyrs in the days of pagan Rome. When the venerable Polycarp was offered the alternation of denying Christ or being devoured in the amphitheater, he replied: "Eighty years have I served my Lord Christ, and he has never deceived me. How can I then renounce Him." "Away with him to the lions," was the curt rejoinder of the heathen magistrate.

Not long since I saw a journalistic comp limen to Dr. J. S. Todd as a humorous story teller. The compliment was well deserved, but a few survivors will testify that the doctor's father was himself a rare raconteur. This gentleman whose hospitality I have shared when the now distinguished Atlanta physician was parading around in a pinafore, resided on quite an eminence overlooking the town of West Point just beyond the boundary between Georgia and Alabama. He was an educated and thrifty planter and a consistent church member.

He had a fine stock of choice anecdotes and interesting reminiscences of middle Georgia. When in West Point he was among the center of a group of the best citizens, who greatly enjoyed his conversation.

Mr. Todd was, in some respects, quite like Colonel Walter Mitchell, the father of the first Mrs. Judge Jany Jackson. They were both Methodists in their theology and church relations, but differed in their politics, Todd being a democrat and Mitchell a whig. Both of them were useful and honored citizens, and lived and died in favor with all good people.

They were my seniors by fifteen or more years, but one, perhaps both, were, in their boyhood, pupils of my father. They belonged to a race fortunately not quite extinct, but far less numerous than forty years ago.

It was several weeks ago that we received an elaborate article, from a prominent lady teacher in our public schools, relating to what is known as the Latin movement. It plainer terms, it was a description of the comparative merits of the English and continental methods of Latin pronunciation. Accompanying this printed article was a modest request that we would express our opinion, not of the article itself, but of the question which it discussed.

As we commenced our Latin nearly sixty years ago, when the continental method was almost unheard of in our foremost American colleges, all of our sympathies are in favor of the English method. But we confess that the day is past when John Walker's key to the pronunciation of Latin proper names is a legitimate authority.

Nearly the whole weight of American scholarship is now in favor of the continental method, and yet it would be hard to drill our own tongue to say Kikero—or for that matter, Chikero—instead of the old-fashioned Cicero. The earliest colleges in this country to adopt the restored methods, as this writer styles it, were Hampton, Va., and Rochester, N. Y. This was about 1845, but the reform has gathered immense momentum since that date, and, as already intimated, the continental method is now in the ascendancy.

For one we regard uniformity as eminently desirable, and as the show of hands is so clearly in favor of the continental pronunciation, let the minority gracefully yield to the inevitable.

I was deeply interested in Bill Arp's tribute to Colonel J. J. Howard. I suppose I knew him for nearly forty years, and have seen him under a great variety of circumstances and conditions. He richly deserved all that the Cherokee philosopher has said of him. A man of affairs, he was also a student of standard literature. Apparently a man of coarse fibre, he had great delicacy of taste, and was a literary critic of far more than average ability.

The last time I met him was when I delivered a lecture in the opera house in Cartersville. He was in feeble health, and said: "Brother Scott, I never go out now, even to a night service at my own church, but I want three tickets to your lecture. I want my family to attend." This is seemingly a small matter, and yet it is in these little things, the minor courtesies of life, that a man's true character is revealed. His death is (we write in no perfunctory sense) a public calamity.

Have you read F. L. Stanton's poem on "The Bells of St. Michael's?" If not, we advise you to procure a copy of THE CONSTITUTION—date not remembered—and read it. Mr. Stanton is one of the few latest verse writers who, at short intervals, dashes off a poem of a dozen or more lines, that throb with poetic fervor. In these gems he has given assurance of some grander production that will take its place with Poe's "Annabel Lee" and Whittier's "Maud Muller." Very much of Stanton's time is devoted to press clippings and brief comment on current events. With more leisure and closer study he is capable of work that would compare favoraby with some of the best of Paul H. Harper or Henry Timrod. W. J. S.

GENERAL GEORGIA GOSSIP.

We cannot commend the verse of the poets in the mineral belt; it lacks the polish of some of our modern poets, but it is not as obscure as Browning nor as wandering as Walt Whitman. It is industrial poetry, with Georgia enterprise for inspiration. Here it is, fresh from the columns of The Baptist Leader, of Cumming:

Pickens has the marble,
Cherokee has the ore,
Lumpkin, Forsyth and Dawson
Are full of precious gold.

Cherokee's hills and mountains
Reach toward the sky;
They hide the precious metal
That will be brougnt out by and by.

Her streams and her valleys
Are waiting for to see
The whistle of the engine
Throughout old Cherokee.

Where the red man had his wigwam
Sixty years ago,
The parlor and the organ
Are now all the go.

With her Chattahoochee
And Hightower making
To the sea; no other
County like old Cherokee.

The Crawford Herald relates this good one on Mr. Ben Dillard:

Ben was canvassing Monroe county in the churn business, and while going a new road to Forsyth, he found a man sitting on a fence, and he halted to ask some questions. The gentleman on the fence had been hunting and had several squirrels and a gun in hands.

"How far is it from here to Forsyth?" inquired Ben of the pleasant-looking gentleman on the fence.

"O I have had splendid luck," responded the man as he looked down at his game very gratifyingly.

After repeating his question several times and receiving a similar answer, Ben thundered out somewhat madly:

"You must think I am a fool!"

"Yes, sir; the woods are full of them down here. You can see them almost anywhere."

Ben looked mad at the man on the fence, and drove down the road, inquiring who the hunter was. He was consoled somewhat by finding that the man was deaf.

The Times says that the matter of establishing a driving park and race track in or near Valdosta is being agitated again. Three gentlemen were discussing the matter on the streets a few afternoons ago, and $600 were subscribed at once by the three—two of them going $250 each. They propose to raise about $10,000, buy suitable grounds and build a half-mile track, and make it first-class in every particular. It was believed by these gentlemen that the money could be raised, and the undertaking made a success. It is said that a move in this direction would encourage the introduction of fine stock, and that the stock dealers would give it material encouragement.

As predicted, the counties are falling in line in the effort to extend their territory. Macon county is the last one heard from. The people there want a slice of Dooly, and are going to put in a bid for it. The Montezuma Record says:

While attending Dooly court we heard a number of expressions from the people who reside in the first district of that county who desire to have the district annexed to Macon county. All of the people in the district do their trading in this county, and it would be much more convenient for them. Dooly county could very well spare this teritory, it is a very large county. Her citizens want to be annexed, and their wishes should be considered. On behalf of the people of Macon county, The Recorder extends a cordial invitation to the citizens of the first district to join us, to cast their lot with ours and be one people.

The Madisonian's bid for a slice of Greene, is thus answered by The Greensboro Home-Journal:

The leading men of many cities and counties have been reared on Greene's soil, and it is natural that Morgan, as well as other sections, should seek to gain an infusion of this solid and progressive people. The Madisonian's hopes, however, will be but short-lived. In the first place, the people of the Fork have that love of county which makes them strong in their devotion to Greene, and they have no desire to cut off from a county around which every earnest feeling and sentiment clusters. In the next place, the county fully appreciates their worth, and will not readily yield to a severance.

"Pegwood," a correspondent of The Toccoa News furnishes that paper with the following amusing certificates from persons in that section to a patent medicine man:

Dear Doctor—I hope you will live forever. I had a mulley ox and could not keep a rope on his head. I bought one bottle of your liniment, rubbed it on his head and in ten days his borns grew out ten inches long. Since that time I have no trouble keeping a rope on his head. I consider your medicine wonderful. Yours truly,
JOHN ROPER.

Dear Doctor—I had a line of fence down for over a mile. I got a bottle of your fence regulator and put it in the corner of the fence, and in two days all the fence was reset, new rails put in, and regulated generally. I consider it the best medicine in the world. JOHN COX.

Dear Doctor—I rubbed some of your medicine on a mule's hoof; it took all the shoes off and made his hoof as hard as steel, rock proof. I consider it the best medicine in the world to save blacksmith bills. JACK HUGHES.

A writer in The Dalton Argus springs a new question in the following:

Thirty years ago the peach crop of this section passed the ordeal of spring frosts three years out of five. An old settler and close observer told me the other day that the cause of this was due to the fact that all peach orchards of the old time were seedling, and natural to the seasons; but that the folly of forcing things had so changed the habits of the trees as to make them amenable to the least variable weather. It is to the interest of the nurseryman to combat this theory. I know, however, that the fruit was finer then than now. And I have found an Ohio fruit man that agrees with me, and proposes if I can find him a desirable location of good land on some of the mountain sides about Dalton, to test the theory on a large scale in a manner to settle the question.

To Celebrate Memorial Day.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—Several of the military companies invited to participate in the memorial celebration here have ascepted, and the military feature will be a great attraction of the day.

Greatest Paper in the South.

From The Pulaski, Ga., Recorder.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, already the most widely read paper in the south, has found another way of winning its way among the people. Recently it reduced the price of its daily edition to $6 per year. This gained wide favor. Now it is ten pages instead of eight as heretofore. It is the greatest paper published in the south.

DR. A. G. HOBBS has been absent for three days from the city, having been called to Kentucky by the illness of his father. The latter has much improved, and Dr. Hobbs returned last night.

Special Attention

given to fine painting and paper decorating. See McNeal, wallpaper and paint man, 114 Whitehall street. Telephone 453.

THE PLANET MERCURY VISIBLE.

There is now an excellent opportunity, getting better every day, to see the somewhat shy planet Mercury, and I think some of THE CONSTITUTION's readers will like to take a look, if the glare of electric lights has not wholly obscured those of the heavens.

Mercury is now above the horizon at sunset, and under favorable circumstances can be seen this evening. But it will be higher and higher every evening until on Monday April 20th, it will reach its greatest height above the western horizon; then, from evening to evening it will get lower, seeming, however, to come down much more rapidly than it goes up. After it gets too low again to be seen on account of the interference of sunlight, it will still be above the horizon until May 9th. On May 9th, it will be on the horizon at sunset, exactly between us and the sun, for it then performs what is called a "transit of Mercury." That is, with a smoked glass, we can see the planet like a black spot against the sun's disc as it is setting. This can be seen for a few seconds only just at sunset. The transit of Mercury is just like the transit of Venus, which was seen a few years ago. But the transit of Mercury is not an unfrequent occurrence, while that of Venus comes only twice in a century. It is, however, not the mere rarity of the transit of Venus which gives it importance, but the fact that it is useful in a way wholly impossible to explain here, in determining to a fraction the sun's distance from us. The transit of Mercury has little use for this.

If the reader merely desires to say he has seen Mercury, he will do well to put the matter off until a little nearer the 20th of the month. But it is extremely interesting to watch the planet rise from night to night.

The planet seems to go up and then come down, but this appearance is due to perspective. It really moves on a curved line, which begins on what the observer would call the western side of the sun (that is the side of the sun turned away from us), and comes around to the side of the sun turned toward us. As it goes finally out of sight, it passes directly between us and the sun, as the transit proves.

If the reader will take a silver dollar and hold the edge toward him so that it seems to be a mere vertical line, he will see that an insect walking around that edge would seem to go up and down, though really moving on a curved line. This is just like the motions of Mercury and Venus.

Mercury can be seen from any point where there is a good view westward, and the electric lights permit, which may be compared to worldliness interfering with the thoughts of heaven. The Broad street bridge is a good place to observe. I, myself, have seen Mercury shining brightly in the west from that very place. On the 20th, Mercury can be seen full an hour and a half after sunset, and will be not very far from the Pleiades or seven-stars, which everybody knows. But those who look earlier, must recognize Mercury simply by his brightness. The planet is brighter than any star visible.

Those who study astronomy will find this opportunity excellent. The advantage in studying Mercury is that all the essential facts and movements are so rapidly exhibited. I never have failed to see Mercury in the spring. When you understand the motions of Mercury, you understand those of Venus. Venus seems to go higher because she travels round a larger curve.

No other planet is now visible in the evening sky except Saturn. Saturn is on the meridian between 8 and 9 o'clock, and can be identified easily. It is a little south of the zenith at that hour, and is the brightest star in that part of the heavens, shining with a clear, steady light. It is not very far from Regulus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo. ELIZA A. BOWEN.

Mrs. Lovell's Death.

The funeral of Mrs. W. G. Lovell, whose sad death occurred in Decatur Friday, will occur at the Presbyterian church in that place at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Lovell was the only child of Mrs. R. A. Chunn, and was married to Mr. Lovell on the 17th of last January.

She was a young lady greatly beloved by all who knew her, and her sad death casts a gloom over the community.

She was just twenty-one years of age, in the prime of a promising womanhood, when the death angel came and claimed her for his own.

Death of Mrs. Annette Hunnicutt.

The many friends of Mrs. Annette Hunnicutt, widow of the late John Hunnicutt, who was killed in a railroad accident in Alabama, will learn with deep regret of hear death.

Mrs. Hunnicutt died at the residence of Mr. E. T. Hunnicutt in West End, after a lingering illness for many months, at 12:30 o'clock today.

The funeral services will be conducted today at 3:30 p. m., at the First Baptist church by the Rev. Virgil Norcross and Rev. Mr. Jamison.

The body will be interred in Oakland cemetery.

Sent to Social Circle.

The body of Mrs. Mattie Abercrombie, who died at No. 200 Capitol avenue, was shipped to Social Circle for burial yesterday. Mrs. Abercrombie was fifty-eight years of age, and leaves a husband and several children to mourn her loss.

Anglo-American Arbitration.

Under the head of "Anglo-American Union," Editor Stead, of The Pall Mal Gazette, makes the most valuable comment that has yet been made on the application of the owner of a Canadian vessel to the United States supreme court, with the sanction of the Canadian and the English governments. He sees in it the beginning of international arbitration, a practice which has long been prophesied, and to which steps have already been taken by the American nations. Mr. Stead says:

The application made to the supreme court at Washington for a writ of prohibition annulling the condemnation pronounced by the United States district court, at Sitka, upon a Canadian vessel for an alleged breach of the American regulations for the seal-fishing in Behring sea, indicates clearly enough the line of future progress towards the reunion of the English-speaking race. The United States government, which had just submitted to the British government suggestions as to the bases for arbitration, professed to be indignant at this sudden transference of the question from the foreign office to the supreme court. But whatever may be the immediate issue of the controversy, it is an immense gain to have a precedent established, with the sanction of the British government, of referring a dispute between the two branches of the English-speaking race to a judicial rather than to a political tribunal. Whatever may be the case in the present issue, it is true that the supreme court of Washington is not the proper court for settling all disputes between the empire and the republic. But if the evil work of George III and his advisers is to be undone, and the two great branches of our common family are to be reunited—as they ought to be before the dawn of the twentieth century—it will be by the creation of some permanent judicial tribunal, to which all questions between the two great commonwealths could be referred for adjudication. It will not do to wait until the quarrel arises and then improvise a court of arbitration ad hoc to settle the dispute. The court that will form the nexus between the United States and the United Kingdom must be as permanent as the supreme court, and as representative as that tribunal and our judicial committee of the privy council rolled into one. If there be statesmanship in the English-speaking man, he will contrive to create such a tribunal, and if it were once established, half the difficulties between Canada and the United States would immediately disappear.

A Dividend Declared.

BLAKELY, Ga., April 11.—[Special.]—Senator Lanier attended a meeting of the stockholders of the alliance warehouse, in Arlington, and it is learned that they declared a dividend of 36½ per cent on this season's work.

A Time to Buy Lots.

You can purchase a lot next Thursday, April 16th, at the great sale of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company, on the easiest terms ever heard of. One-fourth cash, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months; or one-fourth cash, balance from one to seven years. Will you be there?

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE

PAIN.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. 50c per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic, Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c. a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., New York, on receipt of price.

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REAL ESTATE NOTES.

"I put it this way," said a man yesterday, "Atlanta real estate is going up rapidly now, mainly because the people have just found out in the last year that they have underestimated its value."

Dr. Henry L. Wilson tells a good one.

There was a little negro dancing in a yard to music played on the piano by his mistress. The young lady made him come up on the porch and dance a while, and when she had played enough she said:

"Now, run along, Ned; you have danced enough."

"Law, Miss Sally, I des 'gin ter git hot!"

The doctor says Atlanta real estate is "des 'ginnin' ter git hot."

Peachtree property is stiff at $150 a foot, and it is about all off the market. Dr. Wilson says that property as far out as Bleckley avenue is held at that figure.

"Which is the prettiest lot in Inman park?" asked a gentleman yesterday.

"These lots," said another, "remind me of a crowd of pretty girls—I'd love to kiss 'em all."

"The biggest rise in real estate anywhere about Atlanta is going to come in Inman park, and I'll show you how," said a real estate man yesterday. "Inman park is just getting a good start. Figure on Washington Heights at $50 a foot, Boulevard at $80, West Peachtree at from $70 up, Peachtree at $150 as far out as Bleckley avenue, and go and buy in Inman park. You will make your Jack."

It is understood that Messrs. T. M. Clarke & Co. have had plans made for a new building on their lot at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Peachtree street. They have 250 feet on the Avenue, and a handsome building there would set off that part of the city.

It is said that Mr. John Silvey contemplates erecting a new building on his lot, which extends from Decatur street through to Edgewood avenue.

Work on the eight-story Equitable building at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Pryor street is progressing rapidly since the good weather set in. The contract calls for the completion of this building in fourteen months.

The news that the East Atlanta Land Company will, in the next two years, spend between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 in new buildings on Edgewood avenue, has created a sensation. That much money scattered between the bridge and Pryor street will work a revelation in the appearance of things.

TWO SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETINGS.

Mrs. Craft, of New York, Next Saturday, and Hon. Wm. Reynolds Next Sunday.

Hon. William Reynolds, of Illinois, the great Sunday school leader of the international convention, will be in Atlanta this week.

He has consented to deliver an address to a Sunday school mass meeting next Sunday afternoon, the 19th.

The meeting will be held at the First M. E. church at 4 o'clock p. m., to which all are cordially invited.

Mrs. W. F. Craft, of New York, the distinguished leader of the primary department of the international Sunday school convention, will be in Atlanta this week on her way to the Georgia state Sunday school convention at Columbus, and has consented to address the Sunday school teachers of Atlanta, and conduct a model primary class at the First Baptist church on Saturday, April 18th, at 4 o'clock p. m. All are cordially invited.

Exquisite Machine Embroidery.

The rooms recently fitted up by the Singer Sewing Machine Company at 929 Broadway attract many ladies daily. The parlors are fitted up in the Louis Quinze period, and every article used in the adornment is the production of the Singer machine. On the walls hang tapestries, framed, which represent marine views, landscapes and floral designs. There are also numerous banners, richly embroidered. Tables are scattered about, covered with scarfs and toilet cushions, illustrating every style of embroidery.—The World, December 9, 1890. s&wk,1t

Grady Hospital Meeting.

The directors of the Grady hospital will hold an important meeting tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

Screens, Doors and Windows

at W. S. McNeal's Wallpaper and Paint House, 114 Whitehall street. Telephone 453.

A Time to Buy Lots.

You can purchase a lot next Thursday, April 16th, at the great sale of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company, on the easiest terms ever heard of. One-fourth cash, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months; or one-fourth cash, balance from one to seven years. Will you be there?

We can sell you fine Mexican onyx clocks from 20 to $35.
French marble clocks from $12.50 to $25.
Bronze clocks from $15 to $30.
Imitation marble clocks from $6 to $12.50.
Walnut clocks from $5 to $7.
All of the above are eight-day half-hour strike, and fully warranted. MAIER & BERKELE, apr-5-d-1-w 93 Whitehall street.

Go See Them.

Have you seen those beautiful lots that the Atlanta Suburban Land Company will offer for sale next Thursday. Ride out on dummy today and look at them, and then attend sale Thursday. You will never regret it.

Rooms, Halls and Stores

papered by W. S. McNeal, 114 Whitehall street. Telephone 453.

President Harrison's Visit to Atlanta—His Object.

It is said that President Harrison has read a great deal about the south lately, and that he has decided to visit Atlanta Thursday, April 16th, to attend the grand sale of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company. Be sure to be on hand. Don't forget date—Thursday, April 16th.

GO TO BLUE'S tomorrow for bargains in all kinds of jewelry and watches. Come in and get posted on prices and styles—it is entertaining and instructive to look through my immense stock, all clean and fresh from the factories. Everybody welcome, and all goods within the limit of your purse. I have so many bargains that I cannot attempt to name them, but will warrant you satisfaction. Call or write for prices on badges. Designs furnished free. Lowest prices in the city and best work. E. W. BLUE, "The People's Jeweler," 73 Whitehall St.

SOCIETY GIRLS TALK.

AN INTERESTING CONVERSATION UPON A TIMELY TOPIC.

What the Fair Women Who Frequent the Leading Dry Goods Emporiums Talk About.

"Tell her to come up, James," said the pretty girl, as she sat one sunny morning in her bright, airy, rose-colored boudoir.

And James obliging, there came up the stairway a soft frou-frou of a feminine dress skirt, for the frou-frou of petticoats is a thing of the past.

The fair visitor entering, the two girls kissed and caressed each other, as only rivals can.

"My dear Louise." "My darling Maude. So glad to see you," etc.

"Why," said the fair visitor, "it looks like a dry goods establishment up here," surveying the immense lot of dress goods that were scattered over bed and long cedar lounge.

"Yes, doesn't it; you see I went shopping this week and became so enthusiastic that I've purchased everything I shall need for the summer. I've heretofore bought my things from New York, but the goods are so ravishing this spring that one doesn't have to go outside of Atlanta for anything."

"And so cheap, too," chimed in her visitor. "Why, there's no excuse for very poor people looking shabby these days. My"—again surveying the array of dry goods—"How many black gowns are you going to have?"

"Ah, not more than six. Everything in silk, mull and grenadine, if dark as all must be black, and yet these stuffs can be varied in every imaginable way. Now see this exquisite black grenadine with black satin stripes? I'm going to trim it with this black jet and gold passementerie."

"And what are you going to do with this one?" holding up a black striped grenadine scattered with tiny gold and pink roses.

"That's to be trimmed with rose-colored ribbon to head the flounce and tie in bob knots at intervals. I love that dress, because only one piece of the stuff has been brought out, so not many people can have one like it. But here's a love, of a China silk"—holding up an enchanting thing with a black ground scattered with bright flowers—"and so cheap, too; only $1 a yard. I'm going to trim it with these lovely Chantilly flounces."

"They must be very expensive?"

"Oh, no; only $1.25 for the widest, and the same price for the white Chantilly that I'm going to use on this white chiffon. Everything, you know, now in the way of silk must have lace flouncing, and it's lovely too on muslin. I found a wonderful bargain for some white organdies. See, it's these Valenciennes flouncing. Now, just guess how much this ten-inch flouncing costs?"

"Not less than $1.50."

"Only 50 cents—the neat width is 35 and the five-inch width only 15. I'm going to trim all my summer muslins with it and these pale climes. They are so cheap, only 85 cents, and lovely quality. I'm going to have six house gowns made of them. Some one," blushing, "loves silk house gowns."

"Yes," suspiciously affable, "so he has told me. I suppose you bought this pansy silk for the same reason?"—holding up an exquisite white silk scattered with these blossoms.

"No, I bought that because it was different from anything I have ever seen, and simply lovely. Each pansy is different from all others. I'm going to trim it with this deep pansy velvet and Fedora lace. I don't think anything is quite so lovely as pink and black, and here is a pink brocade China I'm going to trim with this black Chantilly flounce around the skirt and the deep piece to finish the bodice in coat-tail fashion. But enough of black goods, I want you to see some of these wool gowns. Isn't this gray crepon a beauty and isn't this stuff exquisite? It's so wide and it only costs $1 a yard. It's just as pretty, and far more serviceable than silk. I'm going to trim it in this darker shade of velvet; and here's the sweetest gray parasol to match. I like fringe so much better than lace, don't you?"

"Yes, because lace has gone out. That suit looks like a bride's summer traveling dress."

"You think so," laughing and hauling out from beneath the mass of lighter things one of those spotted camel's hairs that are all the rage. "You see," she said surveying her friend's short, plump person, "if I wasn't tall and slender I couldn't wear any of these ultra swell things. Now, this for instance. How would a fat girl look in this tourterelle camel's hair, with these big, rough, olive polka dots?"

"Quite as well," responded the other, "as a scrawny girl would look in a low-cut gown."

They looked at each other a little unpleasantly for an instant; but what two women will not make peace over the subject of the adornment of their angelic person?

"These are two pretty gowns for traveling and hack wear," resumed the pretty girl, pleasantly, showing a dark-blue gloria silk and a light-weight, fine fawn wool with tiny black stripes. "There's nothing," she continued, "like these glorias for wear in dusty summer weather, and they are so cheap—forty two inches and only $1.35. They throw off dust and always look fresh. This other wool I'm going to make with a coat and vest trimmed in dark fawn velvet. I'll wear a regular shirt, collar and cravat with it."

"What lovely muslins!" exclaimed the fair visitor, holding up a dainty fabric whose cream ground was scattered with turquoise blue daisies.

"Yes, and that's a French organdie, and it didn't cost but 35 cents. See how wide it is, too. Then here's another scattered with pink poppies that I paid the same price for, and all these other muslins that are figured and look so much like China silk, only cost me 12½ cents. Look at this French challie, though. It's the newest thing out, and there's only one pattern in the city. I bought it for a house gown for cool days, and although it was made to order and imported, it cost only 60 cents a yard."

She held in her jeweled fingers a beautiful fabric with a black ground scattered with trailing morning glory vines. Another lovely one in her collection had the palest lilac hyacinths scattered over the black ground. Then there was a black embroidered mull bordered by tiny garlands of pink and blue forget-me-nots and scattered with the same.

"I just had to add this to my list of black gowns; it was simply irresistible," she exclaimed.

"This runjam," she said, "holding up a wide white silk figured with skeleton navy-blue umbrellas, "is one of the swellest things of the season, and just too lovely on a woman slender enough to wear it."

After overhauling stacks of pretty ginghams and dotted organdies and delicate mousseline d' Indies, they turned their attention to some of the important accessories of a woman's dress that lay about on chairs and lounges.

"You surely must be thinking of a June wedding," said the plump maiden suspiciously, as she held up a white satin corset embroidered in lilac fuschias and finished with embroidered chiffon ruffles.

"Oh! no, indeed; I just had to buy that. There were only two brought out, and the other is on a dress form. Now, you see this plain black corset. Doesn't look much like a trousseau? It's very nice, and of the best make, though. No fashionable woman is without a black corset now, and this cost only $1."

"What lovely gloves," said the other girl, opening a box containing an exquisite assortment of those articles in all the delicate shades.

"Yes, these pearl-colored ones with black stitching are among the swellest, and the others in rose, reseda and china-blue are to match some of my gowns. My stockings are rather pretty, too. Some girls think it utterly beneath them to wear anything save silk hosiery, but these lisle thread fast black hose at only 50 cents a pair, are much more serviceable for every day use. These colored silk ones are to match my house gowns, and these handsome black ribbed silk will do for any and every occasion. Here's my prettiest parasol," opening a flower-like affair of white china crepe with chiffon ruffles.

"It is exquisite, and what darling handkerchiefs," opening a deliciously sweet mouchoir case. "It really does seem as if the manufacturers have become poets and artists where handkerchiefs are concerned."

"All these airy mousseline de soie things embroidered in silk flowers must have cost you a fortune. Surely you ordered them from Paris."

"No, they were made by a Paris manufacturer for the special order of the firm where I purchased everything you have seen. Of course you know the firm, for everybody is going there and raving over the goods and buying themselves rich. That is Douglass, Thomas & Company's, 89 and 90 Whitehall."

"You know I've just returned home and haven't been there yet, but I hear a great deal about the store."

"Well, nothing that you could hear would do it justice. The goods are simply elegant, nothing shoddy, and everything chosen with such beautiful taste. One really finds newer things there than anywhere else, and then the store is so fresh, and clean and sunny, and the salesmen are so prompt and so gentlemanly. I am more than satisfied with every purchase I've made, and I'm sure you will be."

"I'm going right down now," said the visitor, kissing her darling friend adieu.

She did go to find her expectations more than realized, and so will every one else who patronizes this establishment.

Use Angostura Bitters to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in order. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers.

When You Want

painters go see W. S. McNeal, 114 Whitehall street. He will also sell you paints and oil as cheap as any other dealer.

ATLANTA TO DECATUR.

The Metropolitan Dummy Made Its First Trip Yesterday.

Yesterday the first trip was made over the Metropolitan dummy line from Atlanta to Decatur. The half trip, one way that is, takes just forty minutes. The distance is a little more than six miles.

The new line was heavily patronized yesterday, as it will doubtless continue to be. The run is a beautiful one.

The cars leave Atlanta, from Alabama street, at 5:20 a. m., 6, 7 and every hour afterwards during the day, the last car leaving at 10 o'clock.

The cars leave Decatur beginning at 6 a. m., and regularly every hour until 9 p. m., and then the last car leaves at 10:40 p. m., arriving in Atlanta at 11:20 o'clock.

On Sundays the first train will start from each terminal point one schedule later.

THEY ELECTED OFFICERS.

The Alumnæ of the Girls' High School Meet Friday.

The executive committee of the alumnæ of the Girls' High school met Friday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. J. N. Moody, to elect officers for the next annual meeting, which takes place Friday evening, April 24th.

Mrs. Moody has been president of the organization for four years, and a month ago sent in her resignation to the committee. At the meeting Friday afternoon the resignation was read, but was not, however, accepted, and Mrs. Moody has been prevailed upon to preside at the next meeting. A splendid programme has been prepared, and Judge E. C. Kontz will deliver the address.

The following are the officers elected by the executive committee:

President, Mrs. J. W. Moody, vice president, Miss Mary Ella Reid; recording secretary, Mrs. G. P. Hudgins; corresponding secretary, Miss Annie Smith; historian, Miss Nora Sheehan; treasurer, Miss Mary Belle Pendleton.

The alumnæ, up to this year, numbers 450 members.

Go See Them.

Have you seen those beautiful lots that the Atlanta Suburban Land Company will offer for sale next Thursday? Ride out on dummy today and look at them, and then attend sale Thursday. You will never regret it.

S. BAUMANN & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Retailers.

SPRING SEASON.

Having received all our new styles for this Spring's trade, we are now exhibiting the largest assortment of handsome and well-made

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

that is to be seen in this country, and at prices that defy competition.

FOR PARLORS. We show any number of new, artistically Upholstered Pieces, with silk coverings, in all the new and delicate shades.

FOR LIBRARIES. We show an endless variety of Leather-covered luxurious Arm, Easy and Side Chairs; also Mahogany and Oak Bookcases and Tables in new and odd designs.

FOR CHAMBERS. We show an unsurpassed line of new and elegant carved mahogany and oak Bedroom Suits, with Cheval Glass and Dressing Tables to match.

FOR DINING-ROOMS. We show an unlimited quantity of new styles in Sideboards, China Closets, cane, rush and leather seat Chairs, Tables and Buffets, all made to match.

Correspondence from any part of the United States will receive prompt attention.

39 and 41 West 23d St., NEW YORK CITY.

HA! HA! HA! HA! HA!

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

HAS GOT THE LAUGH ON COMPETITION.

More customers than they can wait upon.
More bargains than any house in the south.
More delighted patrons than any ten houses.
More China Silk at 18 3-4c than anybody can show you at 50c.
More 3 7-8c White Plaid Organdies than any house can match at 15c.
More lovely Henriettas at $1, worth $1.65.
More Armure Silks at 75c than you can get at $1.50.
More beautiful Silks opened in this than every house put together in the city.
More customers this week than all the rest put together.
More of those Combination Suits at $1.50 than you can get anywhere at $4.
More of those Challies at zero than competition would dare try to match at double the money.
More 25c Towels at 12 1-2c.
More $6 Table Cloths at $3.
More 75c Henriettas at 40c than anybody.
More pretty Ginghams than any house this side the factory.
More Shirts than you ever saw.
More 15c Shirts than you can match at 65c.
More of those Combinations this week at half price.
More handsome novelties in Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Tidies, Splashers, Tray Cloths than you will ever see all at once again.
More than 18,000 yards beautiful Ginghams, they commence at 3 7-8c for a regular 9c value.
More of those 7 1-2c Calicoes at 3 7-8c.
More of those fine Silk Mitts at 35c, worth 65c.
More of those 35c Silk Mitts at 15c. More of those $1.75 Napkins at $1.25.
More of those 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50 Embroideries all at one price 20c.
More of those Hamburgs this week at half price. More of those $2 Kid Gloves this week at $1.25.
More of those Sample Corsets for this week.
More bargains in Grenadines than all elsewhere put together.
More big drives in Domestics than has ever been offered by us before.

MORE FUN FOR THIS WEEK.

See our competitors fight this week when they try to meet OUR PRICES.
More 20c 4-ply Linen Collars this week in all styles. More Shirts slaughtered this week.
More weeping among competition.
More goods this week for 50c than you can get anywhere else for $1.
More smiling customers than any fourteen houses.
More people will visit D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.'S store this week than any five houses in the city.
More of those Lace Curtains at half price this week.
More nice Caps for Babies than ever brought to the south before.

More Bargains In Ribbons Than Anybody!

More rousing drives in Lace this week.

MORE FINE GOODS THAN WE EVER HAD BEFORE.

More goods sold by mail than all others put together.
Well, WE are going to do MORE business this week than any four houses in the south.
Come and see.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.,

39 AND 41 PEACHTREE STREET.

THE THEATER THIS WEEK.

Next Monday and Tuesday our stage will be occupied by new actors and new comedy. Professor Gentry will bring his great troupe of equine and canine artists, who will perform and act with the intelligence and the talent not always found in more pretentious shows.

Professor Gentry's company will appear at popular prices—15, 25, 35 and 50 cents at night, 25 cents at matinee, with 15 cents for children, admission.

All the exchanges give the highest praises to Professor Gentry's artists. The Memphis Ledger, of March 25th, said of them:

"Those wonderful animals belonging to Professor Gentry drew a packed house at the matinee yesterday and also a large audience last night. Children go wild with delight, and adults, too, do not hesitate to express their admiration for the intelligent performance given by the ponies and dogs. The show is beyond doubt one of the most remarkable of its kind ever produced here and the opportunity of witnessing the advanced development of animals should be taken advantage of."

The Chicago Herald said of them:

"Last evening Armory opera house was crowded with people, both old and young, to see the wonder Equine and Canine Paradox. Professor Gentry certainly has the most wonderful show that has ever visited Chicago, the audience was perfectly carried away by the marvelous feats of the trained dogs and horses. The professor not only did the many tricks which he displays on bill boards about the city, but many that were far more difficult."

James Owen O'Conner.

Wednesday and Thursday this famous English tragedian is due in Atlanta. His coming is a theatrical event of remarkable importance for our city, and one that every theater goer will remember all his life. No great actor has ever received so many tokens of the admiration of an enthusiastic public as James Owen O'Conner. His appearance in every city excites the greatest interest and he plays everywhere to standing room only. His acting has a wonderful effect upon his admirers. Their enthusiasm once raised to its highest pitch cannot always be controlled, and it explodes in demonstrations of the wildest kind. Truly James Owen O'Conner is a tragedian of remarkable and unique power, and nobody ought to miss this opportunity to see this inimitable and original artist. We advise an early reserve of seats in order to secure a good one.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Rev. Dr. Strickler Will Preach to the Confederate Veterans Next Sunday.

Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., at the request of the chaplain, Rev. T. P. Cleveland, will preach the "annual sermon" of the Confederate Veterans' Association at the Central Presbyterian church this morning at 11 o'clock.

It is especially desired that all of the members of the association who can will attend.

A Pretty Sight.

A gentleman, who lives in Inman park, says that the most picturesque sight he ever saw produced by the electric light is seen every night from the front piazza of his house in the park.

"There is," said he, "directly in front of my house a bluff some fifty feet high, and right on top of that bluff is an electric light that blazes like an evening star. The light falls like moonbeams over the grassy side of the bluff, and the shadows of the trees are clear and well defined. At the foot of the bluff is the lake, and I give you my word for it, the sight is well worth seeing.

Dr. Mayo.

All persons interested in the cause of education are specially invited to hear Dr. A. D. Mayo's lecture at the church of Our Father tonight at 8 o'clock. Dr. Mayo's subject this morning at the church will be "How to Read the Bible," and a very interesting discourse may be expected. The public are cordially invited to both services.

THE BOYS PLAY BALL.

Moreland Park Does Up the Boys' High School Yesterday.

There was a fine game of ball at Grant park yesterday afternoon between Moreland Park Military academy and the Boys' High school.

The game commenced at 3 o'clock, and lasted about two hours. A large crowd was out to see the game, including a notably large percentage of ladies and children.

Both batteries did good work. Hunt, Welch and Redding scored the batting honors, but the feature of the game was Redding's home-run—the only one made—bringing in three men in the seventh inning. The game was umpired by Professor John Morris.

The score stood: Moreland Park, 19; High School, 12.

Go See Them.

Have you seen those beautiful lots that the Atlanta Suburban Land Company will offer for sale next Thursday? Ride out on dummy today and look at them, and then attend sale Thursday. You will never regret it.

The Contest for the Opera-Glass Prize.

Quite a number of the pupils of the public schools have accepted our invitation to call and take notes on the manufacture and grinding of optical lenses. Our French grinder will take pleasure in explaining his art to all who may call at our factory. Remember that lenses are not ground on a single grinding machine, but pass through numerous machines before they are technically declared to be "finished." We have the only lens-grinding establishment in the south. Apply at the office, 58 old capitol. Faulkner, Kellam & Moore, scientific opticians.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT, APRIL 20TH,

SCOTT THORNTON,

—AS—

"RICHELIEU,"

—SUPPORTED BY—

MISS LEILA GRAY,

And a local company. Admission, 75c, 50c and 25c.

If there is anything wrong with your watch or clock, take it to Maier & Berkele and have it properly repaired. 93 Whitehall. apr1 5-d1w

A HOME INDUSTRY.

Diamonds reset in the latest styles; designs furnished on application. Fine enameling and engraving. We employ a large force of skilled workmen. Maier & Berkele, manufacturing jewelers, 93 Whitehall street.